
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK
1884

Imperial Life Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

1 OLD BROAD STREET & 22 PALL MALL, LONDON.

The aim of the Directors of this Company is to make the Contract of Life Assurance as simple, economical, and unfettered by restrictive Conditions as possible.

WITH THESE OBJECTS IN VIEW, THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN MADE:

1.—Claims are payable immediately **'on proof of death and title,'** instead of on the expiry of three months thereafter.

2.—**Free Travelling all over the World,** in time of peace, is allowed from the commencement of the Assurance under nearly all ordinary Policies now issued.

3.—Very wide limits of **Free Residence** are allowed.

4.—**The rights of third parties** interested in a Policy are safeguarded should any Condition be violated without their knowledge.

5.—A Specimen Table of **Guaranteed Surrender Values** is published.

6.—The Surrender Values of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the rightful owners for Six years, and **written notice is sent in each case** stating the amount of value.

High Average Bonuses. Low Non-Profit Rates.

ALL THE MODERN FACILITIES FOR EFFECTING ASSURANCES ARE OFFERED.

ENDOWMENTS TO CHILDREN.

The Directors invite attention to an entirely New Plan of securing Endowments, under which the Premium ceases on the death of the parent, and the Company then holds the Sum Assured in trust for the Children until the expiration of a term of years fixed at the outset.

One Premium, if the parent die, secures the full Sum Assured, which is throughout free from the control of Creditors.

Prospectus, post free, on application.

JAMES CHISHOLM, *Manager and Actuary.*
JAMES BUMPUS, *Secretary.*

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITH MODERATE PREMIUMS.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH;
17 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

Sir ALEXANDER MATHESON, Bart., Ardross, M.P.
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A. H. LESLIE MELVILLE, Esq., Banker, Lincoln.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Stracathro M.P., LL.D.
RIGHT HON. LORD WATSON of Thankerton.

THIS SOCIETY differs in its principles from other Offices.

Instead of charging rates higher than are necessary, and returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the **Whole Surplus** for those Members (a majority of the whole) who have lived long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1,200 to £1,250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for (with profits) £1,000 only; while, by *reserving* the surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected in the future—on the Policies of those who participate.

THE following are extracts from the Report for the Year 1882:—

New Assurances, £1,031,965, with **£40,402** of Premiums.
Net Premiums received, **£423,724.—Total Income, £601,072.**
The **Expenses** (9·4 per cent. of Premiums and 6·6 per cent. of year's Income) are much under those of any other Office doing a large new business.
Realised Funds now **£4,600,000**—INCREASE last year, **£307,798.**

Only Two Offices in the Kingdom (both older) have as large a Fund.

Claims are now payable One Month after admission of Proof of Death.

THE FIFTH SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION (1880)

showed a SURPLUS of £624,473, of which a third (£208,150) was reserved for after division, and £416,323 divided among 6,662 Policies entitled to Participate. Policies—say of £1,000—sharing a *first* time were increased to sums varying from £1,180 to £1,300 or more. Others, which had previously shared, were raised to £1,400, £1,500, and upwards. A few of the early Policies have been doubled.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments
25	£1 18 0	£2 12 6	35	£2 6 10	£3 0 2	45	£3 5 9	£3 17 6
*30	2 1 6	2 15 4	†40	2 14 9	3 7 5	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

* Thus, A person of 30 may secure £1,000 at Death, by a yearly payment *during life*, of £20. 15*s*. This Premium, in any other Scottish Mutual Office, would secure **£800** only, instead of **£1,000.**

[The non-participating Rates of other Offices differ little from these, so that assurers with them virtually throw away the prospect of additions without any compensating advantage.]

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during whole life, he may secure the same £1,000 by *twenty-one* yearly payments of £27. 13*s*. 4*d*.—*being thus free of payment after age* 50.

† At age 40 the Premium *ceasing at age* 60, is for £1,000, £33. 14*s*. 2*d*., being about the same as most Offices require to be paid during the whole term of life.

REPORTS *with* STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES *may be had on application.*

JAMES WATSON, *Manager.*
J. MUIR LEITCH, *London Secretary.*

THE

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Head Office: ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Incorporated under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110.



Registered under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89.

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R. B. NEWSON, Esq.	Superintendent for the South of England.
A. P. FABIAN, Esq.	Superintendent for Wales.
WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq.	Superintendent for Ireland.
JOHN WRIGHT, Esq.	Superintendent for Metropolitan District.

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BRIGHTON .. 4 Pavilion Buildings.	NORWICH .. Bank Plain.
BRISTOL .. 1 Broad Quay.	STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Bank Chambers.
HULL .. .. Trinity House Lane.	SUNDERLAND .. 37 Fawcett Street.
LIVERPOOL .. Gresham Buildings, 99 Dale Street.	

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW .. 116 St. Vincent Street.	EDINBURGH .. 97 George Street.
DUNDEE .. 74 Commercial Street.	ABERDEEN .. 28 Market Street.

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Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Scale of Annuities.
Loans granted upon Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, Life Interests, and Reversions;
Also to Corporate and other Public Bodies upon Security of Rates, &c.

Prospectus, Reports, and Proposal Forms can be obtained on application to the Society's Agents and Branch Offices, or to

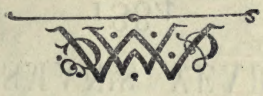
JOSEPH ALLEN, *Secretary.*

THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1884

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION



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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1884

EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

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London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1884

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Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

PREFATORY NOTE.

In preparing this year's edition of the Statesman's Year-Book—the first for which I am entirely responsible—I have not sought to alter the satisfactory plan of the late Mr. Frederick Martin. I have, however, revised the work throughout; amplified in many instances the existing information, introduced additional classes of statistics—political, educational, social, agricultural, mining, and manufacturing, and added six more countries—Madagascar, Orange Free State, the Transvaal, Zanzibar, Burma, and Hawaii. I trust these various additions, which have increased the size of the 'Year-Book' by about one hundred pages, will render it still more serviceable to all who are interested in public affairs.

My warmest acknowledgments are due to those who have so liberally supplied me with information—the diplomatic and consular representatives and the departmental officials of our own and of foreign countries, and the authorities and agents of our Colonies. I have also received many useful suggestions from private individuals.

Unless otherwise mentioned, the information may be regarded as throughout official.

J. S. K.

'Statesman's Year-Book' Office,
29 & 30 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.
February 1, 1884.

Errata.

Page 21, line 9 from bottom, *for* 135, *read* 125.

„ 113, second column of table, *for* 212,083, *read* 212,028.

„ 247, line 8 from top, transfer (*Erse*) to line 6, after Gaelic.

„ 391, add after table,—the budget for 1884 is balanced at 801,997,412 roubles.

„ 625, line 12 from bottom, *for* every year, *read* in most years.

„ 639, line 4 from top, *for* over, *read* and.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION:

COMPARATIVE TABLES:

PAGE

I. Density of Population of the Principal States of Europe . . xvii
II. The Races of Europe xviii
III. The Creeds of Europe xviii
IV. Standing Armies of Europe xix
V. The Electorates of Europe xix
VI. Railways and Telegraphs of Europe xx
VII. The Leading National Debts xxi
VIII. The Export Markets of the United Kingdom in 1881 and 1882 . xxii
IX. The Import Markets of the United Kingdom in 1881 and 1882 . xxiii

PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:— PAGE

Reigning Emperor and King 3
Constitution, Government . 6
— — of Austria . . 7
— — of Hungary . . 9
Church and Education . 11
Revenue and Expenditure 13
— — of Austria . . 14
— — of Hungary . . 16
Army and Navy . . 18
Armour-clad Ships . . 20
Area and Population . . 21
Trade and Industry . . 24
Railways 28
Post Office and Telegraphs 28
Diplomatic Representatives 29
Weights and Measures . 30
Books of Reference . 30

BELGIUM:— PAGE

Reigning King . . . 32
Constitution, Government . 33
Church and Education . 35
Revenue and Expenditure . 36
Army 38
Area and Population . . 39
Trade and Industry . . 41
Railways 43
Post Office and Telegraphs 43
Diplomatic Representatives 44
Weights and Measures . 44
Books of Reference . . 45

DENMARK:—

Reigning King . . . 46
Constitution, Government . 48

PAGE

DENMARK:—

Church and Education . 49
Revenue and Expenditure . 50
Army and Navy . . 52
Area and Population . . 54
Trade and Industry . . 55
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs 57
Colonies 57
Diplomatic Representatives 58
Weights and Measures . 58
Books of Reference . . 59

FRANCE:—

Constitution, Government . 60
Church and Education . 63
Revenue and Expenditure . 67
Army and Navy . . 72
Armour-clad Ships . . 76
Area and Population . . 81
Trade and Industry . . 86
Mercantile Navy . . 91
Railways 92
Post and Telegraphs . . 93
Colonies 93
Diplomatic Representatives 96
Weights and Measures . 96
Books of Reference . . 97

GERMANY:-

Reigning Emperor and King 99
Constitution, Government . 100
Church and Education . 103
Revenue and Expenditure . 104
Army 106
Fortress System . . 109
Navy 109
Armour-clad Ships . . 110
Area and Population . . 112
Trade, Commerce, and Industry 187
Mercantile Navy . . 192
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 193
Diplomatic Representatives 193
Money, Weights and Measures 194
Books of Reference . . 195

PAGE

STATES OF GERMANY:—

1. Prussia:—

Reigning King . . . 116
Constitution, Government . 119
Church and Education . 123
Revenue and Expenditure . 126
Army 129
Area and Population . . 130
Trade and Industry . . 132
Railways 133

2. Bavaria:—

Reigning King . . . 133
Constitution, Government . 135
Church and Education . 136
Revenue and Expenditure . 137
Army 138
Area and Population . 139

3. Würtemberg:—

Reigning King . . . 140
Constitution, Government . 142
Church and Education . 143
Revenue and Expenditure . 144
Area and Population . . 145

4. Saxony:—

Reigning King . . . 146
Constitution, Government . 147
Church and Education . 148
Revenue and Expenditure . 148
Area and Population . . 149

5. Baden:—

Reigning Grand Duke . 150
Constitution and Revenue 151
Area and Population . 152

6. Mecklenburg-Schwerin . 153
7. Hesse 155
8. Oldenburg . . . 158
9. Brunswick . . . 160
10. Saxe-Weimar . . . 162
11. Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . 164
12. Saxe-Meiningen . . 165
13. Anhalt 167
14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . 168
15. Saxe-Altenburg . . . 170
16. Waldeck 172
17. Lippe 173
18. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . 174

PAGE

STATES OF GERMANY:—

19. Schwarzburg - Sondershausen 175
20. Reuss-Schleiz . . . 176
21. Schaumburg-Lippe . . 177
22. Reuss-Greiz . . . 178
23. Hamburg 179
24. Lübeck 182
25. Bremen 184

ALSACE-LORRAINE:—

Constitution, Revenue . 186
Area and Population . 186

Trade and Commerce of Germany 187

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—

Reigning Queen and Empress 197
Constitution and Government 200
Cabinet 209
Church and Education . 213
Revenue and Expenditure 221
Taxation 225
National Debt . . . 229
Army 231
Navy 237
Armour-clad Ships . . 241

Area and Population—
United Kingdom . . 246
Number of Landowners 247
England and Wales . 249
Scotland . . . 254
Ireland 258
Islands in the British Seas 262
Emigration . . . 262

Commerce and Industry—
Imports and Exports . 264
Produce of Customs . 269
Shipping . . . 270
Agriculture . . . 273
Fisheries . . . 275
Minerals and Metals . 275
Textile Industry . . 277
Railways 281

PAGE

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—

Post and Telegraphs . . 282
Colonial Possessions . . 284
Books of Reference—
Official Publications . . 289
Non-official Publications . 293

GREECE:—

Reigning King . . . 294
Constitution and Government 295
Church and Education . 296
Revenue and Expenditure . 297
Public Debt . . . 299
Army and Navy . . 300
Population . . . 301
Trade and Industry . . 303
Mercantile Navy . . 304
Diplomatic Representatives 305
Weights and Measures . 305
Books of Reference . . 306

ITALY:—

Reigning King . . . 308
Constitution and Government 310
Church of Rome . . 312
Sovereign Pontiff . . 312
List of Pontiffs . . 313
List of Cardinals . . 315
Church and Education . 318
Revenue and Expenditure . 320
Public Debt . . . 322
Army and Navy . . 323
Armour-clad Ships . . 325
Area and Population . . 327
Trade and Industry . . 331
Mercantile Navy . . 333
Railways 334
Post and Telegraphs . 334
Diplomatic Representatives 334
Weights and Measures . 334
Books of Reference . . 335

MONTENEGRO:—

Reigning Prince . . 337
Government & Population 337
Books of Reference . . 339

PAGE

NETHERLANDS:—
Reigning King . . . 340
Constitution and Government 341
Church and Education . 343
Revenue and Expenditure . 344
Public Debt . . . 346
Army and Navy . . 346
Area and Population . . 349
Trade and Industry . . 351
Mercantile Navy . . 353
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 353
Colonies 354
Diplomatic Representatives 356
Weights and Measures . 356
Books of Reference . . 357

PORTUGAL:—
Reigning King . . . 359
Constitution and Government 361
Church and Education . 362
Revenue and Expenditure . 363
Army and Navy . . 365
Area and Population . . 366
Trade and Industry . . 367
Railways 369
Telegraphs . . . 369
Colonies 370
Diplomatic Representatives 371
Weights and Measures . 371
Books of Reference . . 371

ROUMANIA:—
Reigning King . . 373
Constitution and Government 373
Revenue and Army . . 374
Area and Population . 376
Trade and Industry . . 377
Diplomatic Representatives 379
Money, Weights and Measures 379
Books of Reference . . 379

RUSSIA:—
Reigning Emperor . . 380
Constitution, Government . 382

PAGE

RUSSIA:—
Church and Education . 387
Revenue and Expenditure . 389
National Debt . . . 392
Army 395
Navy 399
Armour-clad Ships . . 400
Area and Population . . 403
Trade and Industry . . 408
Mercantile Navy . . 412
Railways 412
Post and Telegraphs . . 414
Diplomatic Representatives 415
Weights and Measures . 415
Books of Reference . . 416

SERVIA:—
Reigning Prince . . 419
Constitution and Government 419
Church and Education . 420
Revenue and Army . . 420
Population and Commerce 421
Diplomatic Representatives 423
Money, Weights and Measures 423
Books of Reference . . 423

SPAIN:—
Reigning King . . 424
Constitution and Government 425
Church and Education . 428
Revenue and Expenditure . 429
National Debt . . . 431
Army and Navy . . 432
Area and Population . . 434
Trade and Industry . . 436
Shipping 439
Railways 439
Telegraphs . . . 439
Colonies 439
Diplomatic Representatives 441
Weights and Measures . 441
Books of Reference . . 442

SWEDEN AND NORWAY:—
Reigning King . . . 444
Dynastic Union . . 446
Constitution, Government . 448

PAGE

SWEDEN:—
Church and Education . 448
Revenue and Expenditure . 448
Army and Navy . . 450
Area and Population . . 452
Trade and Industry . . 454
Railways 456
Post and Telegraphs . . 457

NORWAY:—
Constitution, Government . 457
Church and Education . 459
Revenue and Expenditure . 460
Army and Navy . . 461
Area and Population . 462
Trade and Industry . . 463
Diplomatic Representatives 465
Weights and Measures . 465
Books of Reference . . 466

SWITZERLAND:—
Constitution, Government . 468
Church and Education . 470
Revenue and Expenditure . 472
Army 473
Area and Population . . 475
Trade and Industry . . 477

PAGE

SWITZERLAND:—
Railways 479
Telegraphs . . . 479
Diplomatic Representatives 479
Weights and Measures . 479
Books of Reference . . 480

TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES:—
Reigning Sultan . . 482
Constitution and Government 484
Religion and Education . 485
Revenue and Expenditure . 486
Public Debt . . . 488
Army 491
Navy 492
Area and Population . 494
Trade and Commerce . 496
Railways 498
Post and Telegraphs . 499
Diplomatic Representatives 505
Money, Weights and Measures 505
Books of Reference . . 506
BULGARIA 500
EASTERN ROUMELIA . . 502

PART THE SECOND.

THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALASIA, AND OCEANIA.

1. AMERICA.

PAGE

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:—
Constitution, Government . 511
Revenue and Public Debts 512
Army and Navy . . 514
Area and Population . . 514
Trade and Industry . . 516
Railways and Telegraphs . 517
Diplomatic Representatives 517
Weights and Measures . 517
Books of Reference . . 518

PAGE

BOLIVIA:—
Constitution, Government . 520
Revenue and Army . . 520
Population, Trade, and Industry 521
Diplomatic Representatives 523
Weights and Measures . 523
Books of Reference . . 523

BRAZIL:—
Reigning Emperor . . 524

PAGE

BRAZIL:—
Constitution, Government . 525
Church and Education . 527
Revenue and Expenditure . 528
Public Debt . . . 528
Army and Navy . . 530
Area and Population . . 531
Trade and Commerce . . 534
Railways and Telegraphs . 535
Diplomatic Representatives 536
Weights and Measures . 536
Books of Reference . . 537

CANADA:—
Constitution, Government . 539
Church and Education . 542
Revenue and Expenditure . 543
Public Debt . . . 545
Army 545
Area and Population . 546
Trade and Industry . . 548
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 551
Weights and Measures . 552
Books of Reference . . 553

CHILI:—
Constitution, Government . 555
Revenue and Expenditure . 556
Army and Navy . . 556
Area and Population . . 557
Trade and Industry . . 559
Diplomatic Representatives 560
Money, Weights and Measures 560
Books of Reference . . 561

COLOMBIA:—
Constitution, Government . 562
Revenue and Army . . 563
Area and Population . 563
Trade and Commerce . 564
Diplomatic Representatives 565
Weights and Measures . 566
Books of Reference . . 566

COSTA RICA:—
Constitution, Government . 568
Revenue, Population, and Trade 568
Diplomatic Representatives 570
Weights and Measures . 570
Books of Reference . . 570

PAGE

ECUADOR:—
Constitution, Government . 571
Revenue, Population, and Trade 572
Diplomatic Representatives 573
Weights and Measures . 573
Books of Reference . . 573

GUATEMALA:—
Constitution, Government . 575
Revenue, Population, and Trade 575
Diplomatic Representatives 577
Weights and Measures . 577
Books of Reference . . 577

HAITI:—
Constitution, Government . 579
Revenue, Population, and Trade 579
Diplomatic Representatives 581
Weights and Measures . 581
Books of Reference . . 581

HONDURAS:—
Constitution, Government . 583
Revenue, Population, and Trade 583
Diplomatic Representatives 585
Weights and Measures . 585
Books of Reference . . 585

MEXICO:—
Constitution, Government . 586
Revenue and Expenditure . 587
Public Debt . . . 588
Area and Population . . 588
Trade and Industry . . 590
Diplomatic Representatives 592
Weights and Measures . 592
Books of Reference . . 592

NICARAGUA:—
Constitution, Government . 594
Revenue, Population, and Trade 594
Diplomatic Representatives 595
Weights and Measures . 595
Books of Reference . 596

PAGE

PARAGUAY:—

Constitution, Government . 597
Revenue, Public Debt, and Army 598
Area, Population, and Trade 599
Diplomatic Representatives 600
Weights and Measures . 600
Books of Reference . . 601

PERU:—

Constitution, Government . 602
Revenue, Army, and Navy. 602
Area and Population. . 604
Trade and Industry . . 605
Guano exports . . . 606
Railways 606
Silver Mines, produce of . 607
Diplomatic Representatives 607
Weights and Measures . 607
Books of Reference . . 608

SAN DOMINGO:—

Constitution, Government . 610
Revenue, Population, and Trade 610
Diplomatic Representatives 612
Weights and Measures . 612
Books of Reference . . 612

SAN SALVADOR:—

Constitution, Government . 613
Revenue, Population, and Trade 613
Diplomatic Representatives 615
Weights and Measures . 615
Books of Reference . . 615

PAGE

UNITED STATES:—

Constitution, Government . 616
Congress 619
Church and Education . 622
Revenue and Expenditure . 624
National Debt . . . 626
Army 627
Navy 628
Area and Population . . 630
Immigration . . . 636
Trade and Navigation . 637
Commercial Marine . . 641
Industry 642
Railways 645
Post and Telegraphs . . 646
Diplomatic Representatives 646
Weights and Measures . 607
Books of Reference . . 647

URUGUAY:—

Constitution, Government . 651
Revenue, Public Debt, and Army 651
Population and Trade . 653
Diplomatic Representatives 655
Weights and Measures . 655
Books of Reference . . 655

VENEZUELA:—

Constitution, Government . 656
Revenue, Public Debt, and Army 657
Population and Trade . 657
Diplomatic Representatives 659
Weights and Measures . 659
Books of Reference . . 660

2. AFRICA.

ALGERIA:—

Government, Revenue, and Army 664
Population and Industry . 665
Commerce 667
Weights and Measures . 668
Books of Reference . . 668

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—

Constitution, Government . 670
Religion and Education . 671
Revenue and Expenditure . 671
Army 672
Area and Population . 673
Trade and Commerce . 674

PAGE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE :—
Weights and Measures . 676
Books of Reference . 677

EGYPT :—
Reigning Khedive . . 679
Government, Revenue, and Army 680
Area and Population . 685
Trade and Commerce . 686
The Suez Canal . . 688
Railways and Telegraphs . 689
Diplomatic Representatives 690
Weights and Measures . 690
Books of Reference . . 690

LIBERIA :—
Constitution and Government 692
Population, Revenue, and Trade 692
Diplomatic Representatives 693
Weights and Measures . 693
Books of Reference . . 693

MADAGASCAR :—
Reigning Sovereign and Government . . . 694
Population and Trade . 695
Consular Representatives . 696
Books of Reference . . 696

MAURITIUS :—
Constitution, Government . 697
Revenue and Expenditure . 697
Area and Population . . 698
Trade and Industry . . 698
Weights and Measures . 699
Books of Reference . . 699

PAGE

MOROCCO :—
Reigning Sultan . . 700
Government and Religion . 700
Population and Trade . 700
Diplomatic Representatives 702
Weights and Measures . 702
Books of Reference . . 702

NATAL :—
Constitution, Government . 703
Revenue and Population . 703
Trade and Commerce . 704
Books of Reference . . 705

ORANGE FREE STATE :—
Constitution and Government 707
Revenue and Population . 708
Trade and Industry . . 708
Books of Reference . . 709

THE TRANSVAAL :—
Constitution and Government 710
Revenue and Population . 711
Trade and Industry . . 711
Books of Reference . . 712

TUNIS :—
Reigning Sovereign . . 713
Government, Revenue, and Army 713
Population and Trade . 715
Weights and Measures . 717
Books of Reference . 717

ZANZIBAR :—
Government, Revenue, and Population . . . 719
Commerce . . . 719
Books of Reference . . 720

3. ASIA.

BURMA :—
Reigning King and Government . . . 721
Revenue, Population, and Trade 722
Books of Reference . . 723

CEYLON :—
Constitution, Government . 724
Revenue and Expenditure 724
Population . . . 725
Trade and Industry . . 726
Weights and Measures . 727
Books of Reference . . 727

PAGE

CHINA:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 728
Government and Revenue . 728
Religion and Education . 729
Army and Navy . . 730
Area and Population . . 731
Corea 731
Trade and Commerce . 733
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . 736
Weights and Measures . 736
Books of Reference . . 737

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Constitution, Government . 740
Revenue and Expenditure 741
Army and Navy . . 742
Area and Population . . 743
Trade and Commerce . 744
Weights and Measures . 746
Books of Reference . . 746

HONG KONG:—

Constitution, Government . 748
Revenue and Expenditure . 748
Area and Population . . 749
Trade and Commerce . 750
Weights and Measures . 751
Books of Reference . . 752

INDIA:—

Constitution, Government . 753
Revenue and Expenditure . 756
Public Debt . . . 761
Army 763
Area and Population . . 764
Religious Creeds . . 769

PAGE

INDIA:

Education . . . 771
Trade and Commerce . 772
Railways 777
Post and Telegraphs . . 779
Weights and Measures . 780
Books of Reference . . 780

JAPAN:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 783
Constitution, Government . 783
Religion and Education . 784
Revenue and Expenditure . 785
Army and Navy . . 787
Population . . . 788
Trade and Industry . . 789
Diplomatic Representatives 791
Weights and Measures . 791
Books of Reference . . 792

PERSIA:—

Reigning Shah . . . 794
Government, Religion, and Education . . . 794
Revenue and Army . . 796
Area, Population, and Trade 797
Diplomatic Representatives 799
Weights and Measures . 799
Books of Reference . . 799

SIAM:—

Reigning King . . . 801
Revenue and Army . . 801
Population and Trade . 802
Weights and Measures . 804
Diplomatic Representatives 804
Books of Reference . . 804

4. AUSTRALASIA.

Summary Tables.

I. Area and Population . 806 | II. Finances . . . 807

PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES:—
Constitution, Government . 808
Revenue and Expenditure . 809
Area and Population . . 809
Trade and Industry . 810
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 812

NEW ZEALAND:—
Constitution, Government . 813
Church and Education . 814
Revenue and Expenditure . 815
Area and Population . . 816
Trade and Industry . . 818
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 821

QUEENSLAND:—
Constitution, Government . 822
Church and Education . 823
Revenue and Expenditure . 823
Area and Population . 824
Trade and Industry . . 825
Post and Telegraphs . . 827

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—
Constitution, Government . 828
Revenue and Expenditure . 829
Area and Population . . 830
Trade and Industry . . 831
Post and Telegraphs . . 832

PAGE

TASMANIA:—
Constitution, Government . 833
Church and Education . 833
Revenue and Expenditure . 834
Area and Population . . 834
Trade and Industry . . 835
Post and Telegraphs . . 836

VICTORIA:—
Constitution, Government . 838
Defences 839
Church and Education . 839
Revenue and Expenditure . 841
Area and Population . 841
Immigration . . . 843
Trade and Commerce . 843
Mining Industry . . 845
Railways 846
Post and Telegraphs . . 846

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:—
Constitution, Government . 847
Revenue and Expenditure . 847
Population and Trade . 848
Agriculture and Minerals . 849
Railways and Telegraphs . 850
Books of Reference concerning Australasia . 850

5. OCEANIA.

HAWAII:—
Reigning King and Government 854
Revenue and Population . 855
Commerce and Industry . 855

HAWAII:—
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . 856
Currency 856
Books of Reference . . 856

INDEX 857

I.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE.

States	Year of Enumeration	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Popn. per square mile
Belgium . . .	1880	11,373	5,520,009	**485**
Netherlands . .	1883	12,648	4,172,921	**329·8**
Gt. Britain & Ireland	1881	120,832	35,026,108	**290**
England . . .	„	50,823	24,613,926	484
Wales . . .	„	7,363	1,360,513	184
Scotland . . .	„	29,820	3,735,573	125
Ireland . . .	„	32,531	5,174,836	160
Italy	1881	114,926	28,459,451	**247**
Germany . . .	1880	212,028	45,234,061	**213**
Prussia . . .	„	137,066	27,279,111	200
Bavaria . . .	„	29,292	5,284,778	180
Württemberg . .	„	7,675	1,971,118	256
Saxony . . .	„	6,777	2,972,805	438
France . . .	1881	204,092	37,672,048	**184**
Switzerland . .	1880	15,992	2,846,102	**178**
Austria-Hungary .	1880	240,942	37,786,346	**157**
Austria . . .	„	115,903	22,144,244	191
Hungary . . .	„	125,039	15,642,102	125
Denmark . . .	1880	13,784	1,969,039	**143**
Portugal . . .	1878	36,510	4,160,315	**114**
Roumania . . .	1878	48,307	5,376,000	**111**
Servia . . .	1882	18,800	1,820,000	**96**
Spain	1877	191,100	16,061,859	**84**
Greece . . .	1881	25,041	1,979,305	**79**
Turkey in Europe .	1881	63,850	4,490,000	**70**
Russia in Europe .	1882	2,088,419	85,058,415	**40**
Sweden and Norway.		293,848	6,497,245	**22**
Sweden . . .	1881	170,979	4,572,245	27
Norway	1881	122,869	1,913,000	15

II.

THE RACES OF EUROPE.[1]

Teutonic Stock:			
	Germans (including Dutch and Flemings)	63,205,000	
	English	32,980,000	
	Scandinavians	8,945,000	
			105,130,000
Latin Stock:			
	French and Walloons	40,280,000	
	Italians	29,570,000	
	Spanish and Portuguese	20,810,000	
	Roumanians	8,240,000	
	Rhæto-Romanic	48,000	
			98,948,000
Slavic Stock:			
North Slavs	Russians and Ruthenians	65,270,000	
	Poles	11,580,000	
	Bohemians (Czechs), Moravians, and Slovaks	7,220,000	
	Wends	130,000	
South Slavs	Croats and Serbs	6,030,000	
	Bulgarians	2,865,000	
	Slovenes	1,260,000	
			94,355,000
	Magyars (Hungarians)		6,575,000
	Finns		5,415,000
	Turks and Tartars		4,760,000
	Jews[2]		3,474,000
	Greeks		3,125,000
	Lithuanians, Letts, and Kurlanders		3,150,000
	Celts		1,942,000
	Albanians		1,316,000
	Basques		556,000
	Smaller groups		1,130,000
			329,876,000

III.

THE CREEDS OF EUROPE.[1]

	Number	Per cent. of Population
Roman Catholics	155,900,000	47·27
Old Catholics	140,000	0·04
Protestants	79,330,000	24·05
Socinians	120,000	0·05
Orthodox Greeks	80,367,000	24·36
Eastern Greek Sects	1,019,000	0·31
Armenians	124,000	0·04
Jews	5,984,000	1·82
Mahometans	6,445,000	1·96
Others, and without Creed	447,000	0·10
Total	329,876,000	100·00

[1] After Brachelli.

[2] Only in Russia, Roumania, Servia, Greece, and Turkey; in other countries the Jews are included in the general population.

IV.

STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE—PEACE STRENGTH.

Russia	770,000	Roumania, Servia	40,000
France	519,000	Denmark	35,000
Italy	480,000	Holland	35,000
Germany	445,000	Greece	30,000
Austria-Hungary	290,000	Portugal	28,000
Great Britain	220,000	Norway	19,000
Turkey	150,000	Switzerland	—
Spain	125,000		
Belgium	47,000	Total	3,274,000
Sweden	41,000		

V.

THE ELECTORATES OF EUROPE.

Country and date of enumeration	Population at date	Representatives	Electors	Per 100 inhabitants	Actual voters	Per 100 electors
Cisleithan Austria, 1879	21,970,649	353	1,290,769	5·88	462,169	36
Belgium, 1882	5,585,846	138	87,783	1·56	76,654	81
Denmark, 1879	1,969,039	102	304,585	15·46	—	—
France, 1881	37,672,048	541	10,124,830	26·85	6,944,532	69
Germany, 1881	45,234,061	397	9,090,381	20·09	5,118,332	56
Great Britain and Ireland, 1882	34,848,239	652	3,181,701	8·83	—	—
Italy, 1882	28,953,480	508	2,017,829	6·97	1,223,851	61
Netherlands, 1881	4,012,693	86	126,290	3·15	—	—
Norway, 1882	1,921,000	114	99,517	5·18	72,102	72
Prussia, 1882	27,279,111	434	98,995[1]	0·36	95,497	96
Spain, 1879	16,389,936	431	942,215	5·74	609,567	65
Sweden, 1881	4,565,668	198	281,163	6·15	66,591	24
Switzerland, 1881	2,831,787	145	638,589	22·55	371,614	58

[1] Direct electors.

VI.

RAILWAYS AND STATE TELEGRAPHS OF EUROPE, JANUARY 1, 1883.

	Railways		Telegraphs	
	Miles	1 mile to sq. miles	Miles of line	1 mile to sq. miles
Germany	21,672	9·8	46,446	4·5
Great Britain and Ireland	18,514	6·5	27,000	4·5
France	18,023	11·3	47,000	4·3
Russia	14,308	135·8	58,738[2]	143·
Austria-Hungary	12,334	19·7	32,000	7·5
Italy	5,800	19·7	16,255	7·
Spain	4,942	41·	10,417	17·
Sweden	3,940	44·	5,233	32·6
Belgium	2,683	4·	3,657	3·2
Switzerland	1,800	8·7	4,214	3·7
Netherlands	1,263	10·	2,582	4·9
Portugal	1,000	36·	2,920	13·6
Denmark	1,105	12·5	2,283	6·
Roumania	922	52·4	2,900	16·6
Norway	971	125·	4,734	25·9
Finland	732	197·	Included in Russia	
Turkey (1879)	712	89·6	17,950[3]	42·
Luxemburg	249	4·	200	4·9
Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]	231	100·	1,285	18·3
Bulgaria	140	174·	1,505	16·2
Greece	58	4000·	2,916	8·5
Servia	—	—	1,370	15·5
Total Europe	111,399	33·6	291,605	13·

[1] 1881.
[2] Including Asiatic Russia and Finland.
[3] Including Asia.

TABLE OF LEADING NATIONAL DEBTS (1882-1883).

	Debt	Per Head of Population			Annual Charges	Per Head of Population			Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head			Imports per Head			Exports per Head.			Imports and Exports per Head		
	£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d,*	£	*s.*	*d.*
United Kingdom	756,376,519	21	9	0	29,678,672	0	17	0	2	9	0	2	8	10	11	7	0	8	8	0	19	15	0
British Possessions:																							
India	156,820,614	0	15	9	4,558,100	0	0	5½	0	7	4	0	7	9	0	6	3	0	7	8	0	14	0
Australasia	95,988,682	33	17	7	4,552,000	1	11	9	7	9	3	6	14	1	19	0	0	17	8	0	36	8	0
Canada	32,040,627	7	8	2	1,867,078	0	8	8	1	7	5	1	3	7	4	17	5	4	6	11	9	4	4
Cape Colony	15,441,700	10	6	0	818,700	0	10	11	3	4	5	3	16	6	6	3	0	2	16	3	8	19	3
Natal	2,379,100	5	0	0	81,769	0	3	11	1	5	5	1	4	1	5	14	3	2	3	7	7	17	10
France	900,000,000	24	4	0	52,722,300	1	8	0	3	0	0	3	10	4	5	5	0	3	16	8	9	1	8
Russia	683,000,000	6	16	0	28,500,000	0	5	8	0	19	4	1	2	8	0	14	9	0	15	9	1	10	6
Austria-Hungary	474,759,955	12	10	11	22,027,805	0	11	8	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	14	3	1	17	10	3	12	1
Italy	446,502,440	15	14	0	19,748,071	0	13	10	2	0	4	2	0	1	1	14	5	1	13	6	3	7	11
United States	376,000,000	7	10	0	10,000,000[1]	0	4	0	1	12	0	1	0	5	2	19	0	3	1	7	6	0	7
Spain	240,000,000	14	9	0	9,500,000	0	11	0	1	17	8	1	17	8	1	7	8	1	8	5	2	16	1
Turkey	149,687,434	7	2	7	2,000,000(?)	0	2	0	0	14	0(?)	0	14	0(?)	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Egypt	109,016,350	19	15	0	4,948,023	0	18	4	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	5	9	2	8	0	3	13	9
Prussia	102,984,071	3	15	6	4,381,032	0	3	11	1	14	3	1	14	3	3	2	8	3	7	4	6	10	0
Portugal	97,512,000	20	11	0	3,065,285	0	12	11	1	6	9	1	8	8	1	12	3	0	19	5	2	11	8
Brazil	81,369,000	6	14	0	4,850,000	0	8	0	1	5	2	1	8	6	1	16	0	2	6	2	4	2	2
Holland	78,442,370	19	1	3	2,419,222	0	11	9	2	3	6	2	12	8	16	15	5	12	13	0	29	8	5
Belgium	72,222,665	13	0	9	3,512,115	0	12	9	2	3	0	2	5	0	11	16	2	9	8	9	21	4	11
Japan	70,168,418	1	19	0	5,494,369	0	3	0	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	3	8	0	3	6	0	7	2
Argentine Republic	45,000,000	15	0	0	2,700,000	0	18	0	2	8	3	2	8	3	4	5	3	4	18	8	9	3	11

[1] Interest only.

VIII.

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN 1881 AND 1882.

Exports of British home produce to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions	1881	1882	Increase (+), or Diminution (−), in 1882, as compared with 1881
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
United States	29,796,298	30,970,147	+1,173,849
British India	29,244,007	29,059,327	− 184,680
Australasia	21,377,931	25,365,087	+3,987,156
Germany	17,431,439	18,518,024	+1,086,585
France	16,970,025	17,421,212	+ 451,187
SECOND GROUP:—			
British North America	8,410,626	9,699,957	+1,289,331
Netherlands	8,899,513	9,379,737	+ 480,224
Belgium	7,075,139	8,080,310	+1,005,171
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	7,072,980	7,495,554	+ 422,574
Brazil	6,656,301	6,875,617	+ 219,316
Italy	6,630,859	6,480,258	− 150,601
Turkey	6,879,127	6,422,542	− 456,585
Russia	6,165,077	5,771,847	− 393,230
China	5,964,790	4,613,017	−1,351,773
THIRD GROUP:—			
Argentine Republic	3,340,815	4,166,717	+ 825,902
Spain	3,654,608	3,669,618	+ 15,010
Sweden and Norway	3,361,198	3,628,379	+ 267,181
Hong Kong	3,614,597	3,032,320	− 582,277
Chili	2,521,287	2,999,852	+ 478,565
Egypt	3,168,488	2,450,504	− 617,984
Straits Settlements	2,563,828	2,338,087	− 225,741
Spanish West Indies	2,190,477	2,299,648	+ 109,171
British West Indies	2,672,347	2,209,460	− 462,887
Denmark	2,011,276	2,167,742	+ 156,466
Japan	2,824,620	2,119,151	− 705,471
Portugal	2,092,824	1,956,908	− 135,916
Mexico	1,607,306	1,861,432	+ 254,126
Java	1,570,704	1,823,155	+ 252,451
Uruguay	1,392,664	1,455,122	+ 72,458
Philippine Islands	1,485,689	1,306,949	− 178,740
Greece	1,140,032	1,075,531	− 64,501
Columbia	1,186,415	1,016,608	− 169,807
Roumania	1,322,637	972,559	− 350,078

IX.

THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1881 AND 1882.

Imports into the United Kingdom from the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions	1881	1882	Increase (+), or Diminution (−) in 1882, as compared with 1881
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
United States. . . .	103,207,829	88,352,613	−14,855,216
British India	32,629,435	39,921,127	+ 7,291,692
France	39,984,187	39,090,381	− 883,806
Germany	23,650,285	25,570,985	+ 1,920,700
Netherlands	23,022,985	25,320,709	+ 2,297,724
Australasia	26,975,381	25,174,588	− 1,800,793
SECOND GROUP:—			
Russia	14,053,221	21,047,722	+ 6,994,501
Belgium	11,510,388	14,932,674	+ 3,422,286
Sweden and Norway . .	10,054,051	11,758,635	+ 1,704,584
Spain	10,027,505	11,488,245	+ 1,460,740
British North America . .	11,300,818	10,398,850	− 901,968
China	10,701,645	9,936,092	− 765,553
Egypt	9,317,916	7,796,092	− 1,521,824
Brazil	6,340,414	6,482,144	+ 141,730
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	5,413,299	6,274,895	+ 861,596
Denmark	4,611,999	5,249,467	+ 637,468
THIRD GROUP:—			
British West Indies . .	5,695,626	4,125,324	− 1,570,302
Roumania	2,758,822	4,973,901	+ 2,215,079
Turkey in Europe . . .	4,104,258	4,831,703	+ 727,445
Straits Settlements . .	3,784,157	4,580,499	+ 796,342
Java	2,662,872	3,739,534	+ 1,076,662
Portugal	3,357,012	3,676,054	+ 319,042
Italy	3,274,881	3,481,325	+ 206,444
Peru	2,189,098	2,684,854	+ 495,756
Chili	2,730,519	3,436,580	+ 706,061
Ceylon	2,136,350	2,408,038	+ 271,688
British Guiana . . .	1,990,827	2,404,334	+ 413,507
Philippine Islands . . .	2,344,404	2,307,117	− 37,287
Austria	1,390,001	2,014,524	+ 624,523
Greece	2,162,566	1,849,597	− 312,969
Spanish West Indies . .	1,624,498	1,768,637	+ 144,139
Hong Kong	1,015,716	1,429,749	+ 414,033
Argentine Republic . .	585,418	1,234,249	+ 648,831
Columbia	1,372,137	1,120,370	− 251,767

PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(Oesterreich-Ungarische Monarchie.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846 (see page 133).

II. Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince and heir-apparent, general in the service of Austria, born August 21, 1858; married May 10, 1881, to Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of King Leopold II., of Belgium, born May 21, 1864. Offspring: Elisabeth, born September 2, 1883.

III. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, born May 24, 1840, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower, September 15, 1858; married, in second nuptials, October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871; married, in third nuptials, July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children:—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865. 3. Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 5. Marie, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elizabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Aunt of the Emperor.

Empress *Anna*, born Sept. 19, 1803; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Archduke *Ferdinand*, subsequently, from March 2, 1835, to Dec. 2, 1848, Emperor *Ferdinand* IV.; widow, June 29, 1875.

Cousins of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, field-marshal-general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868–69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845, and married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Württemberg (see page 141).

II. Archduchess Elisabeth, born Jan 17, 1831; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; widow, November 20, 1874. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, and married Oct. 8, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Duke Rudolf of Croy-Dülmen, born Feb. 27, 1856. 2. Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860. 3. Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863. 4. Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858; married Nov. 29, 1879, to Alfonso XII., King of Spain.

III. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

IV. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I.

V. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold.

VI. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

VII. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria.

VIII. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, Feb. 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess Waldeck, born November 29, 1842.

Besides the above, there are upwards of twenty other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branch of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of both branches —since the death of Archduke Francisco, ex-duke of Modena, October 20, 1875—is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835,

nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins, or 930,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, or 465,000*l.*, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenue of Hungary.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary, from the date of the conquest of the Duchy of Austria by Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty :—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1282	Matthias	1611
Albert I.	1291	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Friedrich III.	1308	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Albert II.	1313	Leopold I.	1657
*Rudolf II.	1358	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert III.	1365	Karl II.	1711
*Albert IV.	1395	*Maria Theresa	1740
Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany)	1404		
Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of Germany)	1439	*House of Habsburg-Lorraine.*	
Maximilian I.	1493	Joseph II.	1780
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519	Leopold II.	1790
Ferdinand I.	1556	Franz I. (Franz II. of Germany)	1792
Maximilian II.	1564	*Ferdinand IV.	1835
Rudolf III. (Rudolf II. of Germany).	1576	*Franz Josef I.	1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries—filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 94), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I.—comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a 'Cisleithan' monarchy, and a 'Transleithan' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consist in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs (Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire.—Count G. *Kálnoky de Köröspatak*, born at Letourtz, December 29, 1832 ; entered the diplomatic service, 1854 ; Secretary of Legation at Berlin, 1856-57, and at London, 1857-61 ; Ambassador at Rome, 1879-80 ; and at St. Petersburg, 1880-81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire, November 21, 1881.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count *Bylandt-Rheydt* ; President of the Technical Committee in the Administration of the Army, 1870–76 ; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 21, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron

von Kállay. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, June 4, 1882.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

Austria Proper.

The first constitution of Austria, called also 'Cisleithania,' originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by an ordinance, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a Charter, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets, namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, thirteen in number in 1883; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-three in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—one

hundred and five in 1883. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consisted in 1883, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property qualification: of these 85 represent the landed proprietors, 116 represent the towns, 21 the Chambers of Trade and Commerce, 131 the rural districts. The constituencies which under that law elect the representatives for the Austrian Lower House are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; these choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives. Secondly, the towns; third, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourth, the large landed proprietors, payers from 5*l.* to 25*l.* of taxes, according to the district in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 10*s.* per annum. Bohemia sends 92 representatives to the Reichsrath, being 1 representative to 60,443 inhabitants; Galicia 63, or 1 to 94,585 inhabitants; Lower Austria 37, or 1 to 62,989 inhabitants; Miraira 36, or 1 to 59,816 inhabitants; Styria 23, or 1 to 52,765; Tyrol 18, and Upper Austria 17, being 1 each to almost 44,700 inhabitants. The smallest number of representatives is from Vorarlberg, which sends 3, or 1 to 35,791 inhabitants. The most highly represented province is Salzburg, which sends 5 members, or 1 to 32,714 inhabitants. At the election of 1879 there were 1,290,769 electors in Austria, although those who actually voted were only 462,169. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. In case of dissolution, new elections must take place within six months. The emperor nominates the presidents and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Edward *Taaffe*, born at Vienna, February 23, 1833; entered the State service, 1857; Provincial Governor of Salzburg, 1863–67; Minister of the Interior, 1867-70; Provincial Governor of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1871-79. Appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, August 19, 1879.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Baron S. Conrad *D'Eybesfeld*, formerly Governor of the province of Lower Austria. Appointed Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, February 17, 1880.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Dr. J. *Dunajewski*. Appointed Minister of Finance, June 26, 1880.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Julius *Falkenhayn*, born at Vienna, February 20, 1829; entered the army 1848, and retired 1858; editor of the journal 'Vaterland,' 1859–76. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, August 19, 1879.

5. The Ministry of Commerce and National Economy.—Baron F. Pino *Von Friedenthal*. Appointed Minister of Commerce and National Economy, January 14, 1881.

6. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Major-General Count S. *Von Welsersheimb*. Appointed Minister of National Defence, June 25, 1880.

7. Ministry of Justice.—A. *Prazak*. Appointed Minister of Justice, January 14, 1881.

Besides the seven ministers, heads of departments, there is a 'minister without portfolio,' F. *Ziemialkowski* (appointed August 12, 1879), taking part in the deliberations of the cabinet, but not exercising special functions.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the Empire, or the Kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of Government as an Aristocratic Monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed

struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an Upper and a Lower House, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1883, of 831 members, namely 2 Princes of the reigning house; 50 Archbishops, Bishops and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 772 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary and Transylvania; 5 regalists from Transylvania; and 2 deputies of Croatia.

The Lower House, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases very low (in the cases of merchants and others as low as 10*l.* 5*s.*). Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate, according to the last returns, was only 821,241, or 1 in 18 of the population. No distinction is made, either as regards electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1883, the House of Representatives consisted of 444 members, of whom 334 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, 75 from Transylvania, 34 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia, and 1 from Fiume.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, February 25, 1877.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Gyula *Szapary*, appointed December 6, 1878.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Baron Bela *d'Orczy*, appointed *ad interim* December 26, 1883.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron Bela *d'Orczy*; appointed August 12, 1879.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö, President of the Council; appointed December 6, 1878.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. August de *Trefort*, appointed February 26, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Theodor *Pauler*, Minister of Justice, 1872-75; re-appointed December 6, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Baron *de Kemény*, appointed October 14, 1882.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Count *Szechenyi*, appointed October 14, 1882.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count de *Bedekovich*, appointed February 26, 1877.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'King' in all public acts.

Croatia and Slavonia have a common diet of their own, and for internal affairs, religion, instruction, and justice, are autonomous, the governor or president being appointed by the Emperor.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative percentage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Austria		Hungary		Austria-Hungary	
	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.
Roman Catholics	17,693	79·9	7,846	50	25,539	67·6
Greek and Armenian Catholics	2,536	11·5	1,500	9·7	4,036	10·6
Protestants	406	1·8	3,218	20·6	3,624	9·6
Byzantine Greeks	493	2·3	2,429	15·6	2,922	7·9
Jews	1,005	4·5	638	4·1	1,643	4·3
Non-Christian, or without Creed	10	—	3	—	13	—
Total	22,133	100	15,634	100	37,767	100

In Austria proper the Roman Catholic Church has (1880) 7 archbishoprics—Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara; 23 bishoprics, and 2 vicar-generals; 36 theological seminaries, with 180 teachers, and 1,150 pupils; 461 monasteries with 6,896 monks, and 429 nunneries with 8,727 nuns. The Byzantine Greeks have 2 archimandrites and 1 bishop; the Greek Catholics 1 archbishop and 1 bishop; and the Armenian Catholics 1 archbishop, in Austria. In Hungary there are 3 Roman Catholic archbishoprics—Gran, Erlau, and Kalocsa; 1 archabbacy, 15 bishops, 26 theological seminaries, 133 teachers, and 653 pupils; 184 monasteries with 2,220 monks, 111 nunneries with 1,438 nuns. In Croatia-Slavonia there is 1 Roman Catholic archbishop and 2 bishops, 4 seminaries, 71

monasteries, and 16 nunneries. The Greek Catholics have 1 archbishop (Fogaras) and 5 bishops in Hungary, and 1 bishop in Croatia-Slavonia. The Byzantine Greeks have 1 patriarch (Carlowitz), 1 archbishop (Hermannstadt)), and 6 bishops in Hungary, and 2 bishops in Croatia-Slavonia. The ordinary income of the Austrian dioceses alone is over 1,300,000*l.*, to which the State adds 200,000*l.* The value of the church property is over 19,000,000*l.* The various religious bodies have an income of 400,000*l.*, to which the State adds 26,000*l.*; and the value of their property, landed and other, is estimated at about 9 millions sterling. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordat with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which—passed in April 1868—established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of all religious creeds.

The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a very backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illiterate. Even in 1880 43·2 per cent. of males and 45·84 per cent. of females in Austria could neither read nor write. In Galicia it rose to 78·79 per cent. of male illiterates, and 83·43 of female; Bukowina, 86·99 males and 92·41 females; Dalmatia, 81·81 males and 93·77 females. In the Hungarian lands 44 per cent. of men and 53·5 per cent. of women could neither read nor write. During the last twenty years, however, vigorous efforts have been made to bring about an improvement, by founding schools, and appointing teachers, partly at the expense of communes, and partly, but less, at that of the state. It was enacted by a series of decrees issued in the years 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory (between the ages of 6 and 14), and the principle, though not adhered to in Transleithan Austria, nor in those parts of Cisleithan Austria inhabited by people belonging to the Slav race, was fully carried out among the Teutonic population of the Empire. The cost of public education mainly falls on the communes, but of late years the state has come forward to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education. The total sum allotted to education in the budget of 1883 is 1,846,144*l.*, of which 180,754*l.* was for the 'Volks-schulen.'

There are eight universities in Austria, at Vienna, Prague (two, one Bohemian and one German), Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, Czernowitz, and Lemberg, two in Hungary, Buda Pesth and Klausenburg, and one in Croatia, Agram.

The following table exhibits the statistics of the entire educa-

tional machinery of Austria for 1883 for the universities, and 1881 for the schools:—

	Number	Professors and teachers	Students and pupils
Austria:—			
Universities	8	590	14,413
Gymnasia and Realschule .	245	4,625	65,876
Theological schools . . .	43	257	—
Elementary schools . . .	16,492	52,203	2,377,624
Hungarian Lands:—			
Universities	3	243	4,106
Gymnasia and Realschule .	200	2,655	41,827
Elementary schools . . .	17,088	23,996	1,736,343

Of the elementary schools in Austria (Volks-and Bürgerschulen) in 1881, 15,567 were public and 925 private; 330 were Bürgerschulen. In 7,228 of these schools the language used was German; in 3,933, Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 3,093 other Slav dialects; 952, Italian; and in 1,251 more than one language. According to official statistics, 86 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1881.

In Hungary proper 75 per cent. of the children were at school. Most of the Hungarian schools are confessional, only 318 belonging to the State and 1,686 to the Communes. The school age is limited to 12 in Hungary. In Croatia-Slavonia are (1880) 595 elementary schools, with 1,250 teachers and 55,360 pupils. In Austria-Hungary are 7 technical high schools, with 273 teachers and 3,497 pupils in 1883, besides numerous special schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian Empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole Empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary. By an agreement, or so-called 'Compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the Empire,' not including the interest of the national debt. By the subsequent incorporation of the military frontier with Hungary the latter pays 2 per cent. additional of the total, so that the actual proportions are Austria, 68·6; Hungary, 31·4 per cent.

The Whole Empire.

The expenditure for 1878 was 21,583,671*l.*; for 1879 was 13,703,453*l.*; and for 1880, 11,575,999*l.*; the estimate for 1881 was 12,218,401*l.*; for 1882, 11,714,954*l.*; and for 1883, 117,830,768*l.*

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire' were as follows for the year 1884:—[1]

Sources of Direct Revenue	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	584,400
Ministry of War	2,548,886
Ministry of Finance	2,681
Board of Control	77
Surplus from Customs	17,063,070
Contributions by the two parts of the Empire	98,107,799
Total	118,306,913
	£11,830,691

Branches of Expenditure		Ordinary	Extraordinry.	Total
		Florins	Florins	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		4,271,900	51,200	4,323,100
Ministry of War	Army	95,537,634	6,876,005	102,413,639
	Marine	8,226,310	1,244,667	9,470,977
Ministry of Finance		1,972,400	1,050	1,973,450
Board of Control		125,474	—	125,747
Total		110,133,991	8,172,922	118,306,913
		£11,013,399	£817,292	£11,830,691

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovinia for 1883, the expenditure was estimated at 898,800*l.*, divided between Austria and Hungary in the above proportions; for 1884 the estimate was 730,700*l.*

Austria Proper.

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure of Austria Proper are only published after the lapse of a number of years, and are very intricate. They show generally large deficits, and, in recent years, a growing expenditure. The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows in the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	38,980,000	38,730,000
1875	37,308,989	38,223,104
1876	37,894,194	40,386,987
1877	37,663,781	40,556,947
1878	39,979,516	42,312,170
1879	39,256,514	47,116,365
1880	39,999,577	41,271,291
1881	40,964,599	46,311,226
1882	44,815,579	48,572,095
1883	46,375,637	491,959,836

[1] In the following statements the florin is taken at its nominal value of 2*s.*, its real value being, however, only about 1*s.* 8*d.*

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were given as follows in the financial estimates for the year 1883:—

Revenue	Florins	Expenditure	Florins
Direct taxes	92,905,000	Imperial household	4,650,000
Customs' duties	42,764,196	Imperial Cabinet Chancery	70,515
Salt monopoly	19,682,000	Reichsrath	1,071,035
Tobacco monopoly	67,800,000	Council of Ministers	1,008,154
Stamps	17,100,000	Ministry of the Interior	17,996,803
Judicial fees	32,800,000	,, National Defence	8,807,865
State lottery	20,223,000	Ministry of Public Education and Worship	18,461,445
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer)	85,358,000	Ministry of Agriculture	11,719,347
State domains	10,135,711	,, Finance	101,285,338
Railways, post and telegraphs	43,200,710	,, Justice	20,920,241
State debt	11,755,088	,, Commerce	61,934,513
Miscellaneous receipts	20,041,666	Board of Control	157,000
		Interest on public debt	121,161,043
		Pensions and grants	32,364,990
		Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	90,350,927
Total revenue	463,765,371 florins £46,376,537	Total expenditure	491,959,836 florins £49,195,983

Of the direct taxes, 3,000,000*l.* were for land tax, 2,520,500*l.* house tax, and 3,250,000*l.* on incomes. The direct taxation amounts to about 8*s.* per head of population.

In the budget for 1884 the expenditure is set down at 511,119,390 florins, or 51,111,939*l.*, and revenue at 472,368,577 florins, or 47,236,857*l.*, leaving a deficit of 38,754,813 florins, or 3,875,481*l.*

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above table, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. It amounted in 1789, to 34,900,000*l.*, and had risen to 98,700,000*l.* in 1820; to 108,400,000*l.* in 1830; to 125,000,000*l.* in 1848; and to 300,980,413*l.* in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866, increased the public debt by about 30,000,000*l.*; but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy.

An official return gives the following statement as to the total debt and Austrian accumulation for July 1, 1883 :—

	Florins
I. General debt :—	
Consolidated, bearing interest . .	2,642,734,707
,, not bearing interest .	35,675,781
Annuities (capitalised) . . .	13,989,436
Floating debt, bearing interest . .	79,915,592
,, ,, not bearing interest .	773,862
II. Austria's special debt :—	
Consolidated, bearing interest . .	419,108,065
,, not bearing interest .	79,595,269
Floating, bearing interest . . .	1,477,708
Redemption of landed annuities .	151,071,731
Total . . .	3,424,342,151
	£342,434,215

The total annual interest on the above debt amounted, in 1883, to 15,147,800*l.*, and of this the general debt absorbed 12,760,039*l.* To the latter sum, Hungary had to contribute 3,031,676*l.* Subsequent to May 1868, all loans were contracted separately by either Austria or Hungary.

The total debt amounts to 13*l.* per head, after deducting Hungary's capitalised share, and the interest to over 9*s.* per head. The total estimated revenue for 1883 was 2*l.* 4*s.* per head, and the total exports for 1882 amounted to 3*l.* 8*s.* per head. The total income of Austria-Hungary from all sources is estimated at 425 millions sterling, or 11*l.* 5*s.* per head, and the national capital at 2,800 millions, or 74*l.* per head.

Hungary.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary, were as follows in each of the seven years from 1877 to 1883 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1877	21,833,949	23,341,042
1878	21,984,611	23,936,143
1879	22,220,860	25,643,638
1880	23,635,029	25,366,966
1881	26,441,471	28,718,009
1882	30,463,621	33,324,208
1883	30,102,986	32,271,148

The financial estimates for the year 1884 gave the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows:—

Revenue	Florins	Expenditure	Florins
National Debt	15,354,688	Royal Household	4,650,000
Ministry of Interior	796,725	„ Cabinet	72,271
„ „ Finance	239,060,334	Diet	1,212,346
Ministry of Public Works	10,560,994	Ministry of Finance	55,884,852
Ministry of State Railways	18,838,993	„ „ Interior	9,893,943
Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, &c.	9,536,287	„ „ National Defence	7,230,137
Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction	511,661	Ministry of Education and Worship	5,250,330
Ministry of Justice	629,026	Ministry of Justice	10,653,418
„ „ National Defence	228,224	„ „ Agriculture, Commerce, &c.	9,405,000
Transitory Revenue	13,345,078	Ministry of Public Works	14,415,374
Various	2,170	Ministry of State Railways	18,858,993
		National Debt	110,807,668
		Pensions	4,535,396
		Guaranteed Railways	10,664,780
		Common Expenses with Austria	28,223,852
		Croatia and Slavonia	5,875,521
		Miscellaneous Ordinary Expenses	588,957
		Transitory Expenses	2,157,590
		Investments	23,983,607
		Extraordinary Common Expenses	4,860,695
Total	308,864,180 £30,886,418	Total	329,200,230 £32,920,023

This shows an anticipated deficit of over two millions sterling. About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from direct, and one-third from indirect taxes and monopolies. The principal direct taxes are in land, houses, and incomes. The land-tax for 1883 was estimated at 3,803,100*l.*; house-tax, 876,100*l.*; tax on profits, incomes, &c., 3,416,640*l.*; the total direct taxation amounting to 8,908,000*l.*, or 11*s.* 4*d.* per head.

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. The debt has been created mostly since 1848. The large loans raised during this recent period have been to a great extent employed for the pur-

chase of railways, the receipts of which are far exceeded by the expenditure; in addition to which the government has to disburse a large sum yearly to the guaranteed railways. In the beginning of 1883 the debt amounted to 116,450,000*l.* (taking the florin at 2*s.*), besides the share of Hungary in the common debt of the Empire (see above). The proportion of the total annual charge of the debt to the total revenue is 37½ per cent. The annual charge is 14*s.* per head of population, and the burden of the capital 11*l.* per head, both which items are considerably increased by Hungary's share in the common debt. The total special exports of Hungary in 1882 amounted to 36*s.* per head. The value of the public property of Hungary at the end of 1881 was 125,970,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The existing army organisation of the empire is based on the terms of the 'compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, passed December 5, 1868, modified in some respects by a law passed in 1882. Military service is obligatory on all men who have completed their twentieth year, the only exceptions being in connection with certain family conditions and physical or mental capacity. No substitution is allowed. The yearly contingent of recruits for the army amounts to 94,000. The army is divided into three categories—the active army, the reserve, and the Landwehr. There is also in time of war a Landsturm, but as service in it is voluntary, no estimate can be given of its strength. The active army and the reserves are common to the whole empire and under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire; the Landwehr of Cisleithania and that of Transleithania are quite independent of each other, being respectively under the control of the Austrian and the Hungarian Ministers of National Defence, but all orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina. In principle every qualified man must pass three years with the colours, seven years in the reserve, and two years in the Landwehr. The whole empire is divided into 102 recruiting districts, each corresponding to a regiment of infantry, with a separate district for Tyrol and Vorarlberg (Tyrolean Chasseurs), 4 for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for the marine. For the two Landwehrs there are 183 districts, in Hungary, under separate administration from the army. Each infantry regiment has four battalions, and there are besides 32 battalions of ordinary chasseurs. There

are 20 brigades, forming 41 regiments of cavalry, subdivided into squadrons, in addition to the Landwehr; 13 regiments of field artillery, 12 battalions, forming 72 companies of fortress artillery; two regiments forming in war 52 companies of engineers proper, besides one regiment of 25 companies of pioneers. The following table shows the strength of the Austro-Hungarian army in 1883 :—

Description of Troops	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
Standing Army :—		
102 regiments of infantry	144,738	490,620
1 regiment Tyrolean Chasseurs	3,848	12,118
32 battalions Chasseurs	12,288	38,496
41 regiments of cavalry	42,271	61,582
13 „ field-artillery	20,033	84,905
12 battalions fortress „	7,038	
2 engineer regiments	5,019	13,800
1 regiment pioneers	2,629	7,092
1 railway and telegraph regiment	844	4,652
Train	2,355	36,300
Staff, medical and other establishments	14,021	32,541
Total standing army	255,084	774,106
Austrian Landwehr	2,782	118,626
Hungarian do.	7,713	127,234
Gendarmerie, &c.	6,254	6,164
Total	271,833	1,026,130

On the peace-footing there are 18,676 officers and in war 32,809; in peace 52,036 horses, in war 204,890.

2. Navy.

The navy of Austria in all its branches is under the supreme command of the head of the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The naval forces consisted, in the year 1883, of 13 iron-clads, and 37 other steamers, the majority of the latter of small dimensions, constructed chiefly for coast defence. There were, besides, at the same date, 6 sailing ships and 12 torpedo-boats. The following table gives the list of the 13 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement as that describing the British ironclad navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each vessel, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons.

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class :—	Inches				Tons.
Custozza . . .	9	8	22-ton	4,820	7,060
Tegethoff. . .	14½	6	27-ton	7,000	7,390
Erzherzog Albrecht .	8	8	15-ton	4,060	5,940
Lissa . . .	6½	12	15-ton	4,100	6,080
Kaiser . . .	6¼	10	12-ton	3,130	5,810
Ferdinand Max .	5	14	6½-ton	3,100	5,140
Habsburg . .	5	14	6½-ton	3,150	5,140
Kaiser Max . .	8	8	9-ton	2,890	3,550
Don Juan d'Austria .	4½	8	9-ton	2,920	3,550
Prinz Eugen . .	8	8	9-ton	2,960	3,550
Second-class :—					
Salamander . .	4¾	10	6½-ton	2,060	3,110
Third-class :—					
Leitha . . .	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310
Maros . . .	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310

Another armour-plated vessel is now in process of construction, and is to be more heavily armoured as well as swifter than the *Tegethoff*. It is reported that she will carry 16- to 18-inch armour, and have a speed of 16 to 17 knots.

The ten ironclads of the first class are sea-going cruisers, while that of the second class is used for ordinary station service, and the two of the third class for river service on the Danube. The *Custozza*, first in the list of sea-going cruisers, launched in 1872, is a broadside ironclad, 302 feet in length, and 58 feet in extreme breadth, armed with Krupp guns. Likewise a broadside ship, but with an armoured citadel, and addition of the latest improvements, is the second ironclad, the *Tegethoff*, 287 feet long, and 71 feet broad. The *Tegethoff*, constructed in 1876–78 at the 'Stabilimento Technico,' Trieste, having a belt of steel 14½ inches thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 27 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The ship third in the list, the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, launched in 1872, is 285 feet in length, and 56 in extreme breadth, also armed with Krupp guns.

The personnel of the navy consists in peace of 2 vice-admirals, 6 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 19 captains of frigates, 22 captains of corvettes, 150 lieutenants, 318 ensigns and cadets, and 6,890 sailors. In war the sailors number 13,752, and the officers are proportionately augmented. The navy is recruited partly by a general levy from the seafaring population of the Empire and partly by voluntary enlistment. The term of service in the navy is ten years, three in active service and seven in the reserve.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Bohemia and Moravia: Theresienstadt citadel and extensive camp; Olmutz. Galicia and Buckowina: Cracow fortified and intrenched camp at Przemysl. Hungary and Transylvania: Eperies on affluent of Theiss at foot of Carpathians; on the left of the Theiss, Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar; Kronstadt on Transylvanian Alps; Szegedin on the Theiss; on the Danube, Comorn, Bude (Blocksberg), Peterwardein and Orsova; on the Drave, Essegg. Croatia and Dalmatia; Brod, Gradiska, Agram on the Save, Karlstadt on the right of that river. Fiume and Zeng on the coast; in Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, Budua and Lissa island; in Ischia are Trieste and Pola, naval harbours. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. Between the Inn and the Danube are Salzburg and Pass-Luëg; and on the Danube are Linz and Postlingberg. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The capital, Vienna, is undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy.

Area and Population.

The Austrian Empire—exclusive of the Turkish provinces, which have been under the administration of Austria since 1878, but have as yet not been formally incorporated with it—has an area of 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the last census, December 31, 1880, of 37,883,226, or 160 per square mile. At the preceding census the population was 35,884,389. The increase during the period, embracing eleven years, amounted to 8·5 per cent. for the Cisleithan monarchy, but only to 1·24 per cent. for Hungary. In Transylvania there seems to have been an actual decrease of about 70,000 in the eleven years. In Austria the density of the population is 191 per square mile, and in the rest of the empire 135 per square mile. The density in both divisions varies much; in Lower Austria it is over 300 per square mile, and in Salzburg less than 60. As a rule the density declines from west to east, the industrial districts of the north-west being most thickly populated.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants, of the various provinces of the Empire, after the returns of the census of December 31, 1869, and the census of December 31, 1880:—

Provinces of the Empire	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1869	Population Dec. 31, 1880
Austria Proper:—			
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	7,654	1,990,708	2,330,621
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	4,631	736,557	759,620
Salzburg	2,767	153,159	163.570
Styria (Steiermark)	8,670	1,137,990	1,213,597
Carinthia (Kärnten)	4,005	337,694	348,730
Carniola (Krain)	3,856	446,334	481,243
Coast land (Küstenland)	3,084	600,525	647,934
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	885,789	912,549
Bohemia (Böhmen)	20,060	5,140,544	5,560,819
Moravia (Mähren)	8,583	2,017,274	2,153,407
Silesia (Schlesien)	1,987	513,352	565,475
Galicia (Galizien)	30,307	5,444,683	5,958,907
Bukowina	4,035	513,404	571,671
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	4,940	456,961	476,101
Total, Austria	115,903	20,374,974	22,144,244
Kingdom of Hungary:—			
Hungary Proper	87,043	11,530,397	11,644,574
Croatia and Slavonia, with military frontier	16,773	1,846,150	1,892,499
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)	21,215	2,115,024	2,084,048
Town of Fiume	8	17,844	20,981
Total, Hungary	125,039	15,509,415	15,642,102
Total, Austria-Hungary	240,942	35,884,389	37,786,346

Including military the total population was 37,883,226 in 1880.

In Austria there were 10,819,737 males and 11,324,507 females; in Hungary 7,702,810 males and 7,939,192 females.

The total civil population of Austria Proper on January 1, 1883, was 22,316,507.

It was decided at the Congress of Berlin that the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Sanjak of Novi Bazar should be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population, 1879
Bosnia	16,417	1,158,453
Herzegovina	4,308	
Novi-Bazar	3,522	168,000
Total	24,247	1,326,453

To this should be added 25,000 military.

Of the total number of inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina

448,613 are Mohammedans, 496,761 Greek-Orthodox, 209,391 (with 4 eparchies), Roman Catholics (with 3 bishoprics), 3,439 are Jews, and the rest belong to different faiths. It was stated in 1883 that the Mohammedans were leaving Bosnia by tens of thousands.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 68 English square miles, and a population of 9,124 in 1880, nearly all Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the lands of the Hungarian Crown, for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1878	854,752	683,661	164,233	171,091
1879	878,035	652,491	169,088	226,544
1880	850,009	676,287	167,200	173,722
1881	855,937	698,976	176,983	156,961
1882	897,473	710,902	183,378	186,571

In 1881 there were 22,461 still-born, or 2·6 per cent. of the total births. Of the total births 119,588, or 14·3 per cent., were illegitimate. In Carinthia, in 1881, nearly one-half the births were illegitimate; in Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, one-fourth; in Upper Austria, one-fifth; the lowest was in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 5 per cent. At the end of 1880 there were 12,134 criminals in the prisons of Austria. In institutions for the poor in 1879 there were 191,415 persons.

Hungary.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1877	678,421	570,144	178,389	108,277
1878	674,761	585,578	147,314	89,183
1879	724,428	566,366	162,188	158,062
1880	597,791	529,213	124,860	68,578
1881	604,263	492,727	137,025	111,535

Included in the number of births given there were 9,848 children still-born. Of the total births 56,987 were illegitimate, or 9·4 per cent. of the whole.

In 1879, 5,929 emigrants left Austria, and in 1880, 10,145; in 1880, 11,000 emigrants left Hungary.

The ethnical elements of the population are as follow on the basis of language :—

	Austria	Hungary		Austria	Hungary
German .	8,008,864	1,882,371	Roumanian .	190,799	2,325,838
Bohemian, Moravian & Slavonian .	5,180,908	1,799,563	Magyar .	9,887	6,206,872
			Gipsies .	—	79,393
			Wendic .	—	83,150
Polish . .	3,238,534	—	Armenian .	—	3,523
Ruthenian .	2,792,677	345,187	Other native tongues .	—	33,668
Slovene .	1,140,304	—			
Servian and Croatian .	563,615	2,325,747	Foreign tongues .	—	56,892
Latin . .	668,653	—	Infants .	—	499,898

In Austria 2,275,117 of the population were returned as farming their own lands, 90,036 as tenant-farmers, and 3,739,421 as farm-labourers; or 6,000,000 people directly engaged in agriculture; with their families they form nearly 60 per cent. of the population of Austria. There were 1,305 mining proprietors and 116,565 workers; 575,811 manufacturing proprietors and 1,541,287 workers; 185,405 traders with 124,668 assistants. In Hungary there were 1,451,707 farm-proprietors, 23,393 tenant-farmers, and 1,373,768 farm-labourers, or over 2,720,000 people directly engaged in agriculture; 173 mining proprietors and 25,732 miners; 380,786 engaged in manufactures with 385,630 workers; 97,300 engaged in trade with 79,995 assistants.

The following were the populations of the principal towns of Austria-Hungary in 1880 :—

Vienna (with suburbs) .	1,103,857	Maria-Theresiopol . .	61,367	Arad . .	35,556
Budapest .	360,551	Debreczin .	51,122	Temesvár .	33,694
Prague . .	162,323	Holdmezö Vásárhély .	50,966	Békés Csaba .	32,616
Trieste . .	144,844	Presburg .	48,006	Grossvaradin .	31,324
Lemberg .	109,726	Czernowitz .	45,600	Zengy . .	31,271
Gratz . .	97,791	Kecskemét .	44,887	Makó . .	30,063
Brunn . .	82,660	Linz . .	41,687	Klausenburg .	29,923
Szegedin .	73,675	Pilsen . .	38,883	Agram . .	28,360
Cracow . .	66,095			Fiume . .	20,981
				Innsbruck .	20,537

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was as follows in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1873	583,082,315	58,308,231	423,610,701	42,361,070
1874	568,703,609	56,870,360	449,266,774	44,926,677
1875	552,548,869	55,254,886	504,467,261	50,446,726
1876	516,964,350	51,696,435	509,658,721	50,965,872
1877	555,227,048	55,522,705	662,032,209	66,203,221
1878	552,100,000	52,100,000	654,700,000	65,470,251
1879	556,600,000	55,330,000	684,000,000	68,400,000
1880	613,500,000	61,350,000	676,000,000	67,600,000
1881	641,800,000	64,180,000	731,500,000	73,150,000
1882	672,400,000	67,240,000	751,900,000	75,190,000

The following table shows the value of the leading articles of import and export in 1882 :—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Textiles, raw materials and woven goods .	22,180,000	10,940,000
Corn, flour, rice, &c.	6,840,000	17,080,000
Animals and animal produce . . .	5,600,000	10,700,000
Beverages, food, fat and oils, sugar . .	2,580,000	9,680,000
Fuel, building and manufacturing material .	1,600,000	6,480,000
Colonial goods and southern fruits . .	4,490,000	—
Leather and leather goods	2,280,000	1,910,000
Bone, wood, glass, stone, and earthenware .	2,100,000	4,310,000
Metal and metal goods	2,600,000	2,470,000
Tobacco, fruits, plants	4,130,000	2,840,000

The quantity of corn exported rose from 7,299,247 cwt. in 1881 to 11,273,503 cwt. in 1882, and flour from 1,221,821 to 1,783,853.

The trade of Hungary was divided as follows for 1882 : imports from Austria, 18,000,000*l.*; other countries, 5,000,000*l.*; exports to Austria, 19,000,000*l.*; other counties, 9,000,000*l.*

About two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian Empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Roumania, the importations of which into the Empire average 4,000,000*l.* in value, and the exports to which are above 5,000,000*l.* sterling; Roumania is followed, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia. Of the total commerce six-sevenths is by land and the remainder by sea, mainly through Trieste.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the Empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries,

as the exports, or imports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years from 1873 to 1882 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British *Home Produce* into Austria
	£	£
1873	869,433	1,484,320
1874	799,544	1,063,649
1875	1,318,889	897,069
1876	855,798	784,634
1877	1,540,980	1,041,603
1878	1,665,857	763,034
1879	1,685,602	799,085
1880	1,430,949	593,561
1881	1,390,001	693,974
1882	2,014,523	703,962

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1882, amounted to 1,652,798*l.* This comprised barley, valued 57,324*l.*; wheat, valued 4,261*l.*, and wheat flour, valued 1,581,116*l.*

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 246,343*l.*, and the latter of 81,847*l.* in 1882. Among the minor articles of British imports are jute manufactures, 30,698*l.*; machinery, 64,940*l.*; oil-seed, 65,930*l.*; coals, and woollen goods.

Of the total area of Austria-Hungary 94 per cent. is productive. The total acreage of Austria proper under crops, fallow and grass, is 46,108,070; under woods and forests, 23,280,412; meadows and perennial pasture, 11,310,533 acres. In 1881 the leading agricultural products were as follow:—

	Acres	Bushels
Cereals	16,318,232	288,600,000
Potatoes	2,449,405	273,975,755
		Cwts.
Beetroot sugar . . .	523,052	80,516,503
		Gals. wine.
Vineyards	510,888	66,793,628
		Cwts.
Clover and grass . . .	9,616,281	212,920,222

The total value of the landed property of Austria is estimated (1880) at 772,134,900*l.*, and the gross annual production at 175,644,243*l.* In 1880 Austria possessed 1,463,282 horses, 8,584,077 cattle, 3,841,340 sheep, 2,721,541 swine, and 1,006,675 goats; the total value of the live-stock being estimated at 48,699,248*l.*

The total productive area of Hungary is over 76,500,000 acres, of which, in 1881, 20,817,624 acres were under crops, 22,514,450 under woods and forests, and the remainder under grass, meadows, and pasture. The agricultural returns are as follow for 1881 :—

	Acres	Bushels
Corn crops	18,506,087	295,319,253
Potatoes	909,249	82,941,603
		Cwts.
Beetroot	157,774	27,660,651
		Gals. wine
Vineyards	894,715	53,389,578
		Cwts.
Tobacco	149,946	1,212,881
Flax and hemp	199,853	921,287

The total value of the cereal crops in 1881 was 52,464,300*l.*

Hungary in 1880 had 1,819,508 horses, 4,597,543 cattle, 9,552,123 sheep, and 236,552 goats. In Hungary and Transylvania alone there are 2,500,000 separate agricultural holdings.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the leading minerals and of the furnace products of Austria in 1882 :—

	Tons	£		£
Salt	96,427	2,267,376	Pig iron	2,106,275
Common coal	3,279,500	2,144,081	Silver	277,050
Brown ,,	4,498,145	1,693,688	Lead, &c.	201,567
Silver ore	5,920	304,393	Zinc	78,766
Iron ,,	451,255	239,746	Quicksilver	77,025
Lead ,,	4,000	117,284	Other products	150,124
Total all minerals	—	4,716,174	Total	2,890,807

In 1881 Austria imported 2,200,000 tons of coal and exported 3,661,000; of iron ore she imported 119,000 tons and exported 14,829 tons. The total number of persons engaged in mining in 1882 was 87,217, and in metal works 11,652. The total value of the mining products of Hungary, raw and worked, in 1881 was 1,916,534*l.*; in addition to which, the product of the salt-mines was valued at 1,175,232*l.*

The following are the railway statistics of Austria for January 1, 1883 :—

	Austria	Hungary	Total
	miles	miles	miles
State lines	598	1,853	2,451
Company's lines worked by the State .	1,269	139	1,408
,, ,, ,, companies	5,564	2,898	8,462
Total	7,431	4,890	12,321

Total receipts for 1882, 23,224,721*l.* In the Austrian budget for 1884 the sum of 2,877,000*l.* is devoted to the construction of new State lines. The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1881 :—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters	248,509,000	75,504,000
Post Cards	47,858,000	15,554,000
Patterns and Parcels . . .	8,046,000	2,038,000
Newspapers, Books, and other printed matter . . .	113,291,900	47,066,600
Total	417,704,900	142,162,600
Receipts . . .	£1,810,434	£681,105
Expenses . . .	£1,511,377	£541,961

On the 1st of January 1881, there were 4,033 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 2,414 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austro-Hungary for 1882 :—

	Offices	Miles line	Miles wire	Messages	Receipts	Expenses
Austria .	2,696	22,528	58,745	6,626,203	£419,165	£353,137
Hungary	1,069	9,555	34,282	3,164,054	166,968	190,369
Total .	3,765	32,083	93,027	9,790,257	£586,133	£543,506

In Bosnia and Herzegovina are 70 offices, 1,560 miles of line; messages in 1882, 373,352.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary in 1883 :—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers (17,385 horse-power) .	74	72,365	2,350
Coasting steamers (3,172 horse-power) .	52	7,250	491
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	8,630	248,610	25,319
Total	8,756	328,225	28,160

In 1881 47,796 vessels, of 6,301,519 tons, entered, and 47,505 vessels, of 6,299,120 tons, cleared Austrian seaports. Of the former 38,056, of 5,478,240 tons, and of the latter 37,835, of 5,476,449 tons, were Austrian.

Of great importance for the commerce of the Empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company, which owned on the 1st of January 1882, a fleet of 78 vessels, of 69,877 tons, mainly Clyde-built, and superintended by British engineers, absorbs the greater part of the trade of Austria with the East, through the Suez Canal, being subsidized, at the rate of 173,000*l.* per annum, by the Imperial Government.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several states being specially provided for. The navigation is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory powers in turn. The Commission has its seat at Giurgevo, in Roumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April, 1883. Engaged in the Danube traffic are (Austrian) 186 steamers and 726 tugs; the goods carried in 1882 weighed 19,978,890 tons.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Austria-Hungary in Great Britain.

Ambassador—Count A. Károlyi de Nagy-Károly, Ambassador to the German Empire from December 1871 to December 1878. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, February 4, 1879.

Councillor of Embassy—Ladislaus von Hengelmüller Hengervar.

Secretaries—Baron von Wacken; Count Lützow.

Naval and Military Attaché—Capt. Baron Fredrick von Haan.

2. Of Great Britain in Austria-Hungary.

Ambassador—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, K.G.C.B., born in 1821; Envoy to the Netherlands, 1854–56; to Portugal, 1857–58; to Prussia, 1858–59; to Denmark, 1859–66; to Portugal, 1866–67; to Italy, 1867–83. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 1883.

Secretaries—V. A. Wellington Drummond; Ralph Milbanke; G. W. Buchanan; F. W. Stronge; J. Oswald.
Military Attaché—Col. Hon. E. H. Primrose.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Neu-Kreuzer*, = 2*s*.
The *Golden Crown* of 8 *Florins* = 16*s*.

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency, consisting of bank notes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

The *Centner* = 100 *Pfund*	=	123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
,, *Eimer*	=	14·94 wine gallons.
,, *Joch*	=	1·43 acre.
,, *Metze*	=	1·7 imperial bushel.
,, *Klafter*	=	67 cubic feet.
,, *Meile* = 24,000 Austrian feet	=	8,297 yards, or about 4¾ miles.

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BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess Stéphanie, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881. [See p. 3.]

III. Princess Clémentine, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Prince Baudouin, born June 3, 1869. 2. Princess Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870. 3. Princess Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872. 4. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l.*

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens, 21 years of age, paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Under this qualification, the electoral lists, in the year 1883, contained the names of 120,995 electors, the right of suffrage being with 21·65 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. According to a law passed in August 1883 large classes of official, professional, learned, and scientific persons are admitted to the franchise without having to pay any taxes. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1883 they amounted to 138, elected in 41 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have

received the 'grande naturalisation;' to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an allowance of 423 francs, or 16*l.* 16*s.* each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, viz.:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Hubert J. W. *Frère-Orban*, born April 24, 1812; studied law, and entered the journalistic career in 1830; Minister of Public Worship, 1847–8; Minister of Finance, 1848–52, 1857–61, and 1861–70. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, June 19, 1878.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Jules *Bara*, appointed June 19, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Public Works.—M. Sabier *Olin*, appointed April 5, 1882.

4. The Ministry of War.—General *Gratry*, appointed Nov. 8, 1880.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—G. *Rolin Jaequemyns*, appointed June 19, 1878.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—Charles *Graux*, appointed June 19, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Pierre *Van Humbeeck*, appointed June 19, 1878.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'État,' without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the privy council.

The judicial institutions of Belgium are similar to those of France, except in one or two small points.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 15,000, while the Jews number about 3,000. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in the budget for 1884 was 214,216*l.*, to Roman Catholics; 3,530*l.*, to Protestants; and 1,451*l.* to Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liége, Namur, and Tournay. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the State are comparatively small. At the last census, there were 1,559 convents in Belgium, of which number 213, with 4,027 inmates, were for men, and 1,346, with 20,645 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent, and Liége, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liége are state universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The sum spent by the state on its two universities was 66,692*l.* in 1883–4. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the session of 1882 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . .	—	352	173	319	317	1,232
Ghent . .	—	170	47	94	103	414
Liége . .	—	273	181	196	290	940
Louvain . .	57	401	205	380	343	1,386

Attached to the universities are various special schools—engineering, manufactures, mining, &c., with 810 students in 1882. Other special schools are those of Fine Arts; Antwerp with 1,792 students in 1881, and School of Design, 10,488; Conservatoire and other Schools of Music, 11,988.

Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people, but has recently made considerable progress; the primary public schools are supported by the communes, the provinces, and the State combined; the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. There is no compulsory law of education in Belgium, but to encourage education a law passed in August 1883 conferred the provincial and communal franchise on all who came up to a moderate standard. In the 163 royal athenæums, colleges, and middle-class schools in 1882 were 34,500 pupils; expenditure by Government (1883–4) 168,195*l.* There were 23 primary normal schools with 2,806 pupils; 6,000 elementary schools, and 688,000 pupils; of the teachers two-thirds are lay and the rest clerical. The total sum spent in elementary education in 1880 was 1,393,545*l.* by State and Communes, and including fees, &c. In 1884 the State was to spend 588,576*l.* on primary instruction.

The proportion of the population above seven years who could not read nor write in 1881 was 30 per cent. Luxembourg contains the smallest proportion of illiterate persons, and the other provinces come in the following order as regards instruction: Namur, Liége, Antwerp, Brabant, Limbourg, Hainaut, West and East Flanders. In the year 1882 there were 49,391 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,713 could neither read nor write; 5,614 could read only; 22,941 could simply read and write, and 16,385 possessed a superior education.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium (excluding special services) for each of the ten years 1874 to 1883—actual for the first

seven, and estimated for the last three, years—are shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	9,804,917	9,641,621
1875	9,941,191	9,882,320
1876	10,280,474	9,989,972
1877	10,354,004	10,454,974
1878	10,470,837	10,635,792
1879	10,510,125	10,944,528
1880	11,713,185	11,680,386
1881	11,454,745	11,593,788
1882	11,865,908	12,430,235
1883	11,982,870	12,974,112

The following table gives the details of the budget for the year 1884:—

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Land taxes	23,272,900	Interest on public debt	99,003,432
Personal taxes	16,854,000	Civil list and dotations	4,848,675
Trade licenses	6,338,000	Ministry of Justice	16,112,661
Mines	300,000	,, Foreign Affairs	2,363.460
Customs	22,200,000	Ministry of Interior	23,393,917
Succession duties	19,360,000	,, Public Instruction	22,107,013
Excise	32,996,500	Ministry of Public Works	93,867,860
Registration duties and fines	23,000,000	,, War	46,073,800
Stamps	5,800,000	,, Finance	15,874,440
Railways	119,300,000	Gendarmerie	3,530,500
Telegraphs	2,880,000	Miscellaneous expenditure	1,683,500
Post office	8,303,400		
Domains, forests, &c.	2,965,000		
Various State dues	5,957,000		
Repayments	3,319,627		
Other receipts	9,892,500		
Total revenue	302,745,927 £12,109,837	Total expenditure	328,859,258 £13,154,370

It will be seen that there has been almost constant deficits in recent years in the ordinary budget. A deficit of 1,000,000*l.* was expected in 1884. The deficits were to be covered by an increase of industrial, excise, and personal taxes. The personal tax is similar to that of the Netherlands.

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1883 :—

Description of Debt	Capital
2½ per cent. Old Debt	219,959,632 francs
3 „ of 1873–82	479,076,035 „
4 „ 1st series of 1871–79	720,586,382 „
4 „ 2nd „ of 1880	134,719,000 „
3 „ Annuities for Military Servitudes	1,409,635 „
5 „ Annuities	7,611,960 „
5 „ various Netherlands Annuities	2,539,680 „
4½ „ Railway Annuities	353,873,155 „
Total Debt	1,919,775,479 „
	£76,791,019

A new 4% loan for 6,591,840*l.* was floated in 1883.

The 2½% old debt, and the first series of the 4% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½% old debt. By a law passed in the session of 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the 4½% debt. By another law, passed in 1879, the whole of the 4½ per cent. debt was ordered to be gradually converted into one of 4 per cent. The Floating Debt, consisting of Treasury Bonds issued in 1881, at 4 per cent., amounts to 1,240,000*l.*

The total debt before the new loan amounted to 13*l.* per head of population, and the annual charge to 14*s.* 6*d.*; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce average 10*l.* per head.

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army according to the budget of 1884 :—

	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staff	117	257	374
Infantry	1,852	28,084	29,936
Cavalry	360	5,680	6,040
Artillery	502	7,861	8,363
Engineers	87	1,390	1,477
Administrative battalion	74	820	894
Total	2,992	44,092	47,084

To this should be added 10,000 horses and 204 guns. In time of war the total strength is 103,860 men, 13,800 horses, and 240 guns.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering 30,954 men, organised, under laws of May 1848 and July 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war; there are besides 90,000 non-active men of the 'Garde Civique.' The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which were greatly strengthened and enlarged since the year 1870; 80,000,000 francs have been spent on it since 1859.

The kingdom is divided into two military circumscriptions, the first embracing the provinces of Antwerp and of West and East Flanders, and the second Brabant, Hainaut, Liége, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census enumeration, taken December 31, 1876, and that of December 31, 1880:—

Provinces	Area: Eng. Sq. Miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 31, 1880
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	538,381	577,232
Brabant	1,268	936,062	985,274
Flanders { West	1,249	684,468	691,764
Flanders { East	1,158	863,458	881,816
Hainaut	1,437	956,354	977,565
Liége	1,117	632,228	663,735
Limbourg	931	205,237	210,851
Luxembourg	1,706	204,201	209,118
Namur	1,414	315,796	322,654
Total	11,373	5,336,185	5,520,009

In 1881 the population was 5,585,846—2,790,608 males and 2,795,238 females.

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1880, a population of 5,519,844 on an area of 11,373 English square miles, or 485 per square mile, being the most densely inhabited country in Europe; in Brabant and East Flanders the density is over 760 per square mile.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the

establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely four millions. Since that period it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per cent. per annum. During the five years 1876–80 the total rate of increase was 3·4 per cent.

According to an official report laid before the Chambers in May 1878, there are 2,256,860 Belgians who speak French; 2,659,890 who speak Flemish; 38,070, German; 340,770, French and Flemish; 22,700, French and German; 1,790, Flemish and German; and 5,490 who speak all three languages.

According to the last returns, about 800,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits, 244,000 in mining and metal industries, 540,000 in other manufacturing industries, 244,000 in commerce, 804,000 domestics and labourers.

Land in Belgium is divided, according to the census of 1881, between 1,181,177 freehold proprietors, who possess 2,615,931 hectares of land, out of a total of 2,945,516 hectares. The State owned (1864 the latest returns) only 39,289 hectares, and the communes 290,296 hectares. In the thirty-four years from 1846 to 1880, the number of landed proprietors increased by 266,240, or 29 per cent. In 1880, there were 21 landowners to every 100 inhabitants, the highest number being in the province of Luxembourg, 48 to every 100, and the lowest in Antwerp and West Flanders, 14 to every 100 inhabitants.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1877 . .	175,077	114,269	36,962	60,808
1878 . .	172,730	117,721	36,669	55,009
1879 . .	174,641	121,060	37,421	53,581
1880 . .	171,864	123,323	38,926	48,541
1881 . .	175,411	117,077	39,437	58,404

In addition to the above births and deaths in 1881 there were 8,210, or 4·4 per cent. of total births still-born; and 13,767, or 7·9 per cent. of the living births illegitimate.

In 1881 there were accused before the assize courts 181 prisoners, of whom 137 were convicted; and before the correctional tribunals 41,653, of whom 34,108 were sentenced, one half to fines only. In 1881 there were 9,076 entries into the depôts of mendicity, the mean number during the year being 3,110.

The following table shows the immigration and emigration of 1878–81 :—

	1878	1879	1880	1881
Immigration . . .	14,325	14,234	16,490	17,702
Emigration . . .	11,646	12,474	15,064	15,860
Excess of immigration .	2,679	1,760	1,426	1,842

The following are the populations of the most important towns, January 1, 1882:—

Brussels .	388,781	Mechlin .	43,354	Seraing .	28,385
Antwerp .	175,636	Verviers .	41,692	Courtrai .	27,316
Ghent . .	133,755	Louvain .	36.367	Namur . .	25,766
Liége . .	126,233	Tournai .	32,817	Ostend . .	19,696
Bruges . .	44,598				

Trade and Industry.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1881 was represented by 111,513,243*l.* of imports, and by 98,424,971*l.* of exports. In 1882 the total value of the general imports was 114,064,000*l.*, and exports 102,556,000*l.* The special commerce was as follows in the year 1881:—

Imports	£	Exports	£
Cereals . . .	13,980,000	Cereals . . .	5,141,600
Wool . . .	7,099,400	Coal and coke .	3,249,080
Flax and hemp .	3,697,200	Wool, cotton, &c.	
Live animals . .	2,183,880	tissues . .	3,082,240
Metals and minerals	2,088,280	Flax and hemp .	2,996,240
Hides . . .	2,044,320	Woollen yarns .	2,959,480
Timber . . .	1,986,320	Machinery . .	2,253,720
Oil seeds . .	1,904,840	Linen, &c. yarns .	2,206,760
Petroleum, &c. .	1,778,840	Glass . . .	2,177,600
Coffee . . .	1,743,840	Hides . . .	1,789,680
Cotton . . .	1,462,160	Wrought iron .	1,627,760
All others . .	25,225,800	Raw sugar . .	1,455,760
		Raw zinc . .	1,394,880
		All others . .	21,771,200
Total . .	65,194,880	Total . .	52,106,000

In 1881, 20 per cent. of the imports came from France, 15 per cent. each from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. each from the United States and Germany, 7 per cent. from Russia; of the exports 33 per cent. went to France, 18 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 17 per cent. to Germany, 12 per cent. to the Netherlands.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement; giving the total exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into

Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the five years 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
1878	12,386,625	5,525,705
1879	10,725,739	5,106,479
1880	11,253,664	5,796,024
1881	11,510,388	7,075,139
1882	14,932,674	8,080,310

The principal articles of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom are woollen yarn and flax, the first, of the value of 1,184,471*l.*, and the second of 852,827*l.* in 1882. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly sugar, refined and unrefined, 864,779*l.*, metals and agricultural produce, among them bar iron and manufactures, of the value of 579,547*l.*; butter, of the value of 301,675*l.*; eggs, 510,503*l.*; and poultry and game, including rabbits, of the value of 300,661*l.* in 1882. The export of cotton manufacture from Belgium to Great Britain was 504,301*l.* in 1882, and only 201,014*l.* in 1879. The imports of British home produce into Belgium consist in the main of iron, wrought and unwrought, and of woollen and cotton manufactures, the iron of the value of 515,077*l.*, the woollens of the value of 1,263,119*l.* (yarn 156,462*l.*), and the cottons of the value of 2,241,778*l.* (yarn 1,003,949*l.*) in the year 1882.

About one-seventh of the area of Belgium is under woods and forests, and one-third under corn-crops, chiefly wheat, rye, and oats. In 1882 Belgium imported 1,314,095 tons and exported 522,278 tons of cereals. Beetroot cultivation is important; in 1882 the export of sugar was 50,385 tons more than the import. In 1880 there were 46,210 horses, 411,551 oxen, and 90,100 sheep.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three out of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Liége, and Namur, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The coal mines in Belgium extend over 144,501 hectares of land, employing 101,351 (1881) miners, and producing in 1881, 16,873,951 tons, of the value of 6,548,160*l.* In 1882 the total produce was 17,485,000 tons, valued at 6,994,000*l.*, of which one-third was exported, mainly to France.

Although Belgium only produces about 250,000 tons of iron-ore annually, the iron industry is of great importance in the country; of pig and wrought iron alone 1,004,543 tons were produced in 1881, of the value of 4,563,640*l.* The total quantity of pig and

wrought iron, and steel bars and plates, in 1882, was 1,522,000 tons. The produce of quarries was valued at 1,552,720*l.* in 1881.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine, on the decrease in recent years, consisted at the end of 1881 of 59 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 77,840 tons, inclusive of 42 steamers of a total burthen of 65,224 tons. In 1882, 6,399 vessels of 3,860,730 tons entered Belgian ports, about three-fifths British, and less than one-fifth Belgian.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways, distinguishing State and private lines, open in Belgium at the end of 1882 :—

	Kilomètres
Lines worked by the State	3,038
Lines worked by Companies	1,255
Total lines open (Kilom)	4,293
Total lines open (Miles.)	2,683

being 83 miles more than in 1881.

The total receipts and expenses per mile of the State railways during the past four years ending December, 1882, were as follows:

	1879	1880	1881	1882
Gross receipts per mile	£2,477	£2,584	£2,413	£2,368
Working expenses per mile	1,470	1,579	1,505	1,428
,, ,, per cent. of receipts	59·2	61·1	62·4	60
Net earnings per mile	1,006	1,005	908	940

The decline in receipts is accounted for by the continued extensions and the purchases of new, unprofitable lines by the State. Up to the end of 1881 the State had spent 26,333,878*l.* on the first cost of its railways.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1882 :—

	Number
Private letters	81,629,309
Official letters	13,466,891
Post cards	22,586,876
Packets	46,497,000
Newspapers	88,675,000

On the 1st of January 1883 there were 872 Post Offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1882 amounted to

12,739,743 francs, or 509,589*l.*, and the expenditure to 7,796,598 francs, or 311,863*l.*

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 6,896,075 despatches, private and official, in the year 1882. On the 1st of January 1883, the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,657 miles, and the length of wires 16,300 miles. There were at the same date 855 telegraph stations. Receipts (1882) 105,144*l.*; expenses 137,020*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Belgium in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Solvyns, appointed October 18, 1872.
Councillor.—Baron Whettnall.
Secretary of Legation.—Count Werner van den Steyn de Jehay.

2. Of Great Britain in Belgium.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, K.C.B., 2nd Secretary at Washington in 1862, and at Paris, 1868; Chargé des Archives at Paris, 1871; Secretary of Legation at Pekin, 1871–3; Athens, 1873–5; Rome, 1875–8; Constantinople, 1878–9, acting part of the time as Minister Plenipotentiary; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, 1879–83; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, October 10, 1879; appointed to Belgium August 29, 1883.
Secretaries of Legation.—Hon. W. J. G. Napier; Ralph W. Petre.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Franc*	Intrinsic rate of exchange, 25·25 to £1 sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The *Kilogramme*		= 2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Tonne*		= 2,200 „ „
„ *Hectolitre*	Dry measure	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
	Liquid measure	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ *Mètre*		= 3·28 feet.
„ *Mètre Cube*		= 35·31 cubic feet.
„ *Kilomètre*		= 1,093 yards.
„ *Hectare*		= 2·47 English acres.
„ *Square Kilomètre*		= 247·11 English acres, or 0·386 square miles.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the *franc*, *lira*, or *drachma*, the monetary unit of each of them, as well

as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Prince Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870. 2. Prince *Karl*, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess *Lowisa*, born Feb. 17, 1875. 4. Prince *Harald*, born Oct. 8, 1876. 5. Prince *Ingeborg*, born Aug. 2, 1878. 6. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. (See page 197.)

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Maria* Dagmar (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia. (See page 380.)

V. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853; married, Dec. 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. (See page 198.)

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue five children:—1. Princess *Augusta*, born Feb. 27, 1844. 2. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 12, 1855. 3. Princess *Louise*, born Jan. 6, 1858. 4. Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 31, 1859. 5. Prince *Albert*, born March 15, 1863.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

IV. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860.

V. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army.

VI. Prince *Hans*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsthing and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsthing consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsthing is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. The total number of electors in 1880 was 304,585, or 1 in every 7·3 of the population; the actual voters in that year numbered 110,635. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsthing and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsthing, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Höiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following seven departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council.*—Jacob Brœnnum Scavenius Estrup, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of the Interior.*—E. V. R. Skeel, appointed June 15, 1875.

3. *Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.*—J. M. V. Nellemann, appointed June 11, 1875.

4. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Otto Ditlev, Baron Rosencern-Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875.

5. *The Ministry of Marine.*—N. F. Ravn, appointed January 4, 1879; and Minister of War since October 20, 1881.

6. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—J. Scavenius, appointed August 24, 1880.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and six nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king and responsible to the Althing, is at the head of the Administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the Governor, called Stiftamtmand, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three Amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts of Iceland.

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the University, and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1880, there were only 17,678 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 3,946, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 3,000 Roman Catholics; 1,363

members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 1,722 Mormons; 3,687 Baptists; 792 Irvingites; 1,919 other sects; and 1,249 without creed, or unknown.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. Education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The university of Copenhagen had in 1882–3, 84 professors and teachers, and 1,261 students. Connected with the university is a polytechnic institution, with 18 teachers and 183 students. Between the university and the elementary schools there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and 27 Real-schule. Instruction at the public expense is given in Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number, according to the latest official statistics, of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts; with 231,935 pupils in all, or 123 per 1,000 of population. Of the Conscripts for 1881, 0·36 per cent. only could neither read nor write.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1879 to 1883, averaged 2,728,000*l.* The expenditure during this quinquennial period was fully balanced by the revenue, with an annual surplus, employed for the reduction of the public debt.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsthing. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution, generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The budget revenue voted for 1882–3 amounted to 2,766,058*l.*, and the actual revenue was 2,979,130*l.*; the estimated expenditure was 3,000,848*l.*, and the actual expenditure, 2,819,411*l.* For 1883–4 the estimated revenue was 2,883,263*l.*, and expenditure, 2,861,120*l.* The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for the financial year 1884–5 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Domains, surplus of	1,132,198	Civil List and Appanages.	1,225,760
Interest of Reserve Fund and State Assets	5,485,303	Rigsdag and Council of State	294,616
Direct taxes	9,267,900	Interest and other expenses on National Debt.	8,229,800
Stamp duty	2,475,009	Pensions, including invalids of war	3,486,051
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property	1,673,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	432,720
Law fees	2,014,000	,, Interior	2,139,289
Custom-house dues and Excise on distilleries	27,356,000	,, Justice	2,586,633
Surplus on Posts and Telegraphs	105,396	,, Public Worship and Education	1,531,318
Surplus from State salaries	820,000	,, War	9,315,888
Revenue from Färoes	61,072	,, Navy	6,209,290
Revenue from Sinking Fund, Deposits, and Pensions	1,579,161	,, Finance	3,181,043
Miscellaneous receipts	1,715,109	,, for Iceland	104,400
		Extraordinary State Expenditure	5,563,228
		Management of Properties and reduction of National Debt	7,335,652
Total revenue	53,684,139	Total expenditure	51,635,688
	£2,981,341		£2,868,649

According to these estimates, there was a calculated surplus of 112,692*l.*

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March 1868, the Fund stood at 6,317,000*l.*, or as much as the national revenue for two years, but it was reduced to 5,687,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 5,033,000*l.* in 1871, to 3,746,000*l.* in 1872, and stood in October 1883 at 1,071,136*l.* The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 207,664,700 kroner, or 11,203,594*l.*, on March 31, 1882. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1882 :—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Kroner	£
1870 . .	234,740,700	13,041,150
1875 . . .	185,835,623	10,324,201
1880 . . .	173,326,628	9,629,257
1881 . . .	202,959,136	11,275,508
1882 . . .	201,664,700	11,203,594

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1882 to over 700,000*l.* On April 1, 1884, the total debt will be reduced to 10,944,440*l.* The external debt is mostly at 4 per cent.

The entire charge of the debt for 1882–3 was set down as 554,400*l.*; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of population would be only about 2*s.* The profitable investments of the State amount to over 5,000,000*l.*, which thus reduce the debt to nearly one-half, or about 3*l.* per head of the population. In 1879 the total national wealth was estimated at 101 millions sterling, or about 50*l* per head of the population. The value of the land alone is estimated at over 11 millions sterling, and of buildings 36 millions.

Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to the re-organisation of 1867, supplemented by the law of 1880, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during thirty to forty-five days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line, with 13 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a depôt; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries and 4 of reserve, and two battalions with 6 companies and 5 companies of reserve; and one regiment of engineers. The total war strength of the regular army and reserve was as follows in 1882:—Infantry, 26,992 men; cavalry, 2,180; artillery, 4,775; engineers, 1,366; total men, 35,293, besides 1,176 officers. This is exclusive of the extra reserve, only called out in emergencies, and numbering 14,000 officers and men.

In the session of 1882 an extraordinary vote of supply of four millions sterling was asked for fortifications and the navy. This was to be spent mainly in fortifying Copenhagen both on the sea and landward sides, and in constructing forts and entrenched camps at the most vulnerable points in the country. Half a million sterling was to be spent on the increase of the fleet. It was decided in 1880 to increase the fleet in the course of ten years to 8 armour-clads, 4 large unarmoured vessels, 10 corvettes and schooners, 12 gun-boats and 8 torpedo-boats.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1882, of 41 steamers, of which eight were armour-clad ships, and 3 armoured torpedo boats, and the rest unarmoured vessels, the latter mostly of small size. The following is a tabular list of the principal ironclads:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
	Inches				Tons
Helgoland	12	1 4	36-ton 22-ton	3,800	5,345
Odin	8	4	18-ton	2,260	3,036
Lindormen	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	2,076
Gorm	8	2	18-ton	1,670	2,308
Danmark	5	12	9-ton	1,000	4,747
Peder Skram	4½	8	9-ton	1,680	3,373
Rolf Krake	4½	2	9-ton	750	1,344
Tordenskyold	4	1	50-ton	2,500	2,400

The largest ironclad in the Danish navy, the Helgoland, was completed in the summer of 1880. The most remarkable of these ships is the last in the list, the Tordenskyold, launched in 1880. It is a torpedo boat, the largest in the Baltic, covered with four-inch steel armour, laid on horizontally instead of vertically, besides a belt of cork. She is divided into 23 watertight compartments, has 8-inch armour on her turret, and carries two swift torpedo launches besides appliances to shoot Whitehead's torpedoes, and is armed with

one 15-inch Krupp breechloader, the heaviest gun in any of the Baltic fleets, besides one 6-inch Krupp breechloader, and three light guns. All the other armour-clad ships were constructed after old models, between the years 1863 and 1872—the Rolf Krake turret-ship, on Captain Coles' principle, was built on the Clyde in 1863; the Peder Skram and the Danmark in 1864; the Lindormen and the Gorm, sister turret-ships, in 1868 and 1869; and the Odin in 1872. The most powerful of the other ironclads of the Danish navy is the Odin, constructed at the dockyard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and launched in 1873. The Odin, plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, carries four 10-inch guns, of 18 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull. There are besides two armed cruisers protected with 2-inch armour.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. The budget of 1882–3 provides for 1 vice-admiral, 15 commanders, 36 captains, 60 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, and 1,122 men.

Copenhagen is the only fortress of importance.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1880:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1880
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) without suburbs	7	234,850
Islands in the Baltic	4,025	865,678
Peninsula of Jutland	9,752	868,511
Total	13,784	1,969,039

The average density of the population is 5,143 per square mile.

At the census of February 1, 1880, the population comprised 967,360 males, and 1,001,679 females. The total population of the preceding decennial census of 1870 was 1,794,733, showing an increase during the decennial period of nearly 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. per annum. The estimated population on January 1, 1882, was 2,018,432. The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark in recent years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts, averaging in the former 10·29 per cent., and in the latter only 5·99 per cent. in the course of 15 years. The town

population in 1880 was 516,742, and the country population 1,463,517. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; at the last census, of the foreign-born population 33,152 were Germans (including 22,007 born in Schleswig), 24,148 Swedes, 2,823 Norwegians, 454 English.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1880, was, including suburbs, 273,323; Aarhuus, 24,831; Odense, 20,804; Aalborg, 14,152; Randers, 13,457.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1878	61,290	35,792	14,295	25,498
1879	62,455	38,531	14,287	23,924
1880	62,612	40,237	14,959	22,375
1881	64,145	36,471	15,529	27,674
1882	65,070	39,164	15,496	25,906

There were besides on an average 2·8 per cent. of the total births still-born; 10 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 3,906 persons in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 in 1873; 3,322 in 1874; 2,088 in 1875; 1,581 in 1876; 1,877 in 1877; 2,972 in 1878; 3,118 in 1879; 5,667 in 1880; 7,985 in 1881; and 11,614 in 1882.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid. It was found at the last census that out of an average of 1,000 people, 442 live exclusively by agriculture, 210 by manufacturing industries, and 81 by trade and navigation.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain. The following table shows the declared value, according to official returns, of the imports and exports for each of the five years, from 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Kroner	£	Kroner	£
1877	225,380,262	12,521,125	164,287,629	9,127,090
1878	190,418,869	10,578,826	153,221,886	8,512,327
1879	199,052,908	11,058,494	158,063,287	8,781,293
1880	227,395,699	12,633,092	196,556,930	10,919,829
1881	245,233,280	13,624,071	183,472,415	10,192,912

The imports of the year 1881 came to the value of 5,063,412*l.* from Germany; and of 3,276,112*l.*—including colonial goods, as well as home produce—from Great Britain; while of the exports there were sent 3,435,235*l.* in value to Germany; and 3,542,226*l.* to Great Britain. With Sweden there were 1,300,000*l.* imports and 1,500,000*l.* exports; Norway, 360,000*l.* imports and 1,000,000*l.* exports; with the Danish Colonies 350,000*l.* imports and 260,000*l.* exports. The Danish trade with the United States has grown from 800,000*l.* imports in 1877 to 1,100,000*l.* in 1881, and 2,600*l.* exports in 1877 to 900,000*l.* in 1881.

The chief exports of Denmark are grain and flour, live stock, and butter, which form two-thirds of the total export. About half as much grain (1,000,000*l.*) is imported as is exported; the other chief imports are woollen goods, sugar, coals, timber, minerals and metals.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years, 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
1878	4,584,544	1,526,362
1879	4,675,090	1,647,967
1880	5,285,767	1,899,659
1881	4,611,999	2,011,276
1882	5,249,467	2,167,742

It will be seen that according to the British returns the exports from Denmark were considerably higher in 1881 than according to the Danish returns.

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, the principal of them butter, corn, and live animals. The exports of butter rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870, to 1,850,586*l.* in 1882. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 886,370*l.* in the year 1882; of live animals to the value of 1,925,958*l.*, comprising 998,786*l.* for oxen and bulls; 668,222*l.* for cows and calves; 235,918*l.* for sheep; and 19,657*l.* for horses. The export of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 131,560*l.* in 1882. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, iron, and refined sugar. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 383,287*l.*, of coals to 396,825*l.*, of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 246,244*l.*, and sugar, 231,305*l.* in the year 1882.

Of the total area of Denmark 75 per cent. was productive in 1880; about one-sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder about one-half is arable and one-half pasture and meadows. The leading crops are rye, barley, and oats (about four-fifths of the arable area), and wheat. The total value of all crops in 1879 was 12½ millions sterling, besides hay and straw, 1,850,000*l.*

Cattle-rearing is becoming increasingly important in Denmark. In 1871 there were 1,238,898 cattle of all kinds, and in 1881, 1,470,079*l.* In 1881 only 2,126 cattle were imported, while 84,586 were exported. In 1881 there were 347,561 horses and 1,548,613 sheep, the latter on the decrease. Of sheep 16,988 were imported and 72,487 exported in 1881, and 9,800 cwt. of wool imported and 22,300 cwt. exported. In 1871 there were 442,421 swine, and in 1881, 527,417; the import in 1881 was 17,438 and export 253,294.

Between 1878 and 1882 the number of sailing vessels had decreased from 3,041 of 213,201 tons, to 2,999 of 198,911 tons; while the steamers had increased from 188 of 45,124 tons, to 227 of 61,454 tons (including colonies), besides 10,000 vessels under 4 tons. In 1881, 23,077 vessels, of 1,305,192 tons, entered, and 22,633, of 458,020, cleared the Danish ports, besides 2,025 coasting vessels entered and 21,098 cleared.

On the 1st of January 1881 there were railways of a total length of 1,105 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 932 Engl. miles belonged to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1882, had been 7,225,162*l.*

The Post Office in the year 1881 carried 30,555,009 letters and postcards, and 28,753,909 newspapers. Receipts, 240,333*l.*; expenses, 225,244*l.* The Telegraphs in the same year carried 1,186,444 messages, of which 513,830 were internal, 647,526 international, and 25,088 official. The total length of telegraph lines belonging to the State, at the end of 1881, was 2,206 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 5,840 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 287 telegraph offices, of which 155 belonged to railway companies, and 132 to the State. Receipts, 37,426*l.*; expenses, 45,612*l.*

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the following territories, chiefly islands, in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of February 1, 1880:—

Colonies	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population 1880
Færoe Islands (17 inhabited) . .	510	11,221
Iceland	39,756	72,438
Greenland (1882)	46,740	9,700
West Indies { St. Croix . . .	74	18,430
West Indies { St. Thomas . . .	23	14,389
West Indies { St. John . . .	21	944
Total	87,124	127,122

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 100,650*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 200,743*l.*, in the year 1882. The chief article of export in 1882 consisted of unrefined sugar, valued at 98,755*l.*, while the British imports in 1882 were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 67,160*l.*, and coals, 30,173*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Denmark in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Christian Frederik von Falbe, accredited June 28, 1880.

Secretary.—W. Count de Sponneck. *Attaché.*—Christian August Gosch.

2. Of Great Britain in Denmark.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, C.B., formerly Envoy to the Swiss Confederation. Appointed Envoy, July 1, 1881.

Secretaries.—Audley Gosling, Sir Francis C. E. Denys, Bart., Arthur S. Raikes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre.

The *Krone* = 100 *öre* . . . . Average rate of exchange, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The *Pound* = 100 *Kvint* . .	= 1·102 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs. to the cwt.
„ *Ship Last*	= 2 tons.
„ *Tönde*, or Barrel of Grain and Salt	= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ „ „ Coal . .	= 4·7 „ „
„ *Foot*	= 1·03 English foot.
„ *Viertel*	= 1·7 Imperial gallon.

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FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislative power in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the 'scrutin d'arrondissement,' adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. There were 10,194,593 'électeurs politiques,' or persons possessing votes, in the year 1882, that is 1 in every 3·7 of the population, or 26·85 per cent. of the total population. At the last election (1881) 6,944,531, or 69 per cent., of the electors voted. There are 10,008,548 municipal electors. To be an elector a man must be twenty-one years old, and be possessed of citizenship, which is obtained by a two years' residence in any one town or canton. Men once convicted of felony or desertion are perpetually disfranchised; while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 557 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 75 hold their seats for life, the vacancies being filled by the choice of the Senate. The remaining 225 seats are divided by lot into three classes of 75 each, one class going out at successive periods of three years. The election of these 225 senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance, the communes or municipalities of France, large and small, elect, by a majority of their members, each one of the 'électeurs sénatoriaux,' and these, in their turn, after a lapse of two months, meet together, along with the members of each departmental council-general and the deputies of the department who are ex-officio senatorial electors, to choose the senators. No other qualification is required for a senator than to be a Frenchman and forty years of age. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months every year.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for the term of four years. The President of the Republic has the right of convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary meeting. He is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members com-

posing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Both the Senators and the Deputies receive payment for their services, the Deputies at 9,000 francs, the Senators at 15,000 francs a year. In the budget for 1884 the expenses connected with the Senate were fixed at 4,600,000 francs, or 184,000*l.*, and those of the Chamber of Deputies at 7,160,780 francs, or 286,431*l.*, being a total of 11,760,780 francs, or 470,431*l.*

The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is re-eligible. The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and insures the execution of them. He has the right of individual pardon, but cannot proclaim a general amnesty. He disposes of the armed force; and he appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister. The President of the Republic may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President of the Republic is responsible only in case of high treason. By a special article, appended to the constitution of 1875, dated July 16, 1875, it is enacted that 'the President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers.' In the event of a vacancy by death, or any other cause, the two united Chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President of the Republic.

President of the Republic—François P. Jules Grévy, born at Mont sous-Vaudrez, dep. Jura, August 15, 1813; studied law; member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848–9, and of the Legislative Body, 1868–70; member of the National Assembly, 1871-5, and President of the Assembly, 1871-3; President of the Chamber of Deputies, 1876-9. Elected President of the Republic, Jan. 30, 1879.

The salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs, or 24,000*l.*, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or 12,000*l.*, for household expenses.

The last Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic, consists of eleven members, namely :—

1. President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Jules Ferry, born at Paris, 1823; admitted to the bar, 1848; member of the Legislative Body, 1869–70; Member of the Government of National Defence, 1870–1; Prefect of the Department of the Seine, 1871–2; Ambassador to Greece, 1872–3; Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 1879–80; President of the Council, September 23, 1880, to November 15, 1881; Minister of Public Instruction, January to August, 1882. Appointed Prime Minister February 21, 1883, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, November 19, 1883.

2. Minister of the Interior.—Pierre-Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, born 1846; avocat; elected representative for the first *circonscription* of Rennes, 1879: Minister of the Interior in the Gambetta Cabinet of 1881. Appointed February 21, 1883.

3. Minister of Finance.—P. Paul Emmanuel Tirard, born 1826; joined the Ponts et Chaussées, 1846, and in 1851 entered into commerce; Minister of Commerce, Feb. 1879 to Nov. 1881; re-appointed Jan. 31, 1882. Appointed Aug. 7, 1882.

4. Minister of Justice and Public Worship. — Félix-Martin Feuillée, born at Rennes, 1830; doctor in law, 1854; deputy for Rennes, 1876; Under-Secretary of the Interior, 1879, and of Justice in December of the same year. Appointed February 21, 1883.

5. Minister of Public Instruction.—Clément-Armand Fallières, born 1841; a barrister; elected Deputy for Nérac 1876; Under-secretary of the Ministry of the Interior under M. Constans, 1880–81; Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 7, 1882, to February 21, 1883. Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, November 19, 1883.

6. Minister of Commerce.—Anne Charles Hérisson, born 1831; Avocat, 1853; Maire of the 6th Arrondissement of Paris, 1870, and Deputy, 1878; Minister of Public Works, 1882–3. Appointed February 21, 1883.

7. Minister of Agriculture.—Félix-Jules Méline, born 1838; entered the bar of Paris; entered the National Assembly for Vosges 1872, and re-elected Deputy 1876; Under-Secretary of the Interior, February–March, 1879. Appointed August 7, 1883.

8. Minister of War.—General Jean-Baptiste-Marie-Edouard Campenon, born 1819; captain, 1848; arrested at *coup d'état* of 1851, and dismissed the service; entered Sardinian service; served in Italian war; reinstated in French army 1867 as major; colonel, 1870; taken prisoner at Metz; general of brigade 1875, and of division 1879; Minister of War under Gambetta, 1881–2. Appointed October 9, 1883.

9. Minister of Marine and the Colonies.—Vice-Admiral Peyron,

born 1822; took part in the wars against Russia, Austria, China, Anam and Mexico; Maritime Prefect of Toulon, and head of the naval staff under two former Ministries. Appointed August 11, 1883.

10. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Louis Cochery, born 1830; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, 1873-79. Appointed first Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, February 5, 1879.

11. Minister of Public Works.—David Raynal, born 1840; elected Deputy for Bordeaux, 1876; Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, 1880; Minister of Public Works in the Gambetta Cabinet of 1881.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

House of Bourbon	
Henri IV.	1589–1610
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610–1643
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643–1715
Louis XV.	1715–1774
Louis XVI. (+1793)	1774–1792
First Republic	
Convention	1792–1795
Directoire	1795–1799
Consulate	1799–1804
Empire	
Napoléon I. (+1821)	1804–1814
House of Bourbon, Restored	
Louis XVIII.	1814–1824
Charles X. (+1836)	1824–1830
House of Bourbon—Orléans	
Louis Philippe (+1850)	1830–1848
Second Republic	
Provisional Government, Feb.–Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon, President	1848–1852
Empire, Restored	
Napoléon III. (+1873)	1852–1870
Third Republic	
Government of National Defence	1870–1871
Louis A. Thiers, President	1871–1873
Marshal MacMahon „	1873–1879
F. J. P. Jules Grévy „	1879

The average duration of the eighteen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was 16 years.

For judicial purposes France is divided into 26 districts, or Courts of Appeal. Each of these courts has a Bench of nine to twelve *Conseillers*, or puisne judges, and a President, and three Conseillers are commissioned at least twice a year to go and hold criminal assizes in the chief towns of departments within the jurisdiction of the court. The only prisoners tried before the assizes are those accused of *crimes* (felonies) as distinct from *délits* (misdemeanours). Persons accused of *délits* are tried in the Courts of Correctional Police before three judges without jury. There is a Court of Correctional Police in every chief town of an *arrondissement*. Below the Correctional Courts are the Tribunals of Simple Police (one in each town), which exercise a summary jurisdiction in minor offences. There is besides a Juge de Paix in every canton and one in every city *quartier*. The Court of Cassation, the Supreme Court of Appeal, sits in Paris.

Church and Education.

The population of France, at the census of December 1881, consisted of 29,201,703 Roman Catholics, being 78·50 per cent. of the

total population; of 692,800 Protestants, or 1·8 per cent. of the population, as compared with 584,757 in 1872; of 53,436 Jews, and 7,684,906 persons 'who declined to make any declaration of religious belief.' This was the first census at which 'non-professants' were registered as such. On former occasions it had been customary to class all who had refused to state what their religion was, or who denied having any religion, as Roman Catholics. The number of persons set down as belonging to 'various creeds' was 33,042.

All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant. As a matter of fact, only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have state allowances. In the budget for 1884, these grants were as follow:—

	Francs
Roman Catholic prelates and clergy . .	40,352,443
Roman Catholic Churches, seminaries, &c. .	9,213,623
Protestant clergy and seminaries . . .	1,600,300
Jewish rabbis and seminary	202,900
Protestant and Jewish places of worship . .	100,000
Mussulman priests and matériel . . .	216,340
Total	51,685,606
	£2,067,424

There are eighty-seven prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and seventy bishops. In 1880 it was found that the secular clergy of the Catholic Church numbered in all 55,065, besides 10,217 pupils in the ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1880 there were 706 Protestant pastors, and 66 Jewish rabbis and assistants.

A return presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1881 by the Ministry of Public Worship shows that at the end of 1880 there were in all 200,000 persons under vows in France, exclusive of 45,000 ecclesiastics in receipt of pay from the State. There are two kinds of religious bodies in France—the congregations which are controlled by a central authority, and alone have the right of forming branches, and the communities which are independent of each other, although subject to the same rules. There are in France five legally authorised congregations of men, which have founded 115 establishments at home and in the colonies, and 109 abroad. The number of members of these five congregations is 2,418. The number of communities of men is four, with 84 members. There are 384 establishments which are unauthorised,

the members of which number 7,444 men. The difference between them is that those which are not authorised labour under legal disabilities and are liable to dissolution. There are, in addition, 23 religious associations of men devoted to the education of the young. The number of schools under their direction is 3,096. The number of the members of these associations is 20,341.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état,' and are fifteen in number, at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Douai, Grenoble, Lyon, Monpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. In the session of 1882–83, the total number of students—'total des inscriptions'—at these 15 high schools was 43,205, of whom 16,841 studied law; 12,801 philosophy or 'lettres'; and 11,297 medicine. The number of students at the 'faculté de l'état' at Paris alone was 22,408, or more than one-half of the total number. Next to it in numbers stood the high school of Bordeaux, with 3,926 students. Some of the 'facultés de l'état' have but few students, such as Clermont, which had 56, and Besançon 79 students in the session of 1882–83.

Together with the general census of May 1872, there was an official inquiry into the educational state of the nation, which, being very carefully made, gave, it is reported, accurate results. In the inquiry of 1872, the population was divided into three groups, according to ages, the first comprising all children under six; the second the growing generation between six and twenty; and the third all the grown-up persons above twenty. The following table gives the total net results of the educational census of 1872:—

Degree of Education	Groups of Ages		
	Under six years	From 6 to 20	Above 20 years
Unable to read or write . .	3,540,101	2,082,338	7,702,362
Able to read only . . .	292,348	1,175,125	2,305,130
Able to read and write . .	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057
Unascertained . . .	38,042	70,721	214,005
Total . .	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554
Total population			36,102,921

It will be seen from the preceding table that nine-tenths of the children under six; more than a fifth, but less than a fourth of the youths of both sexes under twenty; and more than a third of the grown-up population of men and women, were unable to read or write. Setting aside the four millions of children under six years of age, it may be said that thirty per cent. of the population of France were entirely devoid of education.

The census of 1872 showed an extraordinary difference in the degree of education between the 87 departments of France, the percentage of ignorance ranging between 6 in the department of Doubs, and 61·8 in Haute-Vienne. Among the 309,689 conscripts drawn in 1881, 13·15 per cent. could neither read nor write, 2·42 per cent. could only read, and 21·56 could but read and write.

Since the year 1872, the progress has been very great, owing to the energetic efforts of the Government, aided by the legislature, primary education being now compulsory. It was stated by the Minister of Public Instruction in the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1881, that all children, without exception, would be subject to education before the end of 1883. The following table shows the numbers of the various classes of schools and the number of pupils in 1881 :—

	Number		Pupils	
	Lay	Clerical	Lay schools	Clerical schools
Primary schools :—				
Infant schools . .	1,259	3,611	173,718	447,459
Primary public schools .	49,621	11,906	3,034,402	1,046,016
Primary private schools .	5,007	7,907	243,030	726,365
Totals	55,887	23,424	3,451,150	2,219,840
Total primary schools .	79,311		5,670,990	
Middle-class schools :—				
Lycées	89		45,236	
Communal colleges .	244		38,476	
Free middle-class schools :—				
Lay	493		31,234	
Clerical . . .	306		46,512	
Total middle-class schools	1,132		161,458	

There was thus one primary or infant school for every 471 inhabitants, and one pupil in every 6·6 of the population. Of the total pupils at primary schools 2,091,434 were educated gratuitously at the public, and 306,602 at the private schools. The total number of teachers in lay schools was 73,379, in clerical schools 49,381. The total expenditure on primary schools in 1881 was 3,290,228*l.*, of which the communes and departments contributed more than half, the government less than a third, the remainder being fees. There were in 1881, 86 normal schools for males, and 79 for females. There are besides numerous technical, industrial, and other special schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were set down as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1884.

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Direct taxes	421,084,415	Ministry of finance :—	
Domains and forests	55,570,306	Public debt and dotations	1,360,882,162
Indirect taxes :—		Other expenses	217,991,748
Enrégistrement	574,691,000	Ministry of justice and worship :—	
Stamps	159,415,000	Justice	36,120,392
Customs	322,481,000	Worship	51,999,006
Excise, railway, and other indirect taxes	861,597,400	Ministry of foreign affairs	14,939,700
Sugar	179,236,000	Ministry of the interior	75,855,588
Wine	152,549,000	Ministry of posts and telegraphs	140,931,273
Posts and telegraphs	166,408,000	Ministry of war	605,307,000
Algeria indirect taxes	21,101,000	Ministry of marine and colonies	237,962,586
Tax on personal property	50,124,000	Ministry of public instruction and fine arts:	
Repayment by railways	34,900,000	Instruction	134,838,151
Various receipts	104,543,722	Fine arts	16,686,195
		Ministry of commerce	20,701,714
		Ministry of agriculture	44,189,238
		Ministry of public works (ordinary service)	96,188,200
		Ministry of public works (extraordinary do.)	48,848,240
		Repayments, restitutions, &c.	20,456,500
Total ordinary receipts	3,103,700,843	Total ordinary expenditure	3,103,441,193
Budget of special receipts	454,725,326	Budget of special expenditure :—	
		Ministry of finance	176,927,026
		„ interior	260,243,400
		Various	17,554,900
Total	3,558,426,169	Total	3,558,166,519
	£142,337,046		£142,326,620

Partly by conversion of rente and partly by other economies, the ordinary expenditure was cut down to 3,025,373,006 francs, being a reduction of 78,000,000 francs. The ordinary revenue was reduced to 3,026,524,517 francs. The special budget was increased to 456,810,681 francs.

The above were the figures of the ordinary and special budgets for 1884; but an extraordinary budget was introduced amounting

to 10,600,000*l.*, and chiefly composed of estimates for the ministries of war and public works. In introducing this budget the minister stated that to obtain the funds required recourse would have to be made to loans, as all other available sources were exhausted; he also stated that every addition to the ordinary budget inevitably implied an addition to the debt of France. There was still a fourth budget attached 'par ordre' to the general budget, and showing (as amended) an expenditure for special services (the mint, the national printing office, legion of honour, marine invalides, and state railways), of 3,753,948*l.*; so that the total expenditure to be provided for in 1884 was estimated at 153,641,300*l.*, or at the rate of 4*l.* per head of population. The total direct taxes in the ordinary and special budgets amount to over 16*s.* per head. About one-third of the direct taxation is borne by land, one-seventh by buildings, one-seventh is levied on personal property, and the remainder on doors, windows, and licences.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the ten years, from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1874 . . .	2,608,550,495	104,342,019	2,782,383,190	111,295,327
1875 . . .	2,870,280,140	114,811,205	2,936,027,697	117,441,107
1876 . . .	3,186,987,064	127,479,482	3,030,658,061	121,226,322
1877 . . .	2,895,755,954	115,830,238	3,027,395,725	121,095,829
1878 . . .	3,427,422,827	137,096,913	3,347,810,957	133,912,438
1879 . . .	3,490,342,388	139,613,695	3,322,621,929	132,964,877
1880 . . .	3,530,823,284	141,232,931	3,364,577,723	134,583,108
1881 . . .	3,337,592,518	133,503,700	3,406,154,926	136,246,197
1882 . . .	3,317,671,223	132,706,848	3,315,368,905	132,614,756
1883 . . .	3,574,196,125	142,967,845	3,573,907,839	142,956,313

The figures for 1874–80 are those of the sums actually received and expended, according to the results of a recent investigation in the Ministry of Finance, and include ordinary and extraordinary income and expenditure; the last three years give the ordinary and extraordinary budget estimates.

The sources of revenue at the disposal of the Government of France have been constantly increasing for the last fifty years, more especially the revenue derived from direct taxation. It is accounted for by the constantly increasing wealth of the French people, owing to their extreme frugality, thrift, and industry.

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years, compared with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a less extent, to cost of the army (see p. 73), was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these

were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, and taxes on sugar, wines, salt, and transport by railway.

In 1883 the Minister of Finance published the results of an inquiry into the real state of the revenue and expenditure during the years 1869-80, including ordinary, extraordinary, and special budgets. The total revenue for these twelve years is found to be 36,069,842,334 francs or 1,442,793,693*l.*, and expenditure, 35,532,447,901 francs or 1,421,297,916*l.*; leaving a total surplus (after certain deductions) of 386,205,838 francs, or 15,448,233*l.* To this must be added the produce of the loans of 1871 and 1872, which was paid to Germany in discharge of the five milliards of indemnity. After deducting certain repayments the total amount handed over was 4,668,946,130 francs, or 186,757,845*l.* For the two years before the war the revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, were as follows:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1868	1,935,052,940	77,402,117	1,903,098,060	76,123,922
1869	1,961,813,689	78,472,547	1,904,234,094	76,169,363

Since 1869 the budgets have nearly doubled. The total cost of the war of 1870–71 has been officially stated to be 371,515,280*l.*, mostly covered by loans; the indemnity absorbed more than one-half of the total amount.

There were deficits, more or less in amount, throughout the period of the Second Empire, as well as under preceding governments. Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation showed a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, exhibited a large deficit.

The following is a statement of the deficits of former periods, from 1814 till the last completed year of the reign of Napoleon III.:—

Periods	Deficits £
Bourbon Monarchy: April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830 . .	810,920
Reign of Louis Philippe: August 1, 1830, to Feb. 28, 1848 .	39,914,520
Second Republic: March 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851 . .	14,374,960
Second Empire: Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1869 . . .	85,541,580
Total	140,641,980

The average annual revenue and annual expenditure during each of the four periods here given were as follows:—

Periods	Average Annual Revenue	Average Annual Expenditure	Deficit
	£	£	£
First: 1814–30 . .	39,777,800	39,828,520	50,720
Second: 1830–1848 .	48,855,040	51,072,520	2,217,480
Third: 1848–51 . .	59,918,560	63,512,320	3,593,760
Fourth: 1852–69 . .	78,507,730	83,260,040	4,752,310

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' dating from the year 1793, when a general consolidation was made of all the debts, annuities, and other Government obligations, which were converted into a perpetual five per cent. 'rente,' entailing an annual charge of 174 millions of francs, or 6,960,000*l.* The dividends were not, however, paid at first, except in assignats, or paper of a fictitious value, and six years later the Government was forced to compound with its creditors. The debt had become reduced by confiscation of property of the 'émigrés' to 120 millions of francs of 'rente,' which was reduced by a fresh conversion to 40 millions, the public being reimbursed the remaining two-thirds in bonds exchangeable for the confiscated lands of the church and the nobles. Thus at the commencement of the 19th century the annual charge of the National Debt of France was only about 1,600,000*l.*, or less than one-tenth of that of Great Britain. The extension of the French debt made little progress under Napoleon I., and from 1800 to 1814, a period of fourteen years of almost continuous war, the annual charge increased but from 40 millions of francs to 63 millions, and of the 23 millions added to the yearly charge, 10 millions represented 'rente' created to repay debts left by the Government of the Directory to its successor. After the fall of the Emperor the expenses of the Government were greatly enhanced. The Restoration increased the annual charge of the debt between 1814 and 1830 from 63 millions to 199 millions of francs, but that period had to bear the penalty of the doings of the former Governments, and the loans issued by it were required to pay the war indemnity of 700 millions, the indemnity of 1,000 millions paid to the 'émigrés' for their confiscated property, and the burden of the occupation of a foreign army of 150,000 men. During the Orleans dynasty (1830–48) 45 million francs rente were added to the annual charge of the debt; but during the Second Republic (February 1848 to January 1853) a decrease of over 24 millions rente was effected, partly by conversion. The capital of the debt in January 1854 is estimated at over 223 millions sterling. During the Second Empire (1854–70) the annual charge was increased by 118,818,000 francs, though if floating liabilities be included the increase was considerably greater. During the Franco-

German war and the Third Republic the French debt has grown enormously, the result being as shown in the following table.

The total consolidated debt alone of France, according to the budget of 1884, amounted, by capitalising the *rente* or interest, to 19,652,924,230 francs, or 786,116,969*l.*, the interest or 'rente' on which was 705,976,983 francs, or 28,239,079*l.* The following table shows the nominal capital of each of the four descriptions of 'rente' and the interest, or amount of 'rente,' according to the revised budget for 1884 :—

Description of Rente	Nominal Capital	Interest, or amount of Rente
	Francs	Francs
3 per cent.	12,023,256,166	362,697,685
4 ,, ...	11,152,400	446,096
4½ ,, (old funds) . .	831,855,744	37,433,505
4½ ,, (new ,,) . .	6,786,659,933	305,399,697
Total	19,652,924,243	705,976,983
	£786,116,969	£28,239,079

In July 1883 the 5 per cent. rente was converted into 4½ per cent. rente, thus reducing the amount of rente payable by about 25 million francs.

Besides the consolidated there are various other categories of debt, the capital of which it would be difficult to calculate. In the revised budget of 1884 the expenses of the Redeemable Capital are set down at 397,589,751 francs, or 15,903,590*l.*, and of Annuities and Life Interests at 166,388,355 francs, or 6,655,534*l.* The total amount of the obligations of short period is stated to be 982,914,144 francs, and of the floating debt 1,676,037,500 francs; so that if the total liabilities of France were capitalised they would amount to something like 900 millions sterling, or about 24*l.* per head of population. In the Redeemable Capital is included a sum of 251 million francs as interest and sinking fund for the Extraordinary Budget, and 28,100,000 for interest on the floating debt, which it was decided in 1882 to consolidate by a loan of 1,200 million francs at 3 per cent. The Irredeemable Consolidated Debt alone in 1883 amounted to about 21*l.* per head of population, and the interest to 15*s.* per head. The exports of French produce in 1882 amounted to 3*l.* 11*s.* per head. From the results of an official investigation published in 1883 the value of the landed property of France is 3,535,104,000*l.*, and if the value of the buildings be added the total would probably be about 5,300,000,000*l.*, or about 140*l.* per head. The rental of landed property is 100,000,000*l.* The total national income from all sources for 1883 has been unofficially estimated at 940,000,000*l.*, equal to about the capital of the entire debt.

The national debt in recent years has been steadily undergoing the process of complete subdivision among the population of France. In 1850 the number of 'rente' holders of the Consolidated Debt alone numbered 846,000; in 1860, 1,073,300; in 1870, 1,254,000; in 1880, 4,000,000; and in 1883 nearly 4,100,000.

All the communes and departments of France have their own budgets and debts, which latter were largely increased by the war. The last official statement issued, referring to 1877, gives the total communal receipts, including Paris, as 1,348 million francs, and the expenses as 1,000 million francs, showing a surplus of 348 million francs, or 13,920,000*l.* The total communal debts for the same year amounted to 2,645 million francs, or over 105 millions sterling.

The city of Paris has its own budget. The total receipts for 1881 were 273,665,764 francs, and expenditure 266,721,509 francs; surplus, 6,944,255 francs, or 277,770*l.* In the budget for 1883 the revenue and expenditure are made to balance at 263,474,440 francs, or 10,538,977*l.* The principal source of revenue in the budget of the city of Paris is from tolls upon articles of general consumption, called 'droits d'octroi,' estimated to produce 143,245,600 francs, or 5,729,824*l.*, in 1883. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, which, in the budget of 1883, amounted to 99,121,743 francs, or 3,964,869*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The military forces of France are in a state of nearly completed reorganisation, on the basis of a 'loi sur le recrutement,' voted by the National Assembly on July 27, 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed on July 24, 1873, March 13, 1875, and March 1882. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that 'every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' By the law of 1882 the yearly contingent is divided into two categories, the first serving 3 years with the colours and 2 years in the Reserve, and the second only 1 year in the Active Army. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

The principle of universal liability to arms, laid down at the beginning, was not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872, which admits of various exemptions from the military service due by all Frenchmen. Beside those rejected on physical grounds, there were certain exemptions in the case of sons who may be the sole support of other members of a family, pupils of certain public schools, teachers in public schools, professors in certain public institutions, members of religious associations, ecclesiastics, artists who have gained the 'Grand Prix,' and others under certain specified conditions. Since 1882, however, teachers in public elementary schools and the pupils of clerical seminaries are required to serve for one year. It is usual to employ them in the barrack infirmaries and schoolrooms. In 1880 the number of young men on the conscription lists was 316,662; of these 152,502 were declared fit for active service, of whom 5,580 were drafted to the marine, and the remainder for the army. In the case of another 129,000, although declared fit, their services were dispensed with for various reasons, or they were drafted into the auxiliary force. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

According to the budget of the Ministry of War for 1884, the effective strength of the whole French army is composed of 518,642 men (including vacancies, furloughs, etc.) and 130,146 horses; but the Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine are included in these figures, and they amount together to 26,726 men and 13,150 horses. The army properly so called was, therefore, in 1884, made up of 491,916 men and 116,996 horses. Of these 52,273 men and 16,020 horses were assigned to Algeria; the remainder were quartered in France and the various colonial stations. For recruiting the army in 1884, it was estimated that 161,531 conscripts would be required. Of these 101,694 were to be assigned to the infantry, 17,303 to the cavalry, 28,558 to the artillery, 3,091 to the engineers, 5,586 to the military train, and 5,299 to the administrative branches.

In the year 1869, the actual expenditure for the army amounted to 384,157,428 francs, or 15,366,297*l.*; while in the estimates for 1884 the amount stood at 605,307,000 francs, or 24,212,280*l.*, being an augmentation of 221,149,572 francs, or 8,845,982*l.* The rise was due mainly to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The present organisation of the French army is as follows:

Infantry:

144 regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 depôt companies.

30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies, with 1 depôt company.

4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 depôt companies, one of which is in France.
3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 depôt companies.
1 Légion Etrangère, of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 depôt companies.
3 battalions of African Light Infantry of 6 companies.

The troops of the last four divisions form a special class, enrolled as the 19th corps d'armée.

Cavalry:

12 regiments of cuirassiers
26 regiments of dragoons
30 regiments of light cavalry, chasseurs and hussars
2 regiments of Algerian hussars
} each of 5 squadrons.
4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, of 6 squadrons.
3 regiments of Spahis, of 6 squadrons.

Artillery and Engineers:

38 regiments of field artillery.
2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.
10 companies of artillery workmen for factories, &c.
3 companies of artificers.
57 companies of train artillery.
4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions, and 92 companies in all.

The total force of the French army in officers and men and in horses was given as follows in the budget for 1884:—

Divisions	Men	Horses
Staff	4,151	2,890
Schools and unattached	3,311	1,895
Administrative, medical and unclassed	2,906	230
Infantry	301,609	6,173
Infantry, administrative	19,514	—
Cavalry	68,735	62,469
Artillery	68,762	33,297
Engineers	11,039	1,122
Train	11,889	8,920
Gendarmerie	23,556	12,398
Garde Républicaine	3,170	752
Total	518,642	130,146

Included in the above are 4,174 men for staff service, 3,122 unattached, 2,670 unclassed in the other corps, and 18,025 in the commissariat service. There were allowances made for 27,073 officers and 491,569 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

Taking into account the various classes of reserves, France has a war force of about 2½ millions of men at her disposal; and taking account of the various classes of able-bodied men whose services have been dispensed with, the total number amounts to 3,750,000.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade; Paris and Lyon have each a separate military government. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with Paris as the centre, and the following strong places on the various frontiers:—On the German frontier: first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Besançon; second class, Langres; third class, Toul, Auxonne; and 9 fourth class places. Belgian frontier: first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mézières, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons; third class, Gravelines, Condé, Landrécies, Rocroi, Montmédy, Peronne; and 6 fourth class places. Italian frontier: first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besançon; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast: first class, Toulon (naval harbour); second class, Antibes; and 21 fourth class forts. Spanish frontier: first class, Perpignan, Bayonne; third class, St. Jean, Pied-de-Port; and 10 fourth class forts. Atlantic coast, first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest; second class, Oléron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle; third class, Ile de Rhé, Fort Louis; and 17 fourth class forts. The Channel coast: first class, Cherbourg; second class, St. Malo, Havre; and 16 fourth class forts.

2. *Navy.*

The effective war navy of France was composed in 1883 of 56 ironclads, 170 unarmoured screw steamers, 20 paddle-steamers, and 56 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class and their armament:—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Guns	Classes of Vessels	Number	Guns
1. Ironclads:—			Transports . .	39	123
First class . .	20	259	Avisos . . .	26	108
Second „ . .	14	171	Sloop gunboats . .	23	33
Guardships, first class	6	44	Special boats . .	2	24
„ second „	9	27	Provisional vessels .	10	81
Floating batteries .	7	43	Total, Screw Steamers	170	997
Total, Ironclads .	56	544	3. Paddle Steamers:—		
2. Screw Steamers:—			Avisos . . .	15	44
Cruisers, first class .	11	237	Provisional vessels .	5	16
„ second „ .	20	214	Total, Paddle Steamers	20	60
„ third „ .	19	119	4. Sailing Vessels .	56	201
Gunboats, first class .	16	47	Total War Navy .	302	1,802
„ second „ .	4	11			

The following is a tabular list of the 49 ironclads of the navy of France, exclusive of floating batteries, at the end of the year 1883. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and calibre of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. Each vessel of the French navy is enrolled at one of the five great 'divisions maritimes' of the country—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon.

Name	Armour thickness at water line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
Ironclads of 1st class:—	Inches		Inches		
Admiral-Duperré	12	4	13 3/8	5,782	10,486
Foudroyant	14	4 4	13 3/8 10 5/8	4,200	9,639
Dévastation	14	4 2 6	13 3/8 10 5/8 5 1/2	4,200	9,639
Friedland	7	8 8	10 5/8 5 1/2	4,428	8,916
Trident	8 1/2	8 1 1	10 5/8 9 3/8 5 1/2	4,882	8,814
Redoutable	9	8 6	10 5/8 5 1/2	6,071	8,854
Colbert	8 1/2	8 1 6	10 5/8 9 3/8 5 1/2	4,652	8,617
Richelieu	7 1/2	6 5 8	10 5/8 9 3/8 5	4,006	8,417
Océan	7 1/2	6 3 10	10 5/8 13 5/8 4 5/8	3,781	7,749
Suffren	7 1/2	4 4 5	10 5/8 9 3/8 4 5/8	4,181	7,604
Marengo	7 1/2	6 4 4	10 5/8 13 5/8 4 5/8	3,673	7,172
Couronne	3 7/8	8	9 3/8	4,652	6,428
Surveillante	5 7/8	8 4 4	9 3/8 7 5/8 5 5/8	3,254	6,220
Héroine	5 1/2	8 3 2	9 3/8 7 5/8 5 1/2	3,318	6,000
Flandre	5 7/8	8	9 3/8	3,536	5,964

Name	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
	Inches		Inches		
Valeureuse	$5\frac{7}{8}$	8 1 6	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$	3,383	5,984
Gauloise	$5\frac{7}{8}$	8 4	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $10\frac{3}{8}$	7,635	5,916
Savoie	$5\frac{7}{8}$	8 3 2	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	3,050	5,896
Provence	$5\frac{7}{8}$	4 3 8 2	$10\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $9\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	3,500	5,815
Revanche	$5\frac{7}{8}$	8 3 2	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	3,187	5,790
Ironclads of 2nd class: -					
Bayard	$6\frac{1}{4}$	5 2 6 1	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$	4,556	5,881
Turenne	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4 2 6 1	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$	3,955	5,881
Vauban	$6\frac{3}{8}$	4 1 6 1	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$	4,556	5,869
Duguesclin	$6\frac{3}{8}$	4 6 1 1	$4\frac{5}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$	4,556	5,869
La Galissonnière	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6 6	$9\frac{3}{8}$ 4	2,670	4,487
Victorieuse	$5\frac{7}{8}$	4 1 6 4	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$	2,214	4,176
Triomphante	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6 1 6 1	$9\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ 4	2,400	4,127
Montcalm	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6 6	$7\frac{3}{8}$ 4	1,830	3,889
Reine Blanche	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6 6	$7\frac{3}{8}$ 4	1,860	3,845
Atalante	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6 6	$7\frac{3}{8}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$	1,640	3,825
Alma	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6 4	$7\frac{3}{8}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$	1,896	3,788

Names	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
	Inches		Inches		
Belliqueuse	5⅞	4 4 4	7⅜ 6¼ 5½	1,227	3,747
Jeanne d'Arc	5⅞	6 4	7⅜ 5½	1,884	3,675
Thétis	5⅞	6 6	7⅜ 4	1,676	3,621
Coast Service Vessels 1st class :—					
Caïman	15¾	2 4	16½ 4	4,200	7,239
Indomptable	13	2 4 4	16½ 4 mitr.	4,200	7,184
Terrible	13	2 4 4	16½ 4 mitr.	4,200	7,184
Fulminant	11⅞	2 4	10⅝ 4	4,200	5,584
Tonnerre	11⅞	2 4	10⅝ 4⅛	4,165	5,584
Furieux	15¾	2 4	13⅜ revol.	3,800	5,560
2nd class:—					
Tempête	11⅞	2 4	10⅝ revol.	1,745	4,523
Tonnant	13¾	2	13⅜ 4 revol.	1,745	4,523
Vengeur	9⅜	2 4	13⅜ revol.	1,745	4,523
Cerbère	8⅝	2	9⅜	1,560	3,758
Bélier	8⅝	2	9⅜	1,921	3,589
Boule-Dogue	8⅝	2	9⅜	1,527	3,510
Tigre	8⅝	2	9⅜	1,880	3,390
Taureau	5⅞	1	9⅜	1,793	2,718
Onondaga	5	4	9⅜	642	2,592

16½ inches = 72 tons; 13⅜ = 46 tons; 10⅝ = 28 tons; 9⅜ = 15 tons; 7⅜ = 8 tons; 5½ = 2¾ tons; 4⅛ = 1½ tons; 4 = 1¼ tons.

Besides the ships enumerated here, the following ironclads were on the stocks in 1883 in the dockyards of France:—The *Requin*, building at Bordeaux, and the *Guerrière*. Both these are smaller *Inflexibles*, but with fixed turrets, the guns being mounted *en barbette*. They are each of 7,168 tons displacement, and protected at the water-line by compound armour 50 centimètres thick at the top and diminishing to 40 centimètres. There was also the *Jean Bart*

at Cherbourg, a ship of the *Audacious* class, armoured at the water-line by compound plates 25 centimètres in thickness. There were the *Formidable*, at Lorient, and the *Admiral Baudin*, at Brest, monster ironclads of 11,300 tons, armoured at the sides to the extent of from 45 to 55 centimètres, and with three 100-ton guns, besides several smaller ones.

It is stated that during the past year the following vessels have been begun in the dockyards:—The *Charles Martel* and the *Brennus*, both ironclads of 4,000 horse-power, the former in the Toulon, the latter in the Lorient dockyard. Eight ironclad gunboats, from 375 to 425 horse-power, in the Cherbourg, Lorient, and Rochefort dockyards. The *Sfax* cruiser, of 1,250 horse-power, in the Brest dockyard. Five station despatch boats in the Toulon, Rochefort, and Lorient dockyards. Two large transport ships in the Rochefort dockyard. Three fleet despatch boats in the Rochefort and Lorient dockyards. Three *torpilleurs éclaireurs*—torpedoes of 2,000 horse-power—in the Toulon and Rochefort dockyards, and two torpedo boats in the Toulon dockyard.

The three most powerful of the completed ironclads of the French navy are the turret-ships *Dévastation*, the *Foudroyant*, and the *Amiral-Duperré*. They were designed nearly on the same lines, are 312 feet in length, and are constructed mainly of steel. In the whole of the ironclads, horizontal steel armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb-proof, and guns are mounted *en barbette*, capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the first nine of the 'bâtiments de combat' are the *Redoutable*, the *Trident*, the *Friedland*, and the *Colbert*. Most of the remaining ironclads of the 'bâtiments de combat' class are of antiquated construction, and as will be seen from the list with thin armour. By a recent decision of the Minister of Marine, the majority of them are to be struck off from the 'effectif normal' in 1885.

The 'iron-clads of the second rank,' enumerated in the preceding tabular list, are held to be available only for defensive warfare, while the ships of the next two classes, 'gardecôtes cuirassés,' are, as indicated by the name, destined solely for the protection of the maritime border of France. These are second-class ships, several of the cuirassés de 1st rang being technically designated garde-côtes cuirassés.

Among the unarmoured steamers of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are sister-ships; the first launched at Rochefort, and the second at Toulon, in 1876. They are each 309 feet long, and 50 feet broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 27 guns, of which 20 are of a bore of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and seven of $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Of the remainder

of the unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. A considerable proportion of the sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde-pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

By a resolution of the National Assembly passed in the session of 1875, large additions were made to the navy of war, an annual credit of 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.*, being set aside for the purpose, to be applied to 50 vessels, the construction of which was either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced within five years. The greater number of these vessels are being built in the government dockyards at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription, the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

According to the budget estimates for 1884 the French navy, in all its departments, had 2 admirals; 24 vice-admirals; 36 rear-admirals; 100 captains of first-class men of war; 201 captains of frigates; 724 lieutenants; 420 ensigns; 195 'aspirants'; and 38,263 warrant officers and men, besides marines, naval engineers, constructors, surgeons, dockyard police, &c. The total sum al-

lotted in the budget of 1884 for the navy is 204,570,377 francs, or 8,182,815*l.*

Area and Population.

The following statement gives the area and population of France at the enumerations of May 1866, of May 1872, of December 31, 1876, and December 18, 1881 :—

Census dates	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average Population per sq. mile
May 1866 . .	209,580	38,067,064	181
May 1872 . .	204,177	36,102,921	176
December 31, 1876	204,177	36,905,788	180
December 18, 1881	204,177	37,672,048	184

The decrease in area and population between 1866 and 1872 was due to the cessions made to Germany in the terms of the Treaty of Peace, concluded May 10, 1871. By its terms, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements, with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle. The increase of population between 1872 and 1876 was ascribed in part to immigration from the provinces ceded to Germany. Between 1872 and 1876 there was an increase in the population of 802,867, or 2·2 per cent. in four years, equal to ·5 per cent. per annum. Between 1876 and 1881 the increase was 766,260, or 2·1 per cent. in five years, equal to ·42 per cent. per annum.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the small district of Belfort, remnant of the old department of Rhin—according to the census returns of December 31, 1876, and of December 18, 1881 :—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876.	Dec. 18, 1881.
Ain	2,239	365,462	363,472
Aisne	2,839	560,427	556,891
Allier	2,822	405,783	416,759
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	136,166	131,918
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	119,094	121,787
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	203,604	226,621
Ardèche	2,136	384,378	376,867
Ardennes	2,020	326,782	333,675
Ariége	1,890	244,795	240,601
Aube	2,317	255,217	255,326

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 18, 1881
Aude	2,438	300,065	327,942
Aveyron	3,376	413,826	415,075
Belfort, district of (Haut-Rhin)	235	68,600	74,244
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	556,379	589,028
Calvados	2,132	450,220	439,830
Cantal	2,217	231,086	236,190
Charente	2,294	373,950	370,822
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	465,628	466,416
Cher	2,780	345,613	351,405
Corrèze	2,265	311,525	317,066
Corse	3,377	262,701	272,639
Côte-d'Or	3,383	377,663	382,819
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	630,957	627,585
Creuse	2,150	278,423	278,782
Dordogne	3,546	489,848	495,037
Doubs	2,018	306,094	310,827
Drôme	2,518	321,756	313,763
Eure	2,300	373,629	364,291
Eure-et-Loire	2,268	283,075	280,097
Finistère	2,595	666,106	681,664
Gard	2,253	423,804	415,629
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	477,730	478,009
Gers	2,425	283,546	281,532
Gironde	3,761	735,242	748,703
Hérault	2,393	445,053	441,527
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	602,712	615,480
Indre	2,624	281,248	287,705
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	324,875	329,160
Isère	3,201	581,099	580,271
Jura	1,928	288,823	285,263
Landes	3,599	303,508	301,143
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	272,634	275,713
Loire	1,838	590,613	599,833
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	313,721	316,461
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	612,972	625,625
Loiret	2,614	360,903	368,526
Lot	2,012	276,512	280,269
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	316,920	312,081
Lozère	1,996	138,319	143,565
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	517,258	523,491
Manche	2,289	539,910	526,377
Marne	3,159	407,780	421,800
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	252,448	254,876
Mayenne	1,996	351,933	344,881
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	404,609	419,317
Meuse	2,405	294,059	289,861
Morbihan	2,625	506,573	521,614
Nièvre	2,632	346,822	347,576
Nord	2,193	1,519,585	1,603,259
Oise	2,261	401,618	404,555

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles.	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 18, 1881
Orne	2,354	392,526	376,126
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	793,140	819,022
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	570,207	566,064
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	431,525	434,366
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	238,037	236,474
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	197,940	208,855
Rhône	1,077	705,131	741,470
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	304,052	295,905
Saône-et-Loire	3,802	614,309	625,589
Sarthe	2,396	446,239	438,917
Savoie	2,224	268,361	266,438
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,801	274,087
Seine	184	2,410,849	2,799,329
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	798,414	814,068
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	347,323	348,991
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	561,990	577,798
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	336,655	350,103
Somme	2,379	556,641	550,837
Tarn	2,217	359,232	359,223
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	221,364	217,056
Var	2,349	295,763	288,577
Vaucluse	1,370	255,703	244,149
Vendée	2,588	411,781	421,642
Vienne	2,691	330,916	340,295
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	336,061	349,332
Vosges	2,266	407,082	406,862
Yonne	2,868	359,070	257,029
Total	204,092	36,905,788	37,672,048

In 1882 there were 36,093 communes in France; the number is constantly on the increase by the creation of new communes.

The population, on the 18th of December 1881, was composed of 18,656,518 males and 18,748,772 females, the excess of females over males being less than in any other state of Western Europe.

Of the total population, 1,230,000 of the inhabitants of Brittany are estimated, unofficially, as speaking the Breton Celtic, and of these, 768,000 are stated not to understand French. In the Pyrennean departments are 116,000 Basques, and in Corsica and Nice about 300,000 Italian speaking population.

The increase of population between the two census periods 1876 and 1881, amounting to 766,260, did not extend over all the departments of France, as will be seen from the preceding table. In 34 departments there was a decline of population (as compared with 20 between the two previous censuses), the greatest in Orne, which had 16,400 inhabitants less at the end of 1881 than in May 1876.

The increase of population in France within the last century

and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe. The natural increase, from the surplus of births over deaths, amounted, when at its highest, between the years 1820 and 1830, to not quite 280,000 per annum, and during part of the decennial period 1850 and 1860, sank to 51,200 per annum. There was a slight recovery during the first half of the next decennial period, but in the year 1869, the surplus of births over deaths had again fallen to 84,206. In the following two years, 1870 and 1871, the deaths exceeded the births, the excess of deaths amounting to 103,394 in 1870, and to 444,889 in 1871, due mainly no doubt to the war. In the year 1872 there was again a surplus of 172,937 births, and the surplus continued in 1874 and 1875. The birth-rate per hundred inhabitants was 3·11 in 1827, and had fallen to 2·62 in 1868. It fell to 2·57 per cent. in 1869, and to 2·26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2·61 in 1873, 2·64 in 1875, and 2·79 in 1881—a birth-rate lower than that of any other country in Europe.

The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	946,364	844,588	321,238	101,776
1874	954,652	781,709	303,113	172,943
1875	950,975	845,062	305,427	105,913
1876	966,682	834,074	291,366	132,608
1877	944,576	801,956	278,094	142,620
1878	937,211	839,036	279,892	98,175
1879	936,529	839,882	282,776	96,667
1880	920,177	858,337	279,035	61,840
1881	937,057	828,828	282,079	108,229
1882	935,566	838,539	280,460	97,027

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the still-born. The number of still-born was 39,778 in 1863, and, gradually increasing, reached 43,875 in the year 1879, 41,737 in 1880, and 44,352 in 1882. The births of 1882 consisted of 864,261 legitimate, and of 71,305 illegitimate, or 'natural,' children, the latter forming 7·6 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 26·77 in the year 1880, 23·8 in 1881, and 23·4 in 1882. In twenty-three departments the deaths were in excess of the births in 1882; in Eure the births were 6,779, deaths 7,795, excess of deaths 1,016; Gers, births 4,867, deaths, 6,008, excess 1,141; somewhat similar excess of deaths over births occurred in Lot-et-Garonne, Orne, Rhône, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Var. In the

23 departments the excess of deaths over births was 15,664, while in the remainder the excess of births over deaths was 112,691.

There has been more emigration from France during the five years ending with December 1883 than during any similar period in this century. The emigrants to Algeria have exceeded 40,000, and the Government have received 25,000 applications for grants of land in that colony, chiefly from peasant vine-growers who have been ruined by the phylloxera. The only general exodus, however, from any one locality that has taken place in recent years consists in a movement of the Basques to quit the country, in order to escape military service. In 1873 there emigrated 10,000 Basques to South America, chiefly to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, and in 1874 the number rose to 12,000. The stationary character of the mass of the population is shown also by there being little migration within the country. At the census of 1881 it was found that of the total population, 22,702,356 were born within their communes. The total emigration in 1881 (exclusive of Algeria) was 4,456, and in 1882 5,100; of the latter 2,737 went to the United States, and 1,402 to the Argentine Republic.

The population of France, like that of most other European countries, is agglomerating ever more in towns. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; in 1856, the rural had fallen to 72·69, and the urban risen to 27·31 per cent.; in 1866, the rural was 69·54, and the urban 30·46 per cent.; while in 1881 the former was 65·2 and the latter 34·8. In 1881, of the total increase of 766,260, more than two-thirds, or 561,869, belonged to the 47 towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants. The average density of the population is 184 per square mile. In the department of Seine (Paris) it is 14,670 per square mile, and in the other departments varies from 731 in Nord to 49 in Basses-Alpes. Though the rural population is declining, one-half of the total population still depends on agriculture as a means of living. The census returns of 1881 showed that there were 18,249,209 individuals dependent on agriculture, 9,324,107 on manufacturing industries, 3,843,447 on commerce, 1,585,358 on the liberal professions, while 2,121,173 lived exclusively on their incomes and pensions.

At the census of 1881 there were 1,001,090 foreigners resident in France; in the department of Nord the Belgian population numbered 279,351, being more than one-fifth of the total population; in the Seine the number of foreigners was 193,046, and in Bouches-du-Rhône 75,738. In 1851 the total number of foreigners was only 379,289. Of the foreign population in 1881 432,265 were Belgians, 240,733 Italians, 81,986 Germans, 73,781 Spaniards, 66,281 Swiss, 37,006 English.

There were at the census of December 31, 1881, twenty-nine towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Paris	2,269,023	Reims	93,823	Rennes	60,974
Lyon	376,613	Roubaix	91,757	Orléans	57,264
Marseille	360,099	Amiens	74,170	Besançon	57,067
Bordeaux	221,305	Nancy	73,255	Montpellier	56,005
Lille	178,144	Toulon	70,103	Dijon	55,453
Toulouse	140,289	Angers	68,041	Le Mans	55,347
Nantes	124,319	Nice	66,279	Tours	52,209
St. Etienne	123,813	Brest	66,110	Tourcoins	51,895
Rouen	105,906	Limoges	63,765	Grenoble	51,371
Le Havre	105,867	Nîmes	63,552		

The number of persons accused of crimes before the assize courts in 1882 was 5,317, and the number condemned 4,812. The number proceeded against before the correctional tribunals was 235,610, and of them 11,696 were acquitted, and 176,444 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the rest to fines. In the various central prisons (exclusive of correctional establishments) there were at the end of 1882, 22,301 prisoners, of whom 6,206 were women. The total number of convicts in Guyana and New Caledonia at the end of the year was 11,883.

No pauper statistics exist in France. The poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance,' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. The number of people assisted through the public bureaus in 1880 was 1,442,440.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles, and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two vicars or priests. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a vicar and the civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'commerce général,' which comprises the entirety of imports and exports and 'commerce spécial,' which embraces the imports consumed within, and the exports produced within the country. The general commerce of the year 1882 was valued in imports at 238,476,000*l.*, and in exports at 190,560,000*l.*

The following table gives the value of the special commerce of France in each of the five years, 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Imports for Home Consumption		Exports of Home Produce	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1878	4,176,217,000	167,048,680	3,179,706,000	127,188,240
1879	4,595,234,000	183,809,360	3,231,328,000	129,253,120
1880	5,033,167,000	201,326,680	3,467,889,000	138,715,560
1881	4,863,408,000	194,536,320	3,561,504,000	142,460,160
1882	4,821,800,000	192,872,000	3,574,400,000	1,429,760,000

The following statement shows the value of each of the three groups of imports and exports in each of the years 1881 and 1882 :—

	1881	1882
Imports :—	Francs	Francs
Articles of food	1,742,600,000	1,670,700,000
Raw materials	2,437,300,000	2,376,000,000
Manufactures	683,500,000	775,100,000
Total	4,863,400,000	4,821,800,000
	£194,536,000	£192,872,000
Exports :—		
Manufactures	1,874,100,000	1,888,300,000
Articles of food	887,300,000	878,800,000
Raw materials	801,100,000	807,300,000
Total	3,561,500,000	3,574,400,000
	£142,460,000	£142,976,000

The imports of coin and bullion—not included above—were of the value of 411,299,000 francs, or 16,451,960*l.*, and the exports of the value of 349,855,000 francs, or 13,954,200*l.*, in the year 1882.

The imports of cereals and wines were as follows in 1873 and 1879–82 :

Years	Cereals		Wines	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1873	229,033,000	375,047,000	28,768,000	281,250,000
1879	859,376,000	43,978,000	120,702,000	257,700,000
1880	788,505,000	62,638,000	313,899,000	245,150,000
1881	519,727,000	95,265,000	363,924,000	252,816,000
1882	524,727,000	61,353,000	351,744,000	256,700,000

During the last ten years the import of manufactured goods has

increased 75 per cent., having been 384,767,000 francs in 1873 and 673,500,000 francs in 1882. The increase has been greatest in machinery, iron ships, metal goods, woollens, cottons, and leather. The export of silk goods fell from 301,419,000 francs in 1873 to 226,745,000 francs in 1878, but had risen to 289,667,265 francs in 1882. The export of woollen goods increased from 325,918,000 francs in 1873 to 441,838,310 francs in 1882.

The following table shows in millions of francs the value of the special commerce of France with the leading foreign countries and colonies in 1882:—

	Imports from	Exports to		Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain .	722	962	British India .	210	—
Belgium . .	508	457	Argentine Rep. .	164	103
Germany . .	477	339	Austria . .	126	31
United States .	390	365	Switzerland . .	120	249
Spain . . .	367	158	Turkey . .	116	44
Italy . . .	361	200	Algeria . .	96	165
Russia . . .	270	30	China . . .	88	3

The subjoined statement shows the value of the commerce between France and Great Britain and Ireland in each of the ten years, from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British *Home Produce* into France	Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British *Home Produce* into France
	£	£		£	£
1873	43,339,234	17,291,973	1878	41,378,896	14,824,885
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274	1879	38,459,096	14,988,857
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127	1880	41,970,298	15,594,499
1876	45,304,854	16,085,615	1881	39,984,187	16,970,025
1877	45,823,324	14,233,242	1882	39,090,381	17,421,212

The total imports from the United Kingdom to France amounted to 29,758,427*l.* in 1882.

The chief articles exported from France to the United Kingdom are silk-, woollen-, and leather manufactures, sugar, wine, butter, eggs, and spirits, as brandy. The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the two years 1881 and 1882:—

Staple exports from France to the United Kingdom	1881	1882
	£	£
Silk manufactures	8,839,048	7,120,141
Woollen „	4,142,613	3,790,210
Butter	2,720,831	3,241,622
Wine	2,834,879	2,643,200
Sugar, refined	1,928,001	1,940,476
Leather manufactures	1,379,044	1,711,627
Eggs	1,241,064	1,133,491
Spirits: brandy	1,021,721	944,646

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total exports from France to the United Kingdom. Among the remaining third in 1882 were grain and flour 632,640*l.*, cotton manufactures 520,218*l.*, artificial flowers 476,117*l.*, fruit 595,931*l.*

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles imported from the United Kingdom into France in 1881 and 1882 :—

Staple imports of British produce into France	1881	1882
	£	£
Woollen manufactures	3,339,833	3,261,462
Metals (chiefly iron)	1,744,562	1,779,390
Coals	1,506,736	1,735,690
Cotton manufactures	1,328,631	1,396,379

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the value of the exports from France to the United Kingdom is more than double the amount of the imports of British produce.

At the head of French exports to the United Kingdom stands that of silk manufactures, the most important of industries of the country. Its activity, however, fluctuated much in recent years, owing to the ravages caused by an epidemic. Previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, in 1851, the annual value of raw silk produced was estimated at over 100 millions of francs, or 4,000,000*l.* It has been as follows during the five years 1878–82 :—

Years	Production of silk cocoons	
	Weight	Value
	Kilogrammes	Francs
1878	7,794,705	33,906,966
1879	7,302,705	32,705,315
1880	8,402,550	60,110,212
1881	9,255,538	86,600,410
1882	9,690,464	43,354,680

The quantity of raw silk produced in 1882 from the cocoons was 772,000 kilogrammes, or 1,698,400 lbs.

Land in France is much sub-divided, partly owing to the custom

of sub-division of inheritance and partly owing to the facility with which small lots can be purchased. According to recent statistics the cultivable land of France is divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties, 5,000,000 of which are under six acres each, 500,000 averaging 60 acres, and 50,000 averaging 600 acres. According to a Cadastral survey begun in 1879, the results of which were published in 1883, the surface of France is divided as follows (hectare = 2·47 acres):—

	Hectares.
Land of superior quality (orchards, gardens, &c.)	695,929
Cultivable lands and lands estimated as such (including railways, building land, canals, &c.)	26,173,657
Meadows and pastures	4,998,280
Vineyards	2,320,533
Woods	8,397,131
Uncultivated lands	6,746,800
Various cultures	702,829
	50,035,008

Of the cultivable lands 37,900,342 acres were under cereal crops in 1882, the produce of cereals amounting to 741,172,794 bushels. Wheat and oats are the leading crops, occupying five-sevenths of the cereal area. The imports of wheat are, however, in recent years much greater than the exports, the leading cereal exports being rye and buckwheat. As will be seen from a previous table, the import of cereals is eight times the export. The area under vineyards is 5½ million acres. The yield of wine in 1881 was 847,346,500 gallons, and in 1882 only 679,777,721 gallons, an average crop being 1,381,000,000 gallons. The ravages of the phylloxera have in recent years greatly diminished the production, the imports considerably exceeding the exports. About 1 million acres are under beet-root, yielding 273,488,928 cwt. sugar in 1881, of which 3,819,500 cwt. were exported. The total value of the cereal crops in 1879 was 184,264,190*l.*, and the total value of all agricultural products 265 millions sterling. The live stock of France in 1883 included 2,868,728 horses, 11,756,482 cattle, 23,405,845 sheep, and 5,710,775 swine. The produce of wool in 1882 was valued at 83,272,543 francs, and of lard 18,274,495 francs.

Although France produces considerable quantities of coal and iron, they are not sufficient for her own consumption. The coal production in 1881 was 19,765,000 tons, and in 1882 20,803,000 tons. The import of coal in 1881 was 102,221,000 tons, of which half came from Belgium and one-third from England. The total value of the coal produce of France in 1882 was about 10 millions sterling, and the total consumption was over 25 millions. The total quantity of iron ore consumed in France in 1882 was 4,820,000 tons, of which 1,425,900 tons were imported. The production of pig-iron in 1882 was 2,033,000 tons, while 285,080 tons were imported. The production of wrought-iron has increased from 617,834 tons in

1870 to 1,074,054 in 1882. There were 453,053 tons of steel produced in 1882. The imports of metals and machinery are nearly double the exports, the former in 1882 amounted to 7,080,960*l.*, and the latter to 3,680,000*l.* The total value of the mineral products of France in 1880 (including salt) was 11,621,660*l.*, and the total value of the metallurgical production was 20,960,000*l.* Of other manufactures the production of sugar alone in 1880 was valued at 18,653,800*l.*, to which, if we add ceramic industries, paper, glass, gas and its products, soaps, &c., the total value will be 60 millions sterling. The total value of the textile manufactures is not reported. There are 913 cotton factories employing 97,833 people, with 4,942,788 spindles and 65,927 looms in 1880; 1,926 woollen factories employing 110,904 people, with 3,037,837 spindles and 41,044 looms; 1,503 raw silk factories, with 50,307 workers and 1,213,574 spindles; 522 factories for silk textures, with 63,302 workers, 236,988 spindles, 13,612 looms, besides 61,163 hand-looms. The export of woollens in 1881 was 7,200,000*l.*, and in 1882 7,949,360*l.*

The total value of the products of French fisheries in 1882, including deep-sea fisheries, was 3,718,520*l.*, as against 3,306,802*l.* in 1881. Engaged in the fisheries are 83,845 sailors, with 22,891 vessels of 156,287 tons, besides 52,954 persons engaged in shore-fishing in 1882.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1882:

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French:—						
Coasting trade .	54,126	3,633,039	15,212	836,348	69,338	4,469,387
Foreign trade .	9,568	4,023,017	552	99,960	10,120	4,122,977
Total French .	63,694	7,656,056	15,764	936,308	79,458	8,592,364
Foreign vessels .	24,786	8,420,214	2,060	368,697	26,846	8,788,911
Total . .	88,480	16,076,070	17,824	1,305,005	106,304	17,381,275
Cleared						
French:—						
Coasting trade .	54,126	3,633,039	15,215	836,348	69,338	4,469,387
Foreign trade .	7,964	3,585,153	3,327	819,554	11,291	4,404,707
Total French .	62,090	7,218,192	18,539	1,655,902	80,629	8,874,094
Foreign vessels .	15,094	4,301,455	12,178	4,575,937	27,272	8,877,392
Total . .	77,184	11,519,647	30,717	6,231,839	107,901	17,751,486

The following table shows the state of the French mercantile navy in 1882 :—

Vessels	Number	Tonnage	Crews
Coast fishing . . .	9,700	86,769	46,073
Deep-sea fishing . .	413	46,551	8,967
Coasters	2,372	111,422	9,193
Foreign commerce . .	1,584	710,440	25,824
Pilot vessels, yachts, &c. .	1,131	27,835	3,402
Total . . .	15,200	983,017	93,459

Of the total, 11,048 vessels are under 20 tons.

By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railways was left mainly to private companies, superintended, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State; which, moreover, also constructs, and partly works, railways on its own account. The whole of the railways are classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, representing the main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital.

The French railways grew from 9,086 kilometres in 1860 to 28,851 kilometres in 1883. Up to the beginning of 1882 the State had advanced to the railway companies 527,877,853 francs in capital, and 155,226,764 francs in interest, or 27,324,180*l.* in all.

The French railways at present are, besides those belonging to the State, largely in the hands of six great companies, as follows:—

Old Net-work.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1883	Receipts	
		1881	1882
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean . .	4,765	317,396,331	313,266,062
Paris-Orléans	2,017	121,147,492	123,173,240
Northern	1,358	134,851,929	138,456,734
Western	900	84,856,851	86,380,034
Southern	820	67,939,751	69,890,147
Eastern	744	55,047,389	55,913,725
Minor Companies (Paris) . .	96	8,003,717	8,659,945
Total	10,700	789,303,460	795,739,887

New Net-work.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1883	Receipts 1881	Receipts 1882
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean . .	1,720	30,296,452	30,970,970
Paris-Orléans	2,342	51,577,482	52,325,508
Northern	712	17,798,259	18,319,048
Western	2,247	43,417,902	46,270,568
Southern	1,518	29,204,738	30,269,142
Eastern	2,208	70,161,719	71,720,672
State Lines	4,028	25,652,464	31,581,029
Other companies . . .	898	13,833,298	15,040,233
Total	15,673	281,942,314	296,497,270
Grand total . . .	26,373 16,415 miles	1,071,245,774 £42,849,430	1,092,237,157 £43,689,480

About half of the State lines are worked by various companies.

At the 1st of January 1882 there were 73,878 kilomètres, or 45,943 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 233,057 kilomètres, or 144,932 English miles, of wire, with 5,481 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1881 was 19,466,164, of which 1,952,017 were international messages. The total revenue from telegraphs in the year 1881 amounted to 29,135,000 francs, or 1,165,400*l*. There were annual deficits since the establishment of State Telegraphs in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1881 was 569,910,358; registered letters, 11,327,262; post-cards, 32,224,239; journals, 345,364,572; parcels and printed matter, 378,075,770. The receipts for 1881 were 123,472,000 francs, or 4,938,880*l*., and expenses, 81,898,988 francs, or 3,275,958*l*.; number of offices 6,158.

Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called 'Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 263,490 square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother-country. Algeria, as well as all the other colonies, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population (1881) of the various Colonies and Countries under Pro-

tection, together with the date of their first settlement, or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
Asia:—			
Possessions in India	1679	509	285,022
Cochin-China	1861	59,458	1,550,497
Total of Asia		59,967	1,835,519
Africa:—			
Senegambia	1637	250,000?	191,608
Gaboon and Gold coast	1843	20,000?	186,133 (?)
Réunion	1649	1,979	172,084
St. Marie	1635	830	7,189
Nossi-Bé and Mayotte	1843		17,803 [1]
Total of Africa		272,809	574,817
America:—			
Guiana, or Cayenne		121,413	27,035
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,869	200,771
Martinique	1635	987	167,181
St. Pierre and Miguelon	1635	235	5,534
Total of America		124,504	400,521
Oceania:—			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854	19,823	52,341 (?)
Marquesas Islands	1841	1,274	5,776
Tahiti, and Moorea	1880	1,179	10,808
Toubouaï and Raivavai	1881	209	693
Tuamotu, Gambier, and Rapa Islands	1881	1,000	7,970
Clipperton Island	1881	5	Uninhabited
Total of Oceania		23,490	77,588
Total of colonies		480,223	2,888,445

II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.

Kingdom of Cambodia	1862	83,861	1,020,000
Tunis	1881	118,000	2,000,000
Total		201,861	3,002,000
Total, colonies and protected countries		682,621 263,490 sq. m.	5,890,445

[1] Europeans only.

If to this we add Algeria, the total Colonial possessions of France cover an area of 429,260 square miles, with a total population of 9,250,000.

In 1882–3, France undertook a series of operations to compel the Hova Government of Madagascar to acknowledge her right to a protectorate over a considerable district in the N.W. of the island, and, to a certain extent, over the whole country; up to the present date (January, 1884) no definite arrangement has been arrived at. By a similar series of operations, France asserted her claims, under terms of a treaty of 1874 (1882–3), to the protection of Tongking, and, indeed, the whole of the Annamite dominion. During the operations (July, 1883) the sovereign of Annam died, and on Aug. 25, 1883, a treaty was concluded with the successor acknowledged by the French, whereby the French claims to a protectorate were recognised, and the Annamite province of Binh-Thuan was added to Cochin China. As China claims the suzerainty over Annam, and has not yet acknowledged the French treaty, the final terms of the French protectorate cannot be considered to be yet settled definitely (Jan. 1884). The total extent of territory thus claimed as a protectorate by France is estimated at 170,000 square miles, and its population at from 7,000,000 to 30,000,000, probably about 14,000,000, which, if added to the above totals, give the total area of the French dependencies at 600,000 square miles area, with a population of about 24,000,000. Tongking is extremely fertile, with extensive coalfields and numerous gold, silver, iron, and copper mines. The province of Binh-Thuan, which has been added to Cochin-China, is of uncertain area, its littoral population alone being estimated at 100,000. France also claims as protectorate a considerable area in the neighbourhood of the Congo, West Africa, and in 1882–3 extended the area of her protectorate in Senegambia as far as Segou on the Niger. For railways and forts in Senegal, a sum of 11,332,797 francs is put down in the Budget of 1884, the object being to extend French domination to the Niger.

On the N.E. African coast, opposite Aden, and just outside the Red Sea, France has a station, Obock, which she has been recently attempting to extend and develop.

The only colonies possessing commercial importance, besides Algeria and Tunis, are Cochin China, the islands of Réunion, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies. The total exports from French colonies (excluding Tunis) to France amount to about nine millions sterling annually, Algeria counting for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, each for less than a million, Réunion and Guiana each about 750,000*l.* The million sterling of imports from St. Pierre and Miquelon represent mainly the value of the Newfoundland fisheries to France. The exports of French produce

to the colonies also amount to about nine millions sterling, Algeria receiving about 6½ millions, none of the others over half a million.

The total exports from French colonial possessions (including Algeria and Tunis) to Great Britain amounted in 1882 to 849,981*l.*, and exports from Great Britain to these possessions 924,917*l.* Seven-eighths of the exports were from Algeria and Tunis, and half the imports to these countries. British exports to the French West Indies amounted to 205,225*l.* in 1882.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria and Tunis, see Part II., *Africa*, of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of France in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—M. William Henry Waddington. Accredited ambassador to Great Britain, July 30, 1883.

Secretaries.—Count d'Aunay; Vicomte de Petiteville; M. Mercier.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Descharmes.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Leclerc.

2. Of Great Britain in France.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., born in 1817; Envoy to the United States, 1858–64; and Ambassador to Turkey, 1865–67. Appointed Ambassador to France, July 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; George Sheffield; Hon. W. A. C. Barrington; N. R. O'Connor.

Military Attaché.—Colonel The Hon. George Villiers.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Rice, R.N.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

Money.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* . . Approximate value 9½*d.*, or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The *Gramme*	. . . . .	=	15·434 grains troy, or about 30 grammes equal to an ounce.
„ *Kilogramme*	. . . .	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal Métrique*	. . .	=	220 „ „
„ *Tonneau* „	. . . .	=	2200 „ „
„ *Litre*, Liquid Measure	. .	=	1·76 Imperial pints.
„ *Hectolitre* { Liquid Measure	.	=	22 „ gallons.
„ *Hectolitre* { Dry Measure	.	=	2·75 „ bushels.
„ *Mètre*	. . . . .	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ *Kilomètre*	. . . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or ⅝ mile.
„ *Mètre Cube* / „ *Stère*	. . . . .	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ *Hectare*	. . . . .	=	2·47 acres.
„ *Kilomètre Carré*	. . .	=	247 acres, or 2⅔ K.C. to 1 square mile.

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GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871 (see 'Prussia,' p. 116).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see 'Prussia,' p. 116).

The Imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since the creation of the Imperial dignity by Charlemagne, crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors of Germany:—

House of Charlemagne.

Karl I., 'Der Grosse' .	800–814
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814–840
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843–876
Karl II., 'Der Kahle' .	876–877
Karl, 'Der Dicke' . .	881–887
Arnulf	887–899
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind'	900–911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. . . .	911–918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller'	919–936
Otto I., 'Der Grosse' .	936–973
Otto II. . . .	973–983
Otto III. . . .	983–1002
Heinrich II. . . .	1002–1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' .	1024–1039
Heinrich III. . . .	1039–1056
Heinrich IV. . . .	1056–1106
Heinrich V. . . .	1106–1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125–1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. . . . 1138–1152
Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152–1190
Heinrich VI. . . . 1190–1197
Philipp . . . 1198–1208
Otto IV. . . . 1208–1212
Friedrich II. . . . 1212–1250
Konrad IV. . . . 1250–1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland . 1254–1256
Richard of Cornwall . 1256–1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. . . . 1273–1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292–1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. . . . 1298–1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. . . . 1308–1313
Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'. 1313–1347
Karl IV. . . . 1348–1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia . 1378–1400
Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400–1410
Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410–1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. . . . 1438–1439
Friedrich III. . . . 1440–1493
Maximilian I. . . 1493–1519
Karl V. . . . 1519–1558
Ferdinand I. . . . 1558–1564
Maximilian II. . . 1564–1576
Rudolf II. . . . 1576–1612
Matthias . . . 1612–1619
Ferdinand II. . . . 1619–1637
Ferdinand III. . . 1637–1657
Leopold I. . . . 1657–1705
Joseph I. . . . 1705–1711
Karl VI. . . . 1711–1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. . . . 1742–1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745–1765
Joseph II. . . . 1765–1790
Leopold II. . . . 1790–1792
Franz II. . . . 1792–1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806–1815
German 'Bund' . . 1815–1866
North German Confederation 1866–1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I. . . . 1871

The average duration of reign of the above fifty-five Emperors of Germany was seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 62 in number, are appointed by the governments of

the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag :—

States of the Empire	Number of members in Bundesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Würtemberg	4	17
„ „ Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Coburg Gotha	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
„ „ „ Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	4	15
Total	62	397

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 9,090,381, or 20 per cent. of the population, at the general election of 1881, while the number of actual voters was 5,324,754 at the same election, or 56 per cent. of the total electors. Of the 397 electoral districts, 21 consist solely of towns, 93 of districts, each containing a town of at least 20,000 inhabitants, and 283 of districts without any large towns. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were five in 1881; between 60,000 and 80,000, 24; between 80,000 and 100,000, 79; between 100,000 and 120,000, 145; between 120,000 and 140,000, 101; between 140,000 and 160,000, 26; and above 160,000, 17. Of electoral districts with

12,000 voters or less, there were 5 in 1881; 12,000—16,000, 32; 16,000—20,000, 79; 20,000—24,000, 142; 24,000—28,000, 91; 28,000—32,000, 26; above 32,000 votes, 22.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the Imperial authorities or Secretaries of State, 'Reichsbehörden;' they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire.*—Prince Otto *von Bismarck-Schönhausen*, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851–59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859–62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867–70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs.*—Count *von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg.*

3. *Imperial Home Office* and '*Representative of the Chancellor.*'—Herr *von Boetticher.*

4. *Imperial Admiralty.*—General *von Caprivi.*

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice.*—Dr. *von Schelling.*

6. *Imperial Treasury.*—Herr *Burchard.*

7. *Imperial Post-Office.*—Dr. *Stephan.*

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has eleven standing committees, namely for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the

Constitution; and for the Standing Orders. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg.

Church and Education.

The census of December 1, 1880, showed the religious division of the population of the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 28,318,592; Roman Catholics, 16,229,290; Christian sects of various denominations, 93,894; Jews, 561,612; other creeds, and with 'no religion,' 30,673. Expressed in percentages, the proportion of Protestants in the Empire in 1875 was 62·6 per cent.; of Roman Catholics, 35·8 per cent.; of other Christians, 0·21 per cent.; of Jews, 1·24 per cent.; of other creeds, ·07 per cent. (For further particulars as to divisions of creeds, see the various States.)

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist, with slight modifications, in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1883 only 1·32 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 6·5 to 11·81; in most of the other States the number was less than 1 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 1·29 per cent. (For further particulars see *Prussia*, p. 123.)

The following table gives the statistics of elementary and higher education in Germany for 1881–82:—

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools .	57,000	120,000 (?)	7,100,000
Normal „ .	332	—	26,281
High „ .	1,100	13,485	231,214

At the elementary schools there are 157 pupils to every 1,000 inhabitants, the largest proportion of any country except Switzerland, which has the same. In Prussia the proportion is 159 per 1,000. There were besides the above in 1883, nine technical high schools, with 4,129 students, and 994 industrial and trade schools, besides many institutions for special studies.

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire. The following table (p. 104) gives the list of statistics for 1883.

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin . .	255	459	1,001	1,829	773	4,062
Bonn . .	109	184	295	452	234	1,165
Breslau . .	128	264	277	621	597	1,559
Erlangen .	61	305	71	97	168	641
Freiburg .	62	52	209	217	345	823
Giessen . .	54	68	126	139	131	464
Göttingen .	115	197	204	519	184	1,104
Greifswald .	70	129	65	170	377	741
Halle . .	100	488	98	596	232	1,414
Heidelberg .	102	54	416	318	231	1,019
Jena . .	75	127	120	245	139	631
Kiel . .	72	72	70	139	160	441
Königsberg .	95	158	146	383	242	929
Leipzig . .	176	638	626	1,229	604	3,097
Marburg .	80	139	113	407	189	848
Munich . .	142	116	822	529	828	2,295
Münster .	33	126	—	202	—	328
Rostock . .	43	50	38	82	61	231
Strassburg .	102	65	200	349	216	830
Tübingen .	83	512	428	225	208	1,373
Würzburg .	68	159	135	165	626	1,085

There were besides a certain number of non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the majority of them, namely, 1,096, at the university of Berlin.

In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen, and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule' only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases.'

In the year ending March 31, 1882, the revenue was found to be definitely 31,702,050*l.*, and the expenditure 30,625,267*l.*;

in 1882–83 the revenue was 29,405,844*l.*, and expenditure 29,933,762*l.*, for 1883–84 the budget estimate of revenue and expenditure was 29,527,831*l.* The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernde) expenditure, and extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) disbursements. The following table gives the estimated total revenue (ordinary and extraordinary) and expenditure as approved by the Reichstag, for the financial year ending March 31, 1885 :—

Expenditure	Mark	Revenue	Mark
Imperial Treasury	99,898,408	Customs and Excise Duties	353,874,110
Reichstag	407,670	Stamps	19.436,680
Chancery	126,970	Posts and Telegraphs	25,832,193
Foreign Department	6,825,415	Railways	16,690,600
Imperial Army	339,872,490	Interest of Invalid Fund	28,665,120
Imperial Navy	26,908,396	Surplus of former years	15,825,000
Department of Interior	2,871,788	Imperial Bank	2,511,300
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs	310,365	Interests of Imperial Funds	1,867,186
Interest of Debt of the Empire	15,927,500	Imperial Printing Office	1,045,540
Imperial Audit	529,073	Statistical Tax	522,600
Imperial Judicature	1,824,267	Various departmental receipts	6,253,527
General Pensions	20,160,404	Loan	22,192,720
Invalid Fund	28,665,120	Extraordinary receipts	12,400,000
Total ordinary penditure	544,327,866	Contributions of states to Imperial revenue	83,702,768
Extraordinary expenditure	46,491,478		
Total expenditure	590,819,344	Total revenue	590,819,344
	£29,540,967		£29,540,967

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year was calculated as follows :—Prussia, 39,852,157 mark; Bavaria, 18,327,607 mark; Württemberg, 6,849,478 mark; Baden, 4,615,269 mark; Saxony, 4,337,698 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,016,617 mark.

The German Empire, as such, had no public debt at the time of its re-establishment, in 1871, but one has been created in recent years. On October 1, 1883, the total funded debt amounted to 370,000,000 mark, or 18,500,000*l.*, and in Dec. 1883 an additional loan of 1,419,350*l.* was authorised. The whole debt bears interest at 4 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or Imperial treasure bills, outstanding to the amount of 152,164,210 mark, or 7,608,210*l.*, on April 1, 1882.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exist a variety of invested funds, of a total amount of 719,316,575 mark, or 35,965,828*l.* These funds comprise an 'Invalidenfond' of 531,514,686 mark, or 26,575,734*l.*; a 'Festungsbaufond,' of 43,497,005 mark, or 2,174,850*l.*; fund for Parliament buildings, 24,304,884 mark, or 1,215,244*l.*; and a 'Kriegs-schatz' of 120,000,000 mark, or 6,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eighth years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. By the Army Bill, the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire. The average annual number of young men actually drawn for the ordinary conditions of service in the army is 160,000; besides 5,000 who enter as volunteers for one year, and 5,000 for the marine.

All men capable of bearing arms, who are not either in the Line, the Reserve, or the Landwehr, must belong to the Landsturm, which is divided into two classes, the first class comprising all able-bodied men up to the age of 42, who are not already in the army, and the second including the rest. The first class is organised into 293 Landsturm battalions on the model of the 293 existing Landwehr battalions.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser.' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right

of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peace-footing, 1883–4:—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 161 regiments	9,529	278,822	—	—
Jäger, 20 battalions	424	11,120	—	—
Landwehr Depôts, 275 battalions	326	4,764		
Total Infantry	10,279	294,706		
Cavalry, 93 regiments	2,358	64,699	62,550	—
Field Artillery, 37 regiments	1,801	34,817	16,591	
Fortress Artillery, 14 regiments, and 3 battalions	729	16,349	—	1,374
Engineers, 20 battalions, including 1 railway battalion	406	10,840	—	—
Train, 18 battalions	200	4,905	2,457	—
Staff Division	2,032	4	—	—
Special Services	313	954	—	—
Total	18,118	427,274	81,598	1,374

There are in addition 3,847 military and veterinary surgeons, gunsmiths, paymasters, &c., making the total force of the German army in peace, 449,239 officers and men. The war-strength of the army is more than treble this number, being raised to 35,400 officers, 1,500,000 men, 312,000 horses, and 2,500 guns. The railway and telegraph service alone, in war, numbers 1,238 officers, 7,000 men, and 5,400 horses. If to these numbers we add the Landsturm and the one-year volunteers, the total war-strength of trained soldiers would be about 2,650,000; while the addition of those not trained on account of not being up to the standard at the time of drilling, the total available force of all classes would be 5,670,000.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison

in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the Empire monarchy, with the exception of the corps of the guards. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) seventeen corps d'armée, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are:—1, Prussia; 2. Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhineland; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Würtemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1883–4:—

	Officers	Under Officers and men	Horses
Infantry of the Line	7,311	215,724	
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	308	7,826	
'Landwehr'	225	3,690	
Cavalry	1,851	50,672	49,047
Artillery (field and fortress)	1,985	40,116	13,153
Engineers	318	8,487	
Military Train	152	3,493	1,967
Administrative and other troops	1,862	621	
Total	14,012	330,629	64,167

Since the Franco-German war, the fortress system of Germany has been entirely remodelled, and a number of old fortified places, deemed useless, have been abolished, and many new ones erected, and others enlarged. The Empire is at present divided into nine 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain

area with fortified places. The following table gives a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†). The table is drawn up after official returns.

Districts	Fortresses	
1. Königsberg	*Königsberg*	Memel†
	Marienburg	Pillau†
	Dirschau*	
2. Danzig	*Danzig*	Stralsund†
	Thorn	Swinemünde†
	Kolberg†	
3. Posen	*Posen*	*Neisse*
	Glogau*	Glatz
4. Berlin	*Küstrin*	Königstein*
	Magdeburg	Torgau*
	Spandau	
5. Mayence (Mainz)	*Mayence*	*Ulm*
	Rastatt	Neu-Breisach
	Strassburg	
6. Metz	*Metz*	Saarlouis*
	Diedenhofen*	Bitsch*
7. Cologne (Cöln)	*Cologne*	Dusseldorf*
	Koblenz	Wesel*
	Ehrenbreitstein	
8. Altona	*Sonderburg-Düppel*	Kiel†
	Trave mouth†	Elbe mouth†
	Friedrichsort†	Weser mouth†
	Ems mouth†	Wilhelmshaven†
9. Munich (München)	*Ingolstadt*	Germersheim*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 26 other fortresses.

2. *Navy.*

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last ten years. The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, in 1883, of Large warships: — 7 ironclad frigates, 6 ironclad corvettes; Cruisers:—10 spar-decked corvettes, 8 flush-decked corvettes, 9 gunboats; For Coast Defence:—1 ironclad ship, 11 ironclad gunboats, 15 torpedo boats, and 1 second-class gunboat; 8 avisos, 2 transports, 12 school ships, including 3 sailing vessels, with 19 vessels for harbour service; total vessels of all kinds, 108, with 525 guns, and 153,650 indicated horse-power. There were constructing at same date 1 armoured corvette, of 5,200 tons displacement and 3,900 horse-power, 1 spar-decked corvette, 2 flush-decked corvettes, 1 gunboat, and 2 armoured gunboats, of 15,350 total horse-power, with 62 guns.

The following is a tabulated list of the 24 ironclads, divided into frigates, corvettes, and gunboats. The columns of the subjoined table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and size of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons.

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
	Inches				
Frigates:—					
Kaiser	10	8	22-ton	8,000	7,676
		1	10-ton		
Deutschland	10	8	22-ton	8,000	7,676
		1	10-ton		
König Wilhelm	8½	18	15-ton	8,000	9,760
		5	10-ton		
Friedrich der Grosse	9¼	4	22-ton	5,400	6,770
		2	6-ton		
Preussen	9¼	4	22-ton	5,400	6,770
		2	6-ton		
Friedrich Karl	5	16	10-ton	3,450	6,000
Kronprinz	5	16	10-ton	4,735	5,568
Corvettes:—					
Hansa	6	8	10-ton	2,960	3,610
Sachsen	16	6	22-ton	5,600	7,400
Bayern	16	6	22-ton	5,600	7,400
Württemberg	16	6	22-ton	5,600	7,400
Baden	16	6	22-ton	5,000	7,400
Arminius	4½	4	10-ton	1,200	1,588
Gunboats:—					
Wespe	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Viper	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Biene	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Skorpion	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Mücke	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Basilisk	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Camaeleon	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Crocodill	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Salamander	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Natter	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Hummel	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100

The two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads Kaiser and Deutschland, both built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, Poplar, and launched in 1874. The Kaiser and Deutschland are sister-ships, 280 feet long, constructed alike in every respect, after the designs of Sir Edward J. Reed, formerly constructor to the British navy. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition

to these eight guns, there is another gun of 10 tons weight placed aft, capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is ten inches; elsewhere it is eight inches, reduced at the ends of the ship. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with steel plating.

The next most powerful ironclads of the German Imperial navy are the turret-ships, Friedrich der Grosse and Preussen. They were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of eleven inches round them, and the centre, and of seven inches fore and aft, while the armament consists of four 22-ton guns in the turrets, and two 6-ton guns placed fore and aft. The König Wilhelm, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the former Constructor of the British navy, and carries 23 guns made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two bulkheads, each of 6 inch armour and 18 inch of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where they are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 10-ton guns, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The Prinz Friedrich Karl was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French frigate the Couronne. The Kronprinz, built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched in 1867, is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 16 steel breech-loading guns of 10 tons, besides two small pivot guns.

Among the other vessels of the German navy, the most remarkable are two torpedo steamers, the Zieten and the Hohenzollern. They are sea-going ships for offensive warfare, constructed for great speed, calculated to be not less than 20 knots per hour. Both are protected, in their most vulnerable parts, mainly under the bows, by steel armour.

Under a scheme presented by the Government in 1873, and adopted by the Reichsrath, the German navy is in course of being largely augmented. When this scheme is complete Germany should possess a floating armament of 8 ironclad frigates, 6 ironclad corvettes, 1 monitor, 13 gunboats, also ironclad, 20 wooden corvettes, 6 despatch boats, 9 other large and 9 small gunboats, 2 artillery ships, 3 sailing brigs, and 20 torpedo boats. In the budget for

1883–4, 2,840,000 mark is allotted to the building of a new iron-clad corvette, 2,250,000 mark for equipping war vessels with torpedo gear, and 1,800,000 mark for building torpedo boats. Since 1874 Germany has spent about 3,500,000*l.* in building warships.

The German navy was manned, according to the budget of 1883–4, by 7,635 under officers, seamen and boys, with 648 officers of all grades, including marine-officers, surgeons, engineers, &c. There were, besides, 1,047 marines; the total *personnel* connected with the fleet numbering 12,004. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their areas, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two last census enumerations, taken December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. 1, 1880
I. Prussia	137,066	25,742,404	27,279,111
II. Bavaria	29,292	5,022,390	5,284,778
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,760,586	2,972,805
V. Baden	5,851	1,507,179	1,570,254
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	553,785	577,055
VII. Hesse	2,866	884,218	936,340
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	319,314	337,478
IX. Brunswick	1,526	327,493	349,367
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	292,933	309,577
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	95,673	100,269
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	194,494	207,075
XIII. Anhalt	869	213,565	232,592
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	182,599	194,716
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	145,844	155,036
XVI. Waldeck	466	54,743	56,522
XVII. Lippe	445	112,452	120,246
XVIII. Schwarz.-Rudolstadt	340	76,676	80,296

States of the Empire	Area. English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. 1, 1880
XIX. Schwarz.-Sondershausen	318	67,480	71,107
XX. Reuss-Schleiz . .	297	92,375	101,330
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe .	212	33,133	35,374
XXII. Reuss-Greiz . . .	148	46,985	50,782
XXIII. Hamburg . . .	148	388,618	453,869
XXIV. Lübeck . . .	127	56,912	63,571
XXV. Bremen . . .	98	142,200	156,723
Alsace-Lorraine . .	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670
Total . .	212,083	42,727,360	45,234,061

At the census of December 1, 1880, the number of males was 22,185,433, and the number of females 23,048,628, being an excess of 863,195 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The average density of the population is 213 per square mile; excluding Hamburg it is greatest in Saxony, where it reaches 438 per square mile, and least in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, where it is 100 per square mile. Of the total population 41·4 per cent. live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above, and the remainder in rural communes.

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, at the end of the great wars against France, and thirty years after, in 1837, it had risen to 30,010,711, representing an average annual increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the general census of 1858, the population of Germany was found to be 35,334,538, showing an average annual increase of little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. From the census of 1867 to that of 1871, the war intervening, the increase was only at the rate of 0·58 per annum; but from 1871 to 1875 it rose to 1·01 per cent. per annum; and from 1875 to 1880 to 1·14 per cent. Many of the towns, however, increase at the rate of from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum.

The increase of population during the last census period was greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia.

From a special census of the population of Germany taken on June 5, 1882, for the purpose of ascertaining the occupations of the people, it was found that the total population of the empire was 45,213,907, showing an apparent decrease of 20,000 in a year and a half. While this may not be entirely owing to a real decrease, it is admitted that the unusually large emigration of the past two

years, combined with an unusually low birth-rate and high death-rate, has seriously retarded the growth of the population.

According to the occupation-census of June 5, 1882, the population of Germany was divided as follows: there were dependent on agriculture, including the rearing of animals and horticulture, 18,838,583 people. Of these 2,269,258 were on their own account, making, with their domestics and families, 8,913,914 people; 865,333 partly farmed themselves and partly went out as day-labourers, representing, with families, 3,249,997 of the population; overseers, 49,711, representing 140,196 people; 3,560,738 hired servants (3,751,230 people); and 1,374,563 day-labourers (2,783,539 people). Dependent on forestry, hunting, and fishing, were 384,593 of the population. Connected with mining, foundries, manufactures, and building, were 16,054,299, of whom 2,200,952 (with their families, 7,037,068) were 'masters,' or on their own account, and 4,096,458 workpeople (with their families, 8,745,817). On trade and commerce were dependent 4,529,783 people, of whom 701,442 were on their own account, and 868,687 overseers and assistants. Of labourers and servants of various kinds there were, with their families, 938,143; and belonging to the official, professional, artistic, and literary classes were 1,031,122, with their families, 2,223,184; without calling or with no stated occupation, 2,245,252. There was thus dependent on agriculture and forestry, 41·6 of the total population; on mining and manufactures, 34·8 per cent.; trade and commerce, 9·4 per cent.; labourers and house-servants of various kinds, 5 per cent.; official and professional callings, 4·5 per cent.; without occupation, 4·7 per cent.

The bulk of the German population is Teutonic, but in the Prussian provinces of Posen, Silesia, West and East Prussia, are 2,454,000 Slavs (Poles); who, with 2,800,000 Walloons and French, 150,000 Lithuanians, 140,000 Danes, and about the same number of Wends, Moravians, and Bohemians, make up 3,205,000 non-Germanic inhabitants, 7 per cent. of the total population.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in the whole German Empire, during each of the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1877	1,747,277	1,152,493	347,810	594,784
1878	1,818,510	711,157	547,810	1,107,353
1879	1,806,741	1,214,643	335,113	592,098
1880	1,763,080	1,240,121	337,342	522,959
1881	1,748,686	1,222,928	338,909	525,758

Of the children born in 1881, 898,996 were boys, and 849,690 girls, or an excess of 49,306 of the former over the latter; 66,537, or 3·8 per cent. were still-born, and 158,454, or 9 per cent., were illegitimate. The highest percentage of the still-born was in Reuss-Greiz, where it was 5·18, and the lowest in Hohenzollern, where it was 2·15; of the illegitimate the highest was in Upper Bavaria, where it was 15 per cent., and the lowest in Westphalia, where it was 2·80 per cent.

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, after declining for some time, got a new impetus in 1879 and 1880. The number of emigrants reached its highest point in 1854, when over a quarter of a million of persons left the country, then sank gradually till 1862, in which year the number fell to 27,529, and from thence rose again, with fluctuation, till the year 1872, when there were 155,595 emigrants to the United States alone. In 1873, the total emigration fell to 130,937; in 1874 to 75,502; in 1875 to 56,289; in 1876 to 37,803; in 1877 to 21,964. In 1878 it rose again to 24,217; in 1879 to 33,327; in 1880 to 106,190; in 1881 to 210,547; and in 1882 it was 193,687. The emigrants of 1882 comprised 110,652 men and 83,305 women. In 1882, 189,373 went to the United States. During the sixty-two years from 1820 to 1882 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered over three million individuals, and during the last twelve years about a million. It is calculated that each presented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l*., so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to over 30,000,000*l*. In 1882, 1,826 German emigrants went to Brazil; the total number to that country during the last thirteen years have been 24,292. In 1882, 1,065 went to Australia; the total during 1871–82 having been 11,712. The stream of emigration mainly flowed through Hamburg and Bremen. (See *Hamburg*, page 179, and *Bremen*, page 184.)

At the date of the last census there were only 275,856 foreigners resident in Germany, of whom 117,547 were Austrians, 28,244 Swiss, 23,593 Danes, 17,772 Dutch, 17,393 French, 15,107 Russians, 11,155 English, 10,326 United States, and 9,901 Swedes and Norwegians.

Trade, Commerce, and Industry of Germany.

See pp. 187–93.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See p. 194.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp 195–6.

STATES OF GERMANY.

I. PRUSSIA.

(Königreich Preussen.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm I., born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849–57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882; Prince Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich Christian Karl, born July 7, 1883. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden (see page 151).

Nephews and Nieces of the King.

I. Prince Friedrich Karl, son of the late Prince *Karl*, brother of the King, born March 20, 1828; Field-Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has four children:—1. Princess Marie, born September 14, 1855; married August 24, 1878, to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands; widow, Jan. 13, 1879. 2. Princess Elizabeth,

born Feb. 8, 1857, and married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince August, hereditary Grand-duke of Oldenburg. 3. Princess Louise, born July 25, 1860, and married March 13, 1879, to Prince Arthur of Great Britain, Duke of Connaught. 4. Prince Friedrich Leopold, born Nov. 14, 1875.

II. Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced, March 6, 1861.

III. Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, and married, May 26, 1853, to Landgraf Friedrich of Hesse.

IV. Prince *Albrecht*, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; Commanding General of the tenth corps d'armée; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has offspring:—1. Friedrich, born July 15, 1874. 2. Joachim, born September 27, 1876. 3. Friedrich Wilhelm, born July 12, 1880.

V. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow July 29, 1879.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia.

II. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born Feb. 12, 1826.

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign

extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Krondotations Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,500,000 mark, or 225,000*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikomiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly

serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Wilhelm I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, 1873. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these here-

ditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces; the proportion to the population is 1 to every 66,000. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors, who at the election of 1882 numbered 98,995, or 0·36 per 100 of population; of these 95,497, or 96

per cent. actually voted. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chamber are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to 20 mark, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows:—

1. President of the Council of Ministers.—Prince Otto *von Bismarck-Schönhausen.* (See above, page 102.)

2. Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.—Robert Victor *von Puttkamer*, born May 5, 1828; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; entered the State service in 1850; Landrath at Demmin, 1860; in the war against Austria, Civil Governor of Mähren at Brünn, 1866; Privy Councillor in the Chancery of the North German Confederation, 1867; President of the government of Lorraine at Metz, 1874–77; member of the Reichstag since the year 1873; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, July 14, 1879. Appointed Minister of the Interior, 1881; Vice-President of the Council, 1882.

3. Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Count Paul *Hatzfeld-Wildenburg*, born October 9, 1831; educated for the diplomatic career; ambassador of Germany at Madrid, 1871–75; and at Constantinople, 1875–82. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Member of the Bundesrath of the Empire, October 16, 1882.

4. Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior—Herr von *Boetticher*.

5. The Ministry of War.—General Bronsart *von Schellendorf*, born 1832; attached to headquarters staff 1870–71; and after the War appointed chief of the general staff of the Guards Corps. Appointed Minister of War, March 8, 1883.

6. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. August *Maybach*, born November 22, 1822; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1845; Director-general of the Railways of Hanover, 1866-71, and of the German State Railways, 1871–78. Appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, March 30, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.—Dr. Robert *Lucius*, born Dec. 20, 1835; studied medicine at Heidelberg and Breslau; took part as physician in the Prussian Embassy to China and Japan, 1860-62; officer of cavalry in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71 against Denmark, Austria, and France; member of the Reichstag since 1870; elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag, 1879. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, &c., July 14, 1879.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. *Friedberg*, born 1813; studied jurisprudence, and admitted to the bar 1835; entered the Ministry of Justice, 1854; nominated life member of the Prussian House of Lords, 1872. Appointed Minister of Justice, October 30, 1879.

9. The Ministry of Public Worship, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs.—Herr von *Gossler*. Appointed 1881.

10. The Ministry of Finance.—Herr *Scholz*, appointed July 3, 1882.

11. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—The functions of this department were assumed by Prince Bismarck, in addition to that of President of the Council, in 1881.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 mark, or 2,700*l*., and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 mark, or 1,800*l*.

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 mark, or 1,050*l*. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into Regierungsbezirke, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Church and Education.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholics. At the last census, taken December 1, 1880, the Protestants numbered 17,645,868, being 64·69 per cent. of the total population of the kingdom, and the Roman Catholics 9,206,283, or 33·74 per cent. At the census of 1875 the Catholics numbered 8,625,840, or 33½ per cent., while the Protestants have increased about one million in the same period. The number of Jews was 363,690, or 1·334 per cent. of the population, at the date of the census; in 1875 it was 339,790, or 1·32 per cent. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Nassau, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. There are a few members of the Greek Church, mostly immigrants from Russia, and 22,006 'without creed.' Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen, Silesia, Berlin, Rhine Province and Hesse-Nassau. At the census of Dec. 3, 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation

of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendency, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were in 1880 9,146 Protestant ministers, and 8,300 Roman Catholic priests, besides 300 monks and 4,600 nuns. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1883–4 the sum of 127,836*l.* is set down as expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 129,090*l.* for the Catholic Church.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one groschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten groschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 6 thaler, or 18*s.*, a quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons. The school age is from 6 to 14 years. In Prussia in 1882 there were 33,040 elementary schools, with 59,917 teachers, and 4,339,729 pupils, being 159 pupils per 1,000 inhabitants, the largest proportion

of any country; 196 normal schools, with 13,705 students; 549 high schools of all kinds, with 7,333 teachers, and 133,753 pupils; 3 technical high schools, with 162 professors, and 1,693 students; besides many industrial, trade, and other special schools.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of subjects studied. In the former, reading and writing are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added.

Prussia has ten Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15*l.* a year for the lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the ten Universities of Prussia in 1883, see *Germany*, p. 104.) There are besides (1883) 525 higher schools of various kinds, from gymnasia to borough or citizen schools.

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*). But as far as provinces are concerned, the administration of the affairs of the Protestant Church is vested in the hands of the Consistorium; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Ober-Präsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. The Consistorium and the Provincial Schul-Collegium are separate provincial authorities, not sections of the same authority. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education

are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

In the budget of 1883–4 the sum of 1,039,784*l.* is set down for elementary education, and about half that sum for universities and higher schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant, as a rule, and the latter an exception. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 1,425,000*l.* in 1870, to 4,158,008*l.* in 1872, reaching its maximum in the latter year. But there were deficits in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877.

Up to the end of 1876, the finance estimates were for the calendar year, but it was then decided that henceforth they should be, as in Great Britain, for financial years ending March 31. The first financial year under the new arrangement commenced April 1, 1877, so that the preceding accounts were for a period of 15 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the nine years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
Ending Dec. 31	Mark	£	Mark	£
1874. . .	695,097,700	34,754,885	695,097,700	34,754,885
1875. . .	694,484,900	34,724,245	694,484,900	34,724,245
Ending March 31				
1877 (15 months)	808,072,700	40,403,635	808,072,700	40,403,635
1878. . .	657,520,344	32,876,017	657,520,344	32,876,017
1879. . .	713,857,764	35,692,889	713,857,764	35,692,889
1880. . .	711,500,758	35,575,037	711,500,758	35,575,037
1881. . .	799,200,581	39,960,029		
1882. . .	913,070,400	45,653,520	913,070,400	45,653,520
1883. . .	934,589,917	46,729,495	934,589,917	46,729,495

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments. Receipts from state railways form the chief source of revenue, and, next to them, the direct taxes. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines,

has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to become a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 1884, the sources of revenue were given as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Mark
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains and Forests:—	
Income from domains and forests	73,634,964
Various	7,454,960
Total	81,089,924
Ministry of Finance:—	
Direct taxes	145,718,000
Indirect taxes	95,756,000
State lottery	4,043,300
Naval commercial institution	3,000,000
Dotations and General Finance Administration	123,277,479
Miscellaneous	2,334,109
Total Ministry of Finance	374,128,888
Ministry of Public Works:—	
Produce of Mines, Iron furnaces, &c.	964,766,617
State Railways	514,722,261
Miscellaneous	1,064,285
Total Ministry of Public Works	612,263,163
Ministry of Justice	7,319,800
Ministry of the Interior	4,320,841
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	321,900
Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction	2,850,042
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	8,070
Ministry of War	1,755
Total estimated revenue	1,083,057,883
	£54,152,894

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (fortdauernde) and extraordinary (einmalige und ausserordentliche) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (Betriebs-Ausgaben), administrative expenditure (Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben), and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). In the estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1884, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Mark
A. *Current Expenditure*:—	
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	37,667,250
„ „ Finance	39,181,193
Ministry of Public Works:—	
Administration of mines, &c.	81,278,625
„ „ railways	384,576,286
Total current expenditure	542,703,354
B. *Administrative Expenditure*:—	
Ministry of Finance	40,448,686
„ „ Public Works	17,452,823
„ „ Commerce and Industry	1,542,172
„ „ Justice	80,159,800
„ „ The Interior	41,236,021
„ „ Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	11,712,577
„ „ Public Worship and Instruction	52,088,239
„ „ State	3,116,772
„ „ Foreign Affairs	510,100
„ „ War	107,527
Total administrative expenditure	248,366,762
C. *Charges on Consolidated Fund*:—	
Addition to 'Krondotation' of the King	4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	108,609,513
Sinking fund of debt	19,335,978
Annuities and Management	1,958,009
Chamber of Lords	172,210
Chamber of Deputies	1,201,270
Contribution to Imperial funds	45,263,131
Appanages, Annuities, Indemnities, &c.	67,749,467
Total charges on Consolidated Fund	248,789,578
Total ordinary expenditure	1,039,859,694
Extraordinary expenditure	43,198,189
Total expenditure	1,083,057,883
	£54,152,894

The total expenditure amounts to a little less than 2*l.* per head of population. The direct taxes amount to 5*s.* 3*d.* per head. Of the direct taxes, that on land amounts to about 28 per cent., on buildings to 20 per cent., on incomes to 23 per cent., the class-tax to 14 per cent., and the tax on investments to 12 per cent. The income-tax averages about 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of population.

In the budget for 1884–5 the revenue and expenditure are estimated to balance at 55,639,099*l.*; the extraordinary expenditure being 2,328,821*l.*

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered into the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire. (See p. 105.)

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1882–3, as follows:—

	Amount	Amortisation
	Mark	
1. National debt bearing interest:—		
State Treasure Bills	107,666,100	7,070,503
Consolidated debt at 4½ per cent. . .	526,827,150	—
„ „ 4 per cent. . .	1,159,225,000	—
Non-consolidated loans	88,694,100	6,995,498
Preference loan of 1855	20,850,000	1,545,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	1,948,860	165,801
State railway debt	40,476,038	1,396,637
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866 .	83,994,182	3,306,655
Total national debt bearing interest	2,029,681,430 £101,484,071	20,480,094 £1,024,004

	Mark
2. National debt not bearing interest:—	
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen' . .	30,000,000
Total national debt	2,059,681,430 £102,984,071

The charges for interest and management of the debt amounted to 129,903,500 mark, or 6,495,175*l.*, in the financial year 1883–84.

The debt amounts to 1*l.* 15*s.* per head of population, and the interest to 4*s.* 4*d.* per head. The clear income from the State railways alone would nearly pay for the yearly interest and management of the debt. The gross income from railways increased from 18,457,527*l.* in 1882–3 to 25,736,113*l.* in 1883–4.

Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under Germany.

Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles. At the last census of Germany, taken December 1, 1880, the kingdom had 27,279,111 inhabitants. Prussia is administratively divided into twelve provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with the principality of Hohenzollern, cradle of the royal family.

The following table gives the area and population, according to the census of December 1, 1880 :—

Provinces	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) . .	14,729	1,856,421	1,933,936
West Prussia (Westpreussen) . .	10,151	1,342,750	1,405,898
Brandenburg	15,505	3,126,411	3,389,155
Pomerania (Pommern) . . .	12,130	1,462,290	1,540,034
Posen	11,330	1,606,084	1,703,397
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,666	3,843,699	4,007,925
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,729	2,168,988	2,312,007
Schleswig-Holstein	8,524	1,073,926	1,127,149
Hanover (Hannover) . . .	14,846	2,017,393	2,120,168
Westphalia (Westfalen) . . .	7,771	1,905,697	2,043,442
Hesse-Nassau	5,943	1,467,898	1,554,376
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,289	3,804,381	4,074,000
Principality of Hohenzollern . .	453	66,466	67,624
Total . . .	137,066	25,742,404	27,279,111

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,692,370 males and 13,050,034 females, being an excess of only 357,664 females, or less than in most other European states; in 1880, 13,414,866 males and 13,864,245 females.

The total population of the kingdom in 1819 was 10,981,934. In December 1858 the population had augmented to 17,739,913, showing an increase 61·34 per cent. for 39 years, or of 1·57 per cent. per annum. At the next census, taken December 3, 1861, the population was found to have risen to 18,491,220, being an increase of 4·27 per cent. in three years. In 1866 the limits of the kingdom were enlarged from 107,757 to 137,066 English square miles, and at the next following census, taken December 3, 1867, the population amounted to 23,971,462. At the census of December 1,

1871, the population had risen to 24,639,706, showing an increase at the rate of but 0·69 per annum, the decline being accounted for by the losses of the Franco-German war of 1870–71. During the nine years from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1880, the ratio of increase amounted to 1·13 per cent. per annum.

The emigration from Prussia was 145,886 in 1881, and in 1882 it was 116,664. In 1881 there were in Prussia 209,586 marriages, 1,054,639 births, and 724,193 deaths, the excess of births over deaths being thus 330,446. There were besides 41,803 still-born, while 7·82 of the total births were illegitimate, the rate varying from 2·80 per cent in Westphalia to 13·55 per cent. in Berlin. The number of criminals proceeded against in 1880 was 6,712, or 1 in every 4,060 inhabitants.

The census of 1880 gives the average density of the population at 199 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing districts of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,289 officially enrolled as 'Städte'—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the principal towns at the census of December 1, 1880:—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1880	Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1880
Berlin	1,122,360	Halle	71,484
Breslau	272,912	Dortmund	66,544
Cologne (Köln)	144,772	Posen	65,713
Königsberg	140,909	Kassel	58,290
Magdeburg	137,135	Essen	56,944
Frankfort-on-Maine	136,819	Erfurt	53,254
Hanover	122,843	Frankfort-on-Oder	51,147
Danzig	108,551	Wiesbaden	50,238
Barmen	95,941	Görlitz	50,307
Düsseldorff	95,498	Potsdam	48,447
Elberfeld	93,538	Kiel	43,594
Stettin	91,756	Duisburg	41,242
Altona	91,047	Münster	40,434
Aachen	85,551	Koblenz	36,240
Krefeld	73,872	Bonn	31,514

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the total population of the 1,289 towns of the kingdom was 7,968,545, and that of the rural

communes—Landgemeinden—37,987 in number, 16,637,652. Compared with the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the increase in the towns amounted to 466,909, or 6·22 per cent., and that in the rural communes to but 167,951, or 1·02 per cent. Thus while the town population increased at the rate of rather more than one and a half per cent. per annum, the rural population grew but at the rate of one-quarter per cent. per annum. This increase continued through the last two periods.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are dependent on agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858 showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen (of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres).

Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See p. 189.)

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The annual average output in 1838 of coal, exclusive of lignite, was 2,901,713 tons; in 1857–61 it was 13,031,015 tons; in 1871 it was 32,843,288 tons; and in 1881, 43,780,000 tons. The value of the output in 1881 was 10,848,700*l*., besides 10,412,000 tons of lignite, valued at 1,563,450*l*. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal products of Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine province; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The total quantity of iron ore raised in 1881 was 3,906,000 tons, valued at 1,321,150*l*. Copper, zinc, and lead are also found, the total value of the mining products in 1881 being 16,321,150*l*. In 1881, 2,172,000 tons of pig-iron were produced, valued at 6,544,900*l*., the total value of all the products of the smelting furnaces for various metals being 11,976,950*l*.

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. In the middle of 1883, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows:—

Railways	Length in kilomètres
1. Owned or administered by the State	17,636
2. Owned by private companies	3,969
Total	21,605
English miles	13,503

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 4,939 kilomètres, while those owned by private companies extended to 12,880 kilomètres.

All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the State, and the whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

II. BAVARIA.

(Königreich Bayern.)

Reigning King.

Ludwig II., born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.

Prince *Otto*, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.

Queen *Marie*, born October 15, 1825, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; married to Prince Maximilian, Crown-prince of Bavaria, subsequently King Maximilian II., Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864.

Uncles and Cousins of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria,

who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

I. Prince Ludwig, born Jan. 7, 1845; married Feb. 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are issue eight children:—1. Prince Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Matilda, born Aug. 17, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881.

II. Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880.

III. Theresa, born November 12, 1850.

IV. Arnulph, born July 6, 1852, colonel in the infantry of the Bavarian army; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue:—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain. 2. Prince Alphons, born January 24, 1862. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1865. 5. Princess Clara, born October 11, 1875.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes *in* Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is—

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta Mendel, elevated Baroness von Wallersee, born July 31, 1833. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867, leaving a daughter, Amalia, born December 24, 1865; married in second nuptials,

April 29, 1874, to Princess Maria Josepha of Braganza, born March 19, 1857, of which union there are offspring three daughters, namely, Sophie, born Feb. 22, 1875, Elisabeth, born July 25, 1876, and Marie, born Oct. 9, 1878. 5. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon Count di Trani. 6. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 7. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849; married September 20, 1875, to Princess *Amalia*, born October 23, 1848, daughter of Prince *Augustus*, uncle of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal; offspring of the union: Siegfried, born July 10, 1876, and Christopher, born April 22, 1879.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,344,879 mark, or 267,244*l.*, but the royal family derives besides a large revenue from domains.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and a limited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession

of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of 20 mark, or 1*l.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed (1883) of 159 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, and there was also a slight decrease in other sects. At the census of December, 1875, the total number of Roman Catholics in the kingdom was 3,573,142, and of Protestants 1,392,120, the proportion being 712 Roman Catholics to 277 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population. At the following census of December, 1880, there were 3,748,032 Roman Catholics, and 1,477,312 Protestants, the proportion being 709 Roman Catholics to 279 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the last census taken December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . .	904,119	42,711	804	4,343
Lower Bavaria . .	641,939	4,741	133	134
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	293,399	369,024	2,860	11,998
Upper Palatinate . .	484,679	42,160	203	1,522
Upper Franconia . .	242,548	328,589	72	4,148
Middle Franconia .	140,384	490,993	751	11,689
Lower Franconia . .	500,508	110,143	398	15,256
Suabia	540,456	88,951	687	4,436
Total . . .	3,748,032	1,477,312	5,908	53,526

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,775 'Mennonites;' 379 Irvingites; 216 Greek Catholics; and 819 'Free Christians.'

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory — 'Ober-Consistorium' — and three provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. (For number of professors and students in 1883, see *Germany*, page 104.) Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. In the budget for 1882–3, the sum of 164,820*l.* is set down for the Catholic Church, 87,483*l.* for the Protestant, and 700*l.* for Jews.

Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1880 there were 5,478 Catholic schools, 772 Protestant, 180 Jewish. In the budget for 1882–3 the sum of 637,695*l.* is set down for education.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, was estimated at 221,741,445 mark, or 11,087,072*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were reported as follows for each of the financial years 1882 and 1883:—

Sources of Revenue	Mark	Branches of Expenditure	Mark
Direct taxes . .	24,983,000	Public debt . . .	47,968,738
Indirect „ . .	66,206,770	Civil list and appanages .	5,344,879
State Railways, post telegraphs, mines, &c. . .	104,087,235	Council of state . .	46,800
		Diet	346,095
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	557,734
State Domains . .	32,133,900	„ Justice . .	12,628,558
Miscellaneous receipts	1,294,428	„ Interior . .	17,904,464
		„ Finance . .	3,380,259
		Worship and education .	18,939,567
		Pensions and allowances .	8,382,590
		Reserve and guarantee fund	238,553
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure . .	20,180,300

SOURCES OF REVENUE AND BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Sources of Revenue	Mark	Branches of Expenditure	Mark
		Railway subvention . .	1,800,000
		Total . . .	137,718,537
		Charges of collection of revenue . .	90,986,796
Total gross revenue	228,705,333 £11,435,266	Total expenditure .	228,703,335 £11,435,266

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, property-tax, and income-tax.

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The debt of Bavaria increased from 17,849,484*l.* in 1859 to 67,366,037*l.* in 1883, 47,298,755*l.* of which being railway debt.

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 650 millions of mark, or 32,500,000*l.*, are the property of the State. The debt incurred for the State railways is so large that it requires an annual charge of 37,212,587 mark (1882–3), and as the estimated receipts from these railways amounted only to 33,797,348 mark in 1882–3, a sum of 3,415,239 mark had to be raised from other sources to meet this deficit during the next finance period.

Army.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial Army in 1883–4 was as follows:—

	Officers	Under Officers and Men	Horses
Infantry	1,105	31,693	
Jäger	72	2,204	
Landwehr	61	536	
Cavalry	256	7,132	6,859
Artillery	290	6,004	
Pioneers	50	1,385	1,760
Train	28	976	
Administration, &c.	349	294	236
Total . .	2,211	50,224	8,855

The Bavarian Army forms an integral part of the Imperial Army, having, in peace, its own administration.

Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of 1,377¼ German, or 29,292 English square miles, with a population of 5,284,778 — males 2,578,910, females 2,705,868—according to the last German census, taken December 1, 1880. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight Regierungsbezirke, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 1, 1875, and of December 1, 1880 :—

Regierungsbezirke	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) .	2,702	555,043	575,357
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) . .	3,732	503,422	528,564
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) . .	4,157	622,377	646,947
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) . .	6,582	892,382	951,977
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,243	602,950	634,530
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) .	2,918	607,593	643,817
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) .	3,243	597,056	626,305
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz) . . .	2,293	641,567	677,281
Total	28,870	5,022,390	5,284,778

It will be seen that there was an increase of population in all the districts, the increase being greatest in Upper Bavaria.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century. In 1840 it was 4,370,974. According to the occupation census referred to under Germany, the population had fallen to 5,261,592 in 1882, or a decrease of 23,186 in two years.

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration. There is a large emigration from Bavaria; in 1881 there were 17,106 emigrants from Bavaria to countries beyond the ocean; and in 1882, 17,640, of whom 17,439 went to the United States. In the twelve years 1871–82, 89,008.

In Bavaria in 1881 there were 35,538 marriages, 211,205 births, and 159,118 deaths, the excess of births over deaths being thus 52,087. Included in the births are 6,861 still-born, or 3·96 per cent. of the whole, and 82,518 illegitimate children, or 7·82 of the whole.

In 1881 the number of poor receiving relief was 160,650, the sum expended on them being 300,896*l*. Of the total number, 103,507 were permanent paupers.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195. Of the total population 50 per cent. are dependent on agriculture, and 28 per cent. on manufactures, mining, &c.

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 1, 1880:—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1880	Towns	Dec. 1, 1880
Munich (München) .	246,987	Fürth . . .	31,063
Nürnberg . .	99,519	Bamburg . .	29,587
Augsburg . .	61,408	Kaiserslautern. .	26,323
Würzburg . .	51,014	Bayreuth . .	22,072
Regensburg . .	43,376	Hof . . .	20,997

Of the total area of Bavaria one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests; about 50,000 acres are under vines. The total value of its mining products and smelting works in 1881 was 1,334,054*l.* Beer is an important industry in Bavaria, the average quantity manufactured in 1881-82 being 264 million gallons; of this, however, only about 2 million gallons were exported.

In 1883, Bavaria had 3,073 miles of railway, of which 2,680 miles belonged to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hugh G. MacDonell.

III. WÜRTTEMBERG.

(Königreich Württemberg.)

Reigning King.

Karl I., King of Württemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Queen *Olga*, born Sept. 11, 1822, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Maria*, born October 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Alfred Count von Neipperg; widow, November 16, 1865.

II. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Württemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Wilhelm, born Feb. 25, 1848; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died April 30, 1882, leaving a daughter Pauline, born Dec. 19, 1877.

III. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieut.-general in the service of Württemberg.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *August*, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Württemberg; general of cavalry in the service of Prussia.

II. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are three children:—1. Franz, Prince von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837; married to Princess Mary of Cambridge, June 12, 1866 (see page 198). 2. Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836. 3. Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian cavalry.

III. Princess *Marie*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of the late Duke Eugene of Württemberg; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868.

IV. Prince *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; general of infantry in the service of Austria.

V. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829.

VI. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Württemberg, born July 11, 1844, daughter of the late Prince Eugene.

VII. Princess *Agnes*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz.

VIII. Prince *Wilhelm Alexander*, born Dec. 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg; married October 17, 1837, to Princess Marie of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of

the French; widower, Jan. 2, 1839. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Philipp, born July 30, 1838; married January 18, 1865, to Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, born July 15, 1845, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, of which union there are offspring five children:—1. Prince Albert, born Dec. 23, 1865. 2. Princess Josephine, born Aug. 31, 1871. 3. Prince Robert, born Jan. 14, 1873. 4. Prince Ulrich, born June 16, 1877.

The former duchy of Württemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806. Wilhelm I., the second king, granted a constitution. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,821,442 mark, or 91,072*l.*, with an additional grant of 316,464 mark, or 15,823*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Württemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherren, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—Abgeordneten—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; 6 deputies of the Roman Catholic clergy; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 70 deputies of towns and rural districts elected by the citizens by secret ballot. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the Lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together

with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Ministry of State and a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the President of the Ministry of State. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of special Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

Church and Education.

The census of Württemberg, taken December 1, 1880, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,361,559; Roman Catholics, 590,183; Dissenters of various denominations, 6,045; and Jews, 13,331. According to the census of 1875, the Protestants formed 69 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Württemberg was formed in 1823 by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of a consistorium of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—obersthoheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht—of the Evangelical Protestant Church, which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the eastern part of the kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, dependent of the Archbishop of Freiburg, in Baden, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477. (See *Germany*, p. 104.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

Nearly one-half of the public revenue of the kingdom is divided from domains, including vast forests, and other State property, such as railways, telegraphs, and mines.

The financial year, which formerly ended with the month of June, was changed in 1878 to finish with March. The estimated revenue for the year 1881–2 was 2,600,194*l.*, and expenditure 2,608,553*l.*; for 1882–3, revenue 2,610,181*l.*; expenditure 2,601,882*l.*; for 1883–4, revenue 2,705,448*l.*; expenditure 2,705,446*l.* The estimated revenue and expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1885, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Year ending Mar 31, 1885	Branches of Expenditure	Year ending Mar. 31, 1885
	Mark		Mark
Domains and other state property	20,875,363	Civil list of the king	1,821,442
Direct taxes	13,397,315	Allowances to other members of the royal family	316,465
Indirect taxes	13,645,000	Public debt	19,969,411
Miscellaneous receipts	6,018,909	Salaries and pensions	2,874,181
		Department of Foreign Affairs	185,091
		Department of Justice	4,008,049
		„ of the Interior	5,358,454
		Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	8,140,595
		Department of Finance	2,961,603
		Parliamentary representation	545,554
		Miscellaneous disbursements	370,000
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure	7,635,741
Total	53,986,587 £2,699,329	Total	53,986,586 £2,699,329

The estimated income from the railways alone in 1883–4 is 12,841,600 marks, and from domains of forests, 5,703,005. Of the direct taxes, the larger portion is the produce of the land-tax, 8,723,315 marks, while on incomes the total taxation was 4,545,000.

The public debt of Württemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, nearly the whole of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was 423,931,708 mark, or 21,196,585*l.*

on April 1, 1883, of which 295,543,587 mark bore interest at 4 per cent., and most of the balance 4½. For April 1, 1884, the debt is estimated to amount to 421,570,000 mark, or 21,078,500*l.* The sinking fund for 1883–4 amounts to 2,360,000 mark.

The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions, namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 372,360,000 mark, or 18,618,000*l.* in the year 1883–4.

The total debt amounts to about 10*l.* per head of population, and the interest for 1883–4 to 8*s.* 8*d.* per head; but as the net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounted to between 12,841,600 mark, or 642,080*l.*, in 1883–4, it covers about two-thirds of the interest of the whole public debt.

The total contingent of Württemberg to the Imperial army in 1883–4 is 773 officers, 18,815 men, and 3,443 horses.

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 354 German, or 7,675 English square miles, with 1,971,118 inhabitants—951,600 males, and 1,019,518 females—at the enumeration of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in English square miles, and number of inhabitants, were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreise	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Jaxt (Jagst)	1,810	390,703	407,613
Neckar	1,286	587,834	622,912
Black Forest (Schwarzwald) .	1,973	454,937	472,758
Danube (Donau) . . .	2,606	448,031	467,835
Total . . .	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to only 0·93 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was, as will be seen, proportionately largest in the Neckar circle, and least in the Danube. The total increase in the kingdom during the 35 years from 1841 to 1880 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population. There were in 1881 in Württemberg 12,294 marriages, 79,729 births, and 57,313 deaths, the excess of births over deaths being 22,416. The births included 2,926 still-born, or 3·67 of the total number, and 16,694 illegitimate children, or 12·85 per cent. of the total. Emigration, chiefly

directed to the United States of America, has drawn off large numbers of the people. In the five years from 1873 to 1877, the total number of emigrants was 10,039. But the emigration here, as in other parts of Germany, greatly declined during the period, falling from 4,651 in 1873, to 1,032 in 1877. Emigrants in 1880, 8,692; in 1881, 11,470; and in 1882, 7,667; in the twelve years 1871–82, 51,258.

The kingdom has but seven towns with more than sixteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 117,303; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 32,773; Heilbronn, which had 24,446; Esslingen, which had 20,758; Reutlingen, 16,609; Cannstadt, 16,205; and Ludwigsburg, 16,100 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs.

Of the total area three-fifths is under culture and three-tenths under forest.

Württemberg has 973 miles of railway, all belonging to the State.

British Minister.—Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.

IV. SAXONY.

(Königreich Sachsen.)

Reigning King.

Albert I., born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of a German corps d'armée in the war against France, 1870–71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen *Caroline*, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; married, in second nuptials, Oct. 10, 1856, to the Marchese Rapallo, of Florence.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilda, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865. 3. Princess Marie, born May

31, 1867. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869. 5. Prince Maximilian, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 2,940,000 mark, or 147,000*l.* per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 320,414 mark, or 16,020*l.* a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 26, 1860; October 19, 1861; December 3, 1868; and October 12, 1874. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the king is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-five deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the per-

formance of the legislative functions; the members of both houses being allowed 12*s.* per day during the sittings of Parliament. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the king and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely, the President of the Council, who is also Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of the Interior and the Royal House, of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census of December 1, 1880, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,885,622 Protestants; 73,009 Catholics; 7,317 other Christian sects; 6,518 Jews; 339 unclassified, or 'without religion.' The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 9,650*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory. In 1881 there were 3,989 elementary and preparatory schools, besides 76 high and technical schools, the total number of pupils being 603,054. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. Attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, is compulsory, and the system of elementary and other education is similar to that of most other German States, the total sum allotted in the budget of 1882–83 for education was 250,000*l.*, of which 80,541*l.* was for elementary education.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by nearly three thousand students. (See *Germany*, p. 106.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The ordinary revenue for each of the two years 1883 and 1884 was returned at 69,981,530 mark, or 3,499,076*l.*, and was balanced by the expenditure. About one-half of the total revenue of the years 1883 and 1884 was derived

from domains, forests, and state railways. The total direct taxes in 1883 and 1884 amounted to 899,975*l.*, or 6*s.* per head of population. The revenue from railways alone amounted to 1,357,890*l.* The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 30,902,317 mark, or 1,045,115*l.*, for the years 1882 and 1883.

The public debt amounted, on January 1, 1883, to 663,482,550 mark, or 33,174,127*l.* The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility.

The total capital invested in State railways in 1882 was 580,823,950 marks, or 29,041,197*l.*

The total income of all classes of the population in 1881 was estimated at 55,574,705*l.*

Saxony furnishes to the Imperial Army 1883–4, 1,122 officers, 27,606 men, and 5,133 horses.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 272 German, or 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,972,805—comprising 1,445,330 males, and 1,527,475 females—at the census of December 1, 1880. The kingdom is divided into four government districts, called Kreis-Hauptmannschaften, the area of which, in English square miles, and population, was as follows at each of the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreis-Hauptmannschaften	Area: Engl. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Dresden	2,229	749,503	808,512
Leipzig	1,230	639,731	707,826
Bautzen	1,232	339,203	351,326
Zwickau	2,086	1,031,905	1,105,141
Total population .	6,777	2,760,342	2,972,805

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, being at the rate of 1·30 per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the four years 1871–75 was at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum; and in the five years 1875–80 1·48 per annum. The increase was nearly thrice as large in the towns as in the rural districts of the kingdom.

Besides the German population, Saxony has 51,410 Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. The number of marriages in Saxony in 1881 was 25,881; births, 129,932; deaths, 88,472,

leaving a surplus of births of 41,460. Included in the births were 4,981, or 3·83 still-born, and 16,694, or 12·85 illegitimate children. There were 9,241 emigrants from Saxony in 1881, and 7,316 in 1882. The density of population is high, being 438 per square mile, rising in the Leipzig district to nearly 600.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population. There were, at the census of December 1, 1880, nine towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden	220,818	Freiberg	27,598
Leipzig	149,081	Zittau	22,473
Chemnitz	95,123	Meerane	22,293
Plauen	35,078	Glauchau	21,358
Zwickau	35,005	Bautzen	20,367

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, at New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

Considerable quantities of coal are obtained in Saxony; in 1881, 3,707,800 tons, valued at 1,283,200*l.*

In 1883 there were 1,368 miles of railway.

British Chargé d'Affaires.— George Strachey.

V. BADEN.

(Grossherzogthum Baden.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 9, 1857.

II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862. Married September 20, 1881, to Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

III. *Ludwig*, born June 12, 1865.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865. 2. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867.

III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845.

IV. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

V. Princess *Cecilia*, born Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia (see page 383).

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,666*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,788,350 mark, or 89,417*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 500,000 mark, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 16,000 mark, or 800*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 2,500 mark, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of five departments, headed by the

'Staats Ministerium' (Ministry of State). The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1882 amounted to 40,533,435 mark, or 2,026,671*l.*, and that of 1883 to 40,196,612 mark, or 2,009,830*l.*, besides extraordinary revenue in each year of 834,990 mark, or 41,749*l.*; while the expenditure was calculated at 41,929,301 mark, or 2,096,465*l.* for 1882, and 42,031,249 mark, or 2,101,562*l.* for 1883. One-fourth (532,329*l.* in 1882, or 6*s.* 9*d.* per head) of the revenue is derived from direct taxes, including a land tax—Grundsteuer—and an income tax. About one-sixth of the receipts come from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and one-sixth from customs and miscellaneous sources.

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The receipts of the state railways in the years 1882–3 (exclusive of sinking fund) were estimated for each year at 37,287,325 mark, or 1,864,366*l.*, and the disbursements to 25,088,273 mark, or 1,254,413*l.*, leaving a surplus of 12,199,052 mark, or 609,952*l.* The total amount invested in railways up to the end of 1881 was 20,022,983*l.*

The public debt is divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1883, to 39,085,359 mark, or 1,954,267*l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 334,257,101 mark, or 16,712,855*l.*

Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 German, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,570,254 at the census of December 1, 1880. The Grand-duchy is divided into four districts, the population of which was as follows at the enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Seekreis (Constance) . .	1,679	276,375	282,332
Upper Rhine	1,830	441,369	454,221
Middle Rhine	993	387,314	406,973
Lower Rhine	1,349	401,473	426,728
Total	5,851	1,506,531	1,570,254

The density of the population is 268 per square mile, being greatest in the Middle Rhine district, where it is over 400. Of the total population in 1880, 765,310 were males, and 804,944 females.

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of 0·46 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 0·76 per cent. per annum, and in the five from 1875–80 it was 0·82 per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration. The number of marriages in Baden in 1881 was 10,028, births 57,172, deaths 41,562, excess of births over deaths 15,610. Included in the births were 1,730, or 3·03 still-born, and 4,433, or 7·75 per cent. illegitimate children. The emigrants from Baden in 1881 numbered 5,825, in 1882, 2,574.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1880, there were 992,938 Roman Catholics, and 545,677 Protestants, 5,135 of other Christian sects, together with 27,278 Jews, and 126 unclassified, or of 'no religion.' A great number of small towns are dispersed over the Grand-duchy. There were five with a population of over 20,000 at the census of December 1, 1880, namely, Mannheim with 53,465; Karlsruhe, the capital, with 49,998; Freiburg, with 36,401; Heidelberg, with 24,417; and Pforzheim, with 24,037 inhabitants.

Of the total area of Baden 43 per cent. is under cultivation, and 37·6 per cent. under forest. There were 830 miles of railways in 1883.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn.

VI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz III., born March 19, 1851, son of Friedrich Franz II. and Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 15, 1883; married January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia; offspring a daughter, Alexandrine, born December 24, 1879, and a son, born April 9, 1882.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married May 5,

1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Grætz. Son, *Paul Friedrich*, born May 12, 1882.

II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married, August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. (See page 382.)

III. *Johann*, born December 8, 1857.

IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869.

V. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871.

VI. *Adolf*, born October 10, 1873.

VII. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knights' estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint assembly with the Diet of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is represented in a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. On July 1, 1883, the public debt was estimated at 20,833,700 mark, or 1,041,685*l*. The interest of the railway debt (19,860,000 mark, not included in the above) is covered by the annuity of 38,000*l*. paid by the Company who have bought the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 577,055 (284,479 males, 292,576 females) at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership

of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'Rittergüter'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'Klostergüter'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The Domains contain rather more than one-third of the total population of the Grand-duchy, and the Town Estates another third.

There was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, although the average density is only 119 inhabitants per English square mile, and the soil moreover very fertile. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628, and at the next enumeration, of December 1, 1871, the number had fallen to 557,707, being a decrease of 2,921, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867–71. At the census of December 1, 1875, the population was found to have further declined to 553,785, being a loss of 3,922, or of 0·18 per cent. per annum. From 1875 to 1880, however, there was a large increase. The number of marriages in 1881 was 4,327, births 18,522, deaths 12,071, excess of births 6,151. Included in the births were 713, or 3·91 per cent. still-born, and 2,389, or 13·11 per cent. illegitimate children. During the five years from 1873 to 1877, the large number of 10,097 emigrants left the little State. But there was a gradual decline in emigration during the period, the number of emigrants falling from 6,492 in 1873, to 365 in 1877. In 1880 it was 1,335, in 1881, 3,795, in 1882, 61,257, and 34,790 in 1871–1882.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants, there being in 1880 only 2,524 Catholics, and 2,580 Jews. There were two towns with a population of over 20,000, namely, Rostock, with 36,967, and Schwerin, the capital, with 30,146 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1880.

The two Mecklenburgs had 262 miles of railway in 1883.

VII. HESSE.

(Grossherzogthum Hessen.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Ludwig IV., born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III. and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Victoria, born April 5, 1863.
II. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864.
III. Irene, born July 11, 1866.
IV. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868.
V. Alice, born June 6, 1872.

Brothers of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Niddau; widower, Jan. 6, 1879.
II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born November 16, 1845.

Uncle and Aunt of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, lieutenant in the British navy. 3. Alexander, born April 5, 1857; elected Prince of Bulgaria, April 29, 1879. 4. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858. 5. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.
II. Princess *Maria*, born August 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke Alexander of Russia, late Emperor Alexander II. (See page 382.)

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,228,288 mark, or 61,414*l.*, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Hesse has a university at Giessen. There are 983 public elementary schools (1881), and 872 preparatory schools, besides 22 higher schools.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date Dec. 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856 and 1872. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists

of 10 deputies of the eight larger towns, and 40 representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into three departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior and of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the Chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the financial period 1882–85 was estimated at 17,558,207 mark, or 877,910*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure at 17,306,747 mark, or 865,337*l.*, per annum. The public debt, incurred mainly in recent years for the construction of a network of State railways, amounted to 27,663,078 mark, or 1,383,153*l.* in 1883.

The total annual charge of the debt in the budget of 1882–5 is 34,542*l.*

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 936,340 inhabitants (464,917 males and 471,423 females). The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) .	1,270	255,632	264,614
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhessen)	530	259,164	277,152
Starkenburg	1,066	369,422	394,574
Total population . .	2,866	884,218	936,340

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years from 1871 to 1875 was at the rate of 0·85 per cent. per annum, and in the five years 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·14. There were 6,423 marriages in Hesse in 1881, 32,323 births and 22,634 deaths, leaving a surplus of 9,689 births. Among the births are 1,347, or 4·17 still-born and 2,397, or 7·42 illegitimate children. In 1881 there were 4,173 emigrants from Hesse, and 2,681 in 1882.

Of the population in 1880, 635,474 were Protestants; 269,384 Catholics; 4,192 other Christian sects; 26,746 Jews; and 544 unclassified, or of 'no religion.' The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 60,905; Darmstadt, the capital, 48,153; Offenbach, 28,449; Worms, 19,005; Giessen, 16,855 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880.

Hesse has 566 miles of railway, of which 140 miles belong to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn.

VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; issue a daughter Sophia, born February 2, 1879.

II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The cousin of the Grand-duke, Prince *Peter* (died May 14, 1881), the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Emperor Paul of Russia, and his wife, Princess *Therese* of Nassau, had the following five children:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, married May 29, 1863, to Marie Bulazel, Countess von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845; offspring of the union are a son and a daughter called Count and Countess von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; general in the service of Russia; married, Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, *Peter*, born Nov. 21, 1868. 4. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850; captain in the army of Russia.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Anton Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of

Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 255,000 mark, or 12,750*l.* He draws also a revenue of 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg, and the principalities of Lubeck and Birkenfeld. The revenue and expenditure of the Central Treasury balance at 52,400*l.* for 1882, 51,517*l.* for 1883, and 53,927*l.* for 1884. The estimated revenue of the duchy and principalities is:—1882, 361,449*l.*; 1883, 297,049*l.*; 1884, 296,374*l.* The estimated expenditure:—1882, 313,973*l.*; 1883, 307,709*l.*; 1884, 307,270*l.* The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the civil list and the interest of the public debt take the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1883, to 1,912,533*l.*

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 Engl. square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 337,478 inhabitants (167,838 males, 169,640 females). At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, the population numbered 319,314, the increase of population amounting to 1·10 per cent. per annum in the years 1875–80, to 0·35 per annum in the years 1871–75, while in the four preceding years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was only 0·05 per annum. The people are mostly Protestants, the Catholics numbering 75,254 in 1880.

Marriages in 1881 2,530, births 11,091, deaths 7,763, excess of births 3,328. Included in the births are 445, or 4 per cent. still-born, and 561, or 5 per cent. illegitimate children. Emigrants 1881, 2,007; 1882, 2,190.

The capital, Oldenburg, has 20,575 inhabitants (1880).

Olbenburg had 200 miles of railway in 1883.

British Consul.—Octavius Stokes (Bremen).

IX. BRUNSWICK.

(Herzogthum Braunschweig.)

Reigning Duke.

Wilhelm I., born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, Duke *Karl*, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the reigning sovereign, only representative of the family, being unmarried, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

A law of succession to the throne of Brunswick, sanctioned by the Diet, was promulgated in March 1873. It provides, under guarantee of the German Emperor, that at the demise of the reigning Duke, the Grand-duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency. If, previous to the throne becoming vacant, the regent refuses the regency, or if the regency becomes inoperative from other causes, the present Duke shall, jointly with the Diet of Brunswick, nominate another regent from among the number of reigning German Sovereigns. A new regent will be proposed to the Diet by the Cabinet in the place of the Grand-duke of Oldenburg in case the regency appointed after the vacation of the throne should from any cause whatever become inoperative.

The present Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is reported that the Duke has bequeathed the whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting on the average to 1,000,000 mark, or 50,000*l.*, per annum in recent years, is not set down in the budget, but is paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains, and from the interest of an invested capital of 3,000,000 mark, or 150,000*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 28, 1851. The legislative power is vested, according to the law of 1851, in one Chamber, consisting of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of four departments, namely, of State, of Finance, of Justice, and of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years, but each year separate. For the year 1882 the revenue and expenditure were made to balance at 9,977,200 mark, or 498,860*l.*; for 1883, 9,235,500 mark, or 461,775*l.*; for 1884, 9,272,900 mark, or 463,645*l.* Not included in the budget estimates, as already stated, is the civil list of the Grand-duke. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1883, was 80,739,243 mark, or 4,036,962*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways. The productive capital of the State reduces the real debt to 1,772,137*l.*

The duchy has an area of 1,526 English square miles, with a population of 349,367 inhabitants (174,226 males, 175,141 females), according to the census of December 1, 1880. There were 311,764 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871, the increase in the four years 1871–75 being at the high rate of 1·26 per cent. per annum, while it was 1·29 in the five years 1875–80. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867–71 being at the rate of 0·73 per cent. per annum. Marriages 1881, 2,934, births 12,661, deaths 8,956; surplus 3,705. Included in the births are 501, or 3·96 per cent. still-born, and 1,268, or 10 per cent. illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1881, 635; 1882, 739. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants

of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 9,624 Catholics.

The capital of the duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 75,038 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

There were 238 miles of railway in 1883.

British Consul.—Octavus Stokes (Bremen).

X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring two sons, namely, Wilhelm, born June 10, 1876, and Bernhard, born April 13, 1878.

II. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849; married Feb. 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz; offspring a son, Heinrich, born March 3, 1878.

III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sister of the Grand-duke.

Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

III. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army; married, February 14, 1870, to Pierina Marcochia, Countess von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-

Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 930,000 mark, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom one is chosen by the noble landowners; four by other landowners having a yearly income from 3,000 mark upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-one by all the other inhabitants. The first mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-one indirectly. The whole body of voters in the latter class choose a certain number of delegates, and these deputies elect the member for the constituency. The Chamber meets every three years.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1884 to 1886 comprised an annual income of 6,305,280 mark, or 315,261*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 6,266,404 mark, or 313,320*l.*, leaving a surplus of 38,826 mark, or 1,941*l.*, for each year. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes (71,000*l.* in 1883), the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 64,800,000 mark, or 3,240,000*l.* The public debt amounted to 6,543,442 mark, or 327,172*l.*, on January 1, 1883. The debt is more than covered by the productive capital of the State.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 309,577 (151,062 males, 158,514 females) at the census of December 1, 1880. During the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·58 per cent. per annum, from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·10, while in the four years, from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 0·29

per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 2,454, births, 10,986, deaths, 7,243; surplus, 3,743. Among the births are 372, or 3·39 per cent. still-born, and 372, or 9·82 illegitimate children. Emigrants 1881, 804, 1882, 890. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants, there being 10,214 Catholics.

The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 19,994 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

There were 121 miles of railway in 1883.

XI. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge.

Son of the Grand-duke.

Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born Sept. 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring two daughters, Augusta, born May 8, 1878, and Jutta, born January 24, 1880; and one son, Friedrich, born June 17, 1882.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which the 'privileged' towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. There are sixty-two

Rittergut proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 mark, or 300,000*l*.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1, 1880, numbered 100,269 (49,161 males, 51,108 females), was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a less density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the census period, 1871–75, the decrease of population was at the rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum, while during the previous period, 1867–71, the decrease was at the rate of 0·46 per annum. During 1875–80 there has been an increase at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 736; births, 3,250; deaths, 2,130; surplus, 1,111. Among the births were 111, or 3·42 per cent. still-born, and 486, or 14·95 per cent. illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1881, 778; 1882, 894. The area of the country is 1,130 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations. With the exception of 294 Catholics and 458 Jews (1880), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 9,407 inhabitants in 1880.

In the two Mecklenburgs were 262 miles of railway in 1883.

XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(Herzogthum Sachsen-Meiningen.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; married, in third nuptials, March 18, 1863, to Ellen Franz, Countess von Heldburg.

Children of the Duke.

I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm,

Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879.

II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853.

III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859.

IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 394,286 mark, or 19,714*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870 and 1873. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the most highly taxed inhabitants; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The budget estimates for each of the three financial years 1884–86 stated the revenue at 5,001,670 mark, or 250,083*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,443,170 mark, or 222,158*l.* Nearly one-half of the revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the expenses for the administration of the State. The debt, on January 1, 1883, amounted to 12,940,817 mark, or 647,040*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on 8,000,000 mark, or 400,000*l.*, employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 207,075 inhabitants (101,418 males, 105,657 females). During the four years 1871–75 the population increased at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867–71, the increase was at the rate of 0·88 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880, it was at the rate of 1·25 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 1,587; births, 7,513; deaths, 4,844; surplus, 2,669. Included in the births are 289, or 3·85 per cent., still-born, and 861, or 11·46 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1881, 593; 1882, 575. The capital, Meiningen, had 11,227 inhabitants in 1880. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants, there being 2,273 Catholics and 1,627 Jews.

There were 124 miles of railway in 1883.

XIII. ANHALT.

(Herzogthum Anhalt.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838.

Children of the Duke.

I. Prince *Leopold*, born July 18, 1855.
II. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856.
III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married April 17, 1877, to the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
IV. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861.
V. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864.
VI. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 580,000 mark, or 29,000*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863 and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom ten are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1883–84 stated the public income and expenditure at 18,920,400 mark, or 946,020*l.* More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1882, to 4,379,766 mark, or 218,988*l.*, more than covered by productive investments.

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 232,592 (115,079 males and 117,513 females), according to the census of December 1, 1880. In the four years, 1871–75, the increase of population was at the rate of 1·23 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867–71, the increase was at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880 it was at the rate of 1·7 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 1,948; births, 9,017; deaths, 5,675; surplus, 3,342. Among the births are 362, or 4 per cent. still-born, and 861, or 9·55 per cent. illegitimate, children. Emigrants, 1881, 368; 1882, 257. The capital, Dessau, had 23,266 inhabitants in 1880. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church, there being 4,541 Catholics and 1,752 Jews.

XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(Herzogthum Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst II., born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834–36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838–40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, the heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of

the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thaler out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thaler is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year, and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deputes seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha.

The budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and six years for Coburg, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of about 36,000*l.*, divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1879–85, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 445,900 mark, or 22,295*l.*, and expenditure at 291,400 mark,

or 14,570*l.*, and the revenue for Gotha (1882–5) at 1,869,386 mark, or 93,469*l.*, per annum, and expenditure at 1,272,641 mark, or 63,632*l.* The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1882–5 was fixed for Coburg at 986,200 mark, or 49,310*l.*, and for Gotha at 2,584,121 mark, or 129,206*l.* The public debt, in 1883, amounted to 4,016,400 mark, or 200,820*l.*, for Coburg, and to 7,489,684 mark, or 324,484*l.*, for Gotha, being a total of 531,389*l.*, the former being largely and the latter considerably more than covered by productive investments.

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1880, the total population numbered 194,716 (94,299 males, 100,417 females), the increase during the four years 1871–75 amounting to 1·17 per cent. per annum, and the five years 1875–80, to 1·28. In the four years, 1867–71, the increase was at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 1,461; births, 6,989; deaths, 4,574; surplus, 2,415. Emigrants, 1881, 411; 1882, 532. Among the births were 253, or 3·62 per cent. still-born, and 690, or 9·87 illegitimate children. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestants, there being 2,042 Catholics and 490 Jews.

The town of Gotha had 26,525, and Coburg 15,791 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. There are no other towns in the duchy.

There were 16 miles of railway in 1883.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—H. Nevill Dering.

XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(Herzogthum Sachsen-Altenburg.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824.

Daughter of the Duke.

Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854; married, April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. (See page 119.)

Brother of the Duke.

Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son, *Ernst*, born Aug. 31, 1871.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the

separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thaler, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1. of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2. of Justice; 3. of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates of the last period, 1881–83, exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,418,177 mark, or 120,908*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt in July 1883 amounted to 1,663,773 mark, or 83,188*l.*

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 155,036 inhabitants (75,784 males, 79,252 females). The increase of population was at the rate of 1·22 per cent. per annum in the five years 1875–80, and at the rate of 0·65 per cent. per annum in the four years 1871–75. Many of the inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years. Marriages, 1881, 1,310; births, 6,667 (298, or 4·47 per cent. still-born, 727, or 10·90 per. cent. illegitimate); deaths, 4,718; surplus, 1,949. Emigrants, 1881, 247; 1882, 203. Except 740 Catholics and 33 Jews (1880), the people are Protestants. The capital, Altenburg, had 26,241 inhabitants in 1880.

There were 5 miles of railway in 1883.

XVI. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg Victor, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, September 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the Prince.

I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855; married May 7, 1881, to the hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim.

II. Princess *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1879, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861; married April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born January 20, 1865.

V. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (Accessionsvertrag) was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, for another period of ten years.

Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., renewed January 1, 1878, which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs. Revenue, 1883, 1,049,255 mark, or 52,462*l.*; expenditure, 985,255 mark, or 49,262*l.*; debt, 1883, 2,424,300 mark, or 121,260*l.*

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles,

with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1880, of 56,522 (26,938 males, 29,584 females). At the preceding census, of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 54,743; and at that of Dec. 1, 1871, 56,224. Marriages, 1881, 416; births, 1,968 (67, or 3·40 per cent. still-born, and 163, or 8·28 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,385; surplus, 583. Emigrants, 1881, 228; 1882, 268. Except 1,576 Catholics and 854 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has only 2,477 inhabitants.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—H. Nevill Dering.

XVII. LIPPE.

(Fürstenthum Lippe.)

Reigning Prince.

Waldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 10, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince *Hermann*, born July 4, 1829, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is a younger branch of the ancient family of Lippe, formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The Prince has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-annuity of 9,000 thaler, or 1,350*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members chosen by direct election. Seven of the members are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The budget is arranged for three years. For 1882 the revenue was estimated at 976,248 mark, or 43,812*l.*, and expenditure 1,030,184 mark, or 51,509*l.*; 1883, revenue 976,420 mark, or 48,821*l.*, expenditure 1,005,549 mark, or 50,277*l.*; 1884, revenue 976,420 mark, or 48,821*l.*, expenditure 1,007,929 mark, or 50,396*l.*

For 1883–4 the public debt was estimated at 1,117,800 mark, or 55,890*l.*, exclusive of 1,054,700 mark, or 52,735*l.* of productively invested capital.

The population, at the census of December 1, 1880, numbered 120,246 (59,910 males, 60,336 females), living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 112,452, showing an increase at the rate of 1·34 per cent. per annum. Except 3,628 Catholics and 1,030 Jews, the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1881, 1,006; births, 4,471 (172, or 3·85 per cent. still-born, 249, or 5·57 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 2,715; surplus, 1,756. Emigrants, 1881, 394; 1882, 525. The capital, Detmold, has 8,053 inhabitants (1880).

British Consul.—Octavus Stokes (Bremen).

XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(Fürstenthum Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin, Prince *Günther*, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 291,817 mark, or 14,590*l.*, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest-assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1882–84, the annual public income was settled at 1,938,765 mark, or 96,438*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. Former financial periods showed small deficits. There is a public debt of 4,365,100 mark, or 218,255*l.*, nearly three-fourths covered by productive investments.

The population numbered 76,676 at the census of December 1, 1875, and 80,296 (39,144 males, 41,152 females) in 1880, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·38, and from 1875 to

1880 at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 629; births, 2,954 (123 or 4·16 per cent. still-born, 316 or 10·70 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,891; surplus, 1,063. Emigrants, 1881, 178; 1882, 211. Except 397 Catholics and 45 Jews, the people are Protestants. Rudolstadt, the residence town, has 8,747 inhabitants (1880).

XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(Fürstenthum Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl II., born August 17, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Father of the Prince.

Günther II., born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess *Marie* of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Abdicated July 17, 1880.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829.
II. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.
III. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 23,325*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by a former sovereign, Günther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of 15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legisla-

tive power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1880–83, the annual revenue amounted to 2,119,391 mark, or 105,969*l.*, and the annual expenditure to 2,083,316 mark, or 104,165*l.* There is a public debt of 3,427,748 mark, or 171,387*l.*

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 318 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 67,480 souls, and in 1880 of 71,107 (34,675 males, 36,432 females). The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 67,191, showing an increase at the rate of 0·11 per cent. per annum, while from 1875 to 1880 it was 1·05. Marriages, 1881, 569; births, 2,500 (79 or 3·16 per cent. still-born, 224 or 8·96 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,587; surplus, 913. Emigrants, 1881, 163; 1882, 113. The residence town, Sonderhausen, has 6,110, and Arnstadt 10,516 inhabitants (1880). The whole population, except 412 Catholics and 212 Jews (1880) is Protestant.

There were 5 miles of railway in 1883.

XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(Fürstenthum Reuss-Schleiz.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg.

Children of the Prince.

I. Prince *Heinrich*, born November 10, 1858.
II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 178), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and, to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852 and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The annual public income was given as 1,302,121 mark, or 65,106*l.*, for the financial period 1884–86, with an expenditure of the same amount There is a public debt (1883) of 1,266,718 mark, or 63,335*l.*

The census of December 1, 1875, gave a population of 92,375, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 101,330 (49,566 males, 51,764 females), on an area of 297 English square miles. On December 1, 1871, the population numbered 89,032, showing an increase in 1875 at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum, while in 1875–80, it was 1·84. Marriages, 1881, 834; births, 4,231 (169, or 3·99 per cent. still-born, 461, or 10·90 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 2,791; surplus, 1,440. Emigrants, 1881, 270; 1882, 238. The town of Gera has 27,118 inhabitants (1880). All the inhabitants, except 441 Catholics and 69 Jews (1880), are Protestants.

XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(Fürstenthum Schaumburg-Lippe.)

Reigning Prince.

Adolf, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermina*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck.

Children of the Prince.

I. Princess *Hermina*, born October 5, 1845.
II. Prince *Georg*, born October 10, 1846.
III. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848.
IV. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852.
V. Prince *Otto*, born September 13, 1854.
VI. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

In the budget estimates for the financial accounts for the financial year 1883–84, the revenue was stated at 535,698 mark, or 26,784*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. There was in 1882 a public debt of 1,626,000 mark, or 813,000*l.*, two-thirds of it consisting of paper money.

The census, of Dec. 1, 1875, gave a population of 33,133, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 35,374 (17,732 males, 17,642 females), on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0·75 per cent. per annum, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·31 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 295; births, 1,180 (55, or 4·60 per cent. still-born, 49, or 4·15 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 810; surplus, 370. Emigrants 1881, 55; 1882, 65. Except 521 Catholics and 295 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestants. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,088 inhabitants (1880).

The State had 15 miles of railway in 1883.

British Consul.—Octavus Stokes (Bremen.)

XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(Fürstenthum Reuss-Greiz.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father, November 8, 1859; married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852.

Offspring.

I. *Heinrich*, born March 20, 1878.
II. *Emma*, born January 17, 1881.
III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently

they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 726,567 mark, or 36,328*l.* for 1883; 731,558 mark, or 36,577*l.* for 1884; and 725,088 mark, or 36,254*l.* for 1885. There is a public debt of 965,391 mark, or 48,269*l.*

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, to 50,782 (24,984 males, 25,798 females), living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1875 the population numbered 46,985, showing an increase at the rate of 1·55 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 380; births, 2,200 (114, or 5·18 per cent. still-born, 189, or 8·59 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,443; surplus, 757. Emigrants, 1881, 105; 1882, 65. The town of Greiz has 15,061 inhabitants (1880). Except 449 Catholics and 60 Jews (1880) the people are Protestants.

XXIII. HAMBURG.

(Freie Stadt Hamburg.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January 1861; a revision was published October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government — Staatsgewalt — is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is

allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 150*l*., over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 40 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe, form the principal part of the expenditure. The jurisdiction of the free port was, however, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, although it was stipulated that the incorporation treaty with the Empire should not, unless necessary, be enforced until October, 1888. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step will involve an expenditure of 5 millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes 2 millions. In the budget for 1883 the revenue was estimated at 35,291,314 marks, or 1,764,565*l*., and expenditure 35,738,283 marks, or 1,786,914*l*., showing a deficit of 21,349*l*. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to 688,500*l*. in 1883, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c., amounting to 464,263*l*. in 1883. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 345,500*l*. in 1882; for education the expenditure is 170,902*l*. The direct taxation amounts to 1*l*. 10*s*. per head of population.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1882, amounted to 143,826,050 mark, or 7,191,302*l*. The debt was in-

curred chiefly for the construction of public works, a considerable part of it being devoted, after the great fire in 1842, to the rebuilding of the destroyed city on a new plan.

Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants, and on Dec. 1, 1880, of 453,869 (221,522 males, 232,347 females), Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions, viz. the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and Ritzebüttel, the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 1, 1880 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs	410,127
Rural districts and Bergedorf	36,388
Cuxhaven and Ritzebüttel	7,354
Total	453,869

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1867. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the high rate of 2·59 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875, at the rate of 3·41 per cent. per annum, and in 1875–80, at the rate of 3·35. In 1883 the population of town and suburbs had increased to 460,561. A large stream of the German emigration to America—which, after rapidly declining, has as rapidly increased in recent years—flows through Hamburg. The number of German emigrants by Hamburg was 47,294 in 1869; 32,556 in 1870; 42,224 in 1871; 74,406 in 1872; 69,176 in 1873; 43,443 in 1874; 15,826 in 1875; 12,729 in 1876, 10,570 in 1877; 11,827 in 1878; 13,165 in 1879; 42,786 in 1880; 84,425 in 1881; and 71,164 in 1882. The total emigration by Hamburg in 1882 was 113,221. The emigration from Hamburg itself in 1881 was 3,188; in 1882, 3,290. Marriages, 1881, 4,050; births, 17,764 (586, or 3·30 per cent. stillborn; 1,705, or 9·60 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 11,726; surplus, 6,038. Protestants (1880) 419,937; Catholics, 12,035; other Christians, 967; Jews, 16,024; unclassified, or 'no religion,' 4,906.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany.

The total imports of Hamburg in 1881 were valued at 104,380,000*l.*; of this 48,430,000*l.* was by sea, of which 21,560,000*l.* was from Great Britain. The exports in 1881 amounted to 82,460,000*l.*, of which 41,000,000*l.* went by sea.

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1881 was 5,975, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,805,605; in 1882, 6,189 vessels, of 3,030,909 tons. The vessels entering with cargoes under the British flag numbered, in 1881, 2,359, with a tonnage of 1,263,114, and cargoes valued at 4,600,000*l.*, besides 104 of 32,893 tons, in ballast; in 1882, British vessels entered, with cargoes, 2,455; of tonnage, 1,322,791; the value of cargoes 33,875,000*l.*, besides 76 vessels of 35,009 tons, in ballast. The vessels which cleared, in 1881, with cargoes, under the British flag, numbered 1,685, with a tonnage of 874,654, and cargoes valued at 10,000,000*l.*, besides 779 of 424,067 tons, in ballast; in 1882, British vessels cleared with cargoes, 1,747, of 919,085 tons, and cargoes valued at 14,705,000*l.*, besides 780 vessels, of 431,486 tons, in ballast.

The total number of sea-going vessels (Seeschiffe) which belonged to the port of Hamburg was as follows on Jan. 1, 1883:—

	Number	Tonnage
Steamers	161	149,968
Sailing vessels	326	137,756
Total	487	287,724

At the commencement of 1871, the number of vessels belonging to Hamburg was 439, with an aggregate tonnage of 184,496, so that in the twelve years there was an increase of 110,975 in tonnage. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was nearly eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium.

There were 12 miles of railway in 1883.

British Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley.

XXIV. LÜBECK.

(Freie Stadt Lübeck.)

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to a constitution revised April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the

House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

After the creation of a new system of judicature in 1879 for the whole Empire of Germany, with the 'Reichsgericht' at Leipzig at the head of all the Courts of Law, the Imperial Court at Leipzig is now for Lubeck the highest Court of Appeal. There exist at Lübeck, since October 1, 1879, only the 'Amtsgericht' and the 'Landgericht'; from these the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg, for the three Hanse towns, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, and from that to the Reichsgericht at Leipzig.

The estimated revenue for the year 1883 amounted to 2,914,369 mark, or 145,718*l*., and the expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1882, to 22,826,620 mark, or 1,141,331*l*. Rather more than one-fifth of the public liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; while the rest consist mainly of a 4% loan of 1850, and a 3½% loan of 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1875, the state comprises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 56,912, including a Prussian garrison; on December 1, 1880, the population was 63,571 (30,981 males, and 32,590 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055. In the four years from 1871 to 1875, the population increased at the rate of 2·18 per cent. per annum, and in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2·37 per cent. per annum. Except 807 Catholics and 560 Jews (1880), the inhabitants are Protestants. Marriages, 1881, 427; births, 2,170; (70, or 3·23 per cent., still-born; 192, or 8·55, illegitimate); deaths, 1,469; surplus, 701. Emigrants, 1881, 186; 1882, 204.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1883, forty-seven sea-going vessels, of 13,012 tons, including thirty-five steamers, of 10,212 tons. In the year 1882, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,167 vessels, of 373,263 tons, and there cleared 2,171 vessels, of

375,417 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1882 was 10, of an aggregate tonnage of 6,881. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are included under Germany. (See p. 189.)

The State had 8 miles of railway in 1883.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

XXV. BREMEN.

(Freie Stadt Bremen.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of seventeen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the seventeen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1883 balanced at 11,902,670 mark, or 545,133*l.* In 1882 the revenue was 13,381,957 mark, or 669,097*l.*, and expenditure 12,940,725*l.* mark, or 647,036*l.* More than one-third of the revenue is raised from public property—Eigenthum und Rechten—and another third from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January, 1883, to 80,082,000 mark, or 4,004,100*l.* The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 142,220, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,723

(75,593 males, 81,130 females). The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1875 to 1880, the increase was but 1·94 per annum. The population on Dec. 1, 1882, was 159,418. The State embraces an area of 98 English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is, next to Hamburg, the chief outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants who left the port was 60,516 in 1871; 80,418 in 1872; 63,167 in 1873; 30,633 in 1874; 12,613 in 1875; 10,972 in 1876; 9,328 in 1877; 11,329 in 1878; 15,828 in 1879; 80,330 in 1880; 122,767 in 1881; and 114,955 in 1882. Of the emigrants of 1882, 94,933 were natives of Germany, the remainder being composed of natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and other countries. The emigrants from Bremen itself in 1882 numbered 1,652. Marriages, 1881, 1,170; births, 5,761 (182 or 3·16 per cent. still-born, 340 or 5·90 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 3,619; surplus, 2,142. Protestants, 149,883; Catholics, 5,574; Jews, 766; other sects, 500.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1883, was 342, of 297,519 tons, the number including 81 steamers, of an aggregato burthen of 75,701 tons. Nearly all the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large ships, mainly built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, with smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1882 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,708 vessels, of 1,129,517 tons, and there cleared 2,951 vessels, of 1,111,491 tons. This included 320 British vessels, of 210,574 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. The aggregate value of the imports in 1882 was 24,769,895*l.*, of which 2,950,011*l.* were from Great Britain; and of exports, 23,869,588*l.*, of which 1,011,608*l.* went to Great Britain. It was decided in 1882 to spend 1,500,000*l.* in broadening and deepening the Weser between Bremen and Bremerhaven, a length of fifty miles; it was expected the work would take six years.

There were 65 miles of railway in the State in 1883.

British Consul.—Octavus Stokes.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The fundamental laws, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, and July 4, 1879. By Art. of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, 'the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a governor-general, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Field-Marshal Edwin Hans Karl *von Manteuffel*, born Feb. 24, 1809; entered the Prussian cavalry, 1826; captain, 1843; colonel, 1850; general, 1858; commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in Hanover and Hesse, 1866; commander of the 1st corps d'armée of Germany in the war against France, 1870–71; nominated field-marshal, 1872. Appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Aug. 4, 1879; assumed office, Oct. 1, 1879.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of five departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the General in command of the troops in the province, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and seven other members appointed by the Emperor. The Statthalter is President of the Council. For the administration of local affairs there is a Provincial Committee, consisting of 58 members.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1884, amounted to 39,611,818 mark, or 1,980,590*l.*; and the estimates of expenditure to the same. Nearly one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure—amounting to 4,910,610 mark, or 245,530*l.*, in the estimates for 1883–84—is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine had a debt of 1,348,260*l.* in 1883.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 1,531,804, and in 1880 of 1,566,670

(770,108 males, 796,562 females), being 281 individuals per English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the census of December 1, 1875, and the census of December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area	Population	
	Eng. sqr. miles	December 1875	December 1880
Ober-Elsass . .	1,353	453,374	461,942
Unter-Elsass . .	1,844	598,180	612,015
Lothringen . . .	2,383	480,250	492,713
Total . . .	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670

There was a decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounting to 0·23 per cent. per annum. During the preceding five years from December 1866 to December 1871, there was a decrease of population at the rate of 0·84 per cent. per annum, ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration. But there were only 158 emigrants in the year 1876, and but 108 in 1877. Between 1875–80 there was an increase of 0·45 per cent. per annum. Marriages, 1881, 10,051; births, 52,091 (1,928, or 3·70 per cent. still-born; 4,045, or 7·77 illegitimate); deaths, 42,217; surplus, 9,874. Emigrants, 1881, 692; 1882, 134.

At the census of December 1, 1880, there were in the Reichsland 1,218,468 Roman Catholics, 305,167 Protestants, 3,246 members of other Christian sects, 39,278 Jews, and 511 unclassified. According to an official estimate, 200,000 of the inhabitants are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,350,000 of German origin.

The three principal towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Unter-Elsass, Mülhausen in Ober-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1880, Strassburg had 104,471, Mülhausen 68,140, and Metz 53,131 inhabitants.

The prison population had increased from 16,476 in 1872, to 49,750 in 1882.

Alsace-Lorraine is a great wine-producing country. Of the 1,696 communes, 1,047 have vineyards. The total value of the produce in 1880 was 1,596,730*l.*

There were 800 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine in 1883.

Trade, Commerce, and Industry of Germany.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the adminis-

tration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League, which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs' — 'until they themselves demand admittance.' By a treaty with the German Imperial Government, the free-port privileges of Hamburg, formerly embracing the whole State, have now been restricted to the city and port of Hamburg.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire, and those of the Zollverein Council in the Federal Council, and devolves upon three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the states of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beet-root, and tobacco.

The imports in 1879 amounted to 194,640,000*l.*, and in 1880 to 143,820,000*l.*; the exports, in 1879, to 141,075,000*l.*, and in 1880 to 154,970,000*l.* The total value of the imports and exports of Germany in 1881 and 1882 is shown in the following table in thousands of marks:—

	1881		1882	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Articles for consumption . .	1,046,200	592,200	1,107,600	626,800
Raw materials .	934,600	540,500	970,500	557,600
Manufactured goods	514,200	1,526,600	548,700	1,639,500
Other articles . .	466,900	315,300	501,600	365,000
Total Merchandise .	2,961,900	2,974,600	3,128,400	3,188,900
Bullion and specie .	28,400	65,500	36,300	55,800
	2,990,300	3,040,100	3,164,700	3,244,700
	£149,505,000	£152,005,000	£158,235,000	£162,235,000

This is exclusive of the transit trade, valued at 71,850,000*l.* in 1881.

Among the animal imports there were 54,857 horses, 77,253 cattle, 1,365,006 swine; while of exports there were 126,353 cattle and 112,918 calves, and 1,250,808 sheep and goats in 1881. In 1881, 361,949 tons of wheat were imported, 575,454 tons of rye, 262,590 tons of oats, 247,829 tons of barley, 430,374 tons of maize, the total value of the imports of grain and potatoes being 18,650,000*l.* in 1881, and 19,400,000*l.* in 1882. The exported iron-wares in 1881 were valued at 6,155,000*l.* The total value of raw textile material—woollen, cloth, silk, &c., imported was 24,176,000*l.* in 1881, and in 1882 25,110,000*l.*, and of yarns, 13,642,350*l.* in 1881, and 14,580,000*l.* in 1882, while the value of the dress material exported was 20,410,800*l.* in 1881. The export of sugar was valued at 7,594,500*l.* in 1881. The gross produce of the Customs in 1882–83 was 10,467,900*l.* The trade of Germany is chiefly with Great Britain, Austria, France, Russia, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the United States.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the direct exports from all the states of the Empire, including the Hanse Towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the direct imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
1873	19,926,451	27,270,342
1874	19,947,195	24,799,846
1875	21,836,401	23,287,883
1876	21,115,189	20,082,262
1877	26,269,993	19,642,128
1878	23,570,836	19,457,190
1879	21,604,890	18,591,545
1880	24,355,419	16,943,700
1881	23,650,285	17,431,439
1882	25,570,985	18,518,024

The annual sums here given do not represent the total value of the commercial intercourse between Germany and Great Britain, but only that of the *direct* trade. There are no detailed official returns showing the value of the exports and imports passing in transit, chiefly by way of the Netherlands, between Germany and the United Kingdom.

The staple articles of exports from Germany to the United Kingdom consist of agricultural produce, chief among them bread-

stuffs, unrefined sugar, live animals, timber, and bacon and hams. The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these four principal articles exported direct from Germany to the United Kingdom, in each of the two years 1881 and 1882:—

Staple Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1881	1882
	£	£
Corn, wheat, barley, &c. . . .	2,930,283	4,908,432
Sugar, unrefined	5,532,867	4,649,110
Animals, live	1,499,203	1,709,623
Bacon and hams	956,090	989,532

The exports of breadstuffs from Germany to Great Britain, consisting mainly of wheat and barley, but embracing, besides, wheat-meal and flour, pease, rye, and oats, fluctuated greatly in recent years. The remaining exports embrace a great variety of articles, nearly all of them the produce of agriculture. Until recently potatoes were an important export to Great Britain; in 1880 it was valued at 1,716,435*l.*, but in 1882 it had sank to 124,404*l.*

The principal articles of exports of British produce into Germany consist of woollen and cotton manufactures, of iron, wrought and unwrought, herrings, and machinery. The following table gives the value of these articles imported into Germany in 1881 and 1882:—

Principal articles of British Produce imported into Germany	1881	1882
	£	£
Cotton manufactures and yarn . . .	3,082,246	3,346,959
Woollen manufactures and yarn . . .	2,676,465	2,616,311
Iron, wrought and unwrought . . .	1,230,354	1,492,257
Herrings	988,442	1,090,723
Machinery	1,087,059	1,345,217

The Free Towns, Hamburg and Bremen, are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom. (See pages 179–85.)

In Prussia, by a series of ordinance from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. In some districts peasant proprietorship prevails, the little farms being often cut up into very small parcels, which, however, under Government supervision, are being gradually re-arranged and consolidated. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German states, while large estates prevail in the north. In Prussia large

estates prevail in Pommerania, Posen, East and West Prussia and Hanover; while the districts of Coblentz, Wiesbaden, and Treves are parcelled out into small estates. In South Altenburg a third of the land belongs to peasant proprietors, while in Anhalt a third belongs to the reigning family and the state.

Of the whole area of Germany, 93·7 is classed as productive and only 6·3 per cent. unproductive. The subdivision of the soil is given as follows for 1879: area under cultivation, 64,549,785 acres; grass meadows and permanent pasture, 25,960,715 acres; woods and forests, 34,181,974 acres; all other, 8,383,449 acres; total, 133,075,323 acres. The following are the returns of the leading agricultural products in 1881:—

	Acres	Produce in cwts.
Corn crops	33,916,544	273,840,683
Potatoes	6,835,819	501,626,897
Beet	—	239,043,970
Hay	14,601,990	337,301,439

The acreage under sugar-beet in 1880 was 426,448, and other beet 826,316. In 1881, 292,964 acres were under vineyards, and produced 58,817,320 gallons of wine; in the financial year 1881–2, 56,700 acres were under tobacco, and produced 1,202,520 cwt. Germany also produces about 230,000 cwt. of hops, about one-third of which she exports. As in 1881, Germany imported about 39 million cwt. of grain produce, and exported only 4½ million, she required about 35 million cwt. in addition to her own produce for home consumption.

A census was taken in January, 1883, of domestic animals, with the following results:—Cattle used in cultivation, 3,124,046, being an increase of 5 per cent. over the corresponding date in 1873; horses, 2,403,288, being an increase of 6 per cent.; mules, 572, a decrease of 39 per cent.; donkeys, 6,313, a decrease of 28 per cent.; oxen, 8,735,589, about the same as before; sheep, 14,716,730, a decrease of 25 per cent.; pigs, 5,801,795, an increase of 35 per cent.; goats, 1,671,368, an increase of 13 per cent.; bee-hives, 1,232,231, a decrease of 16 per cent.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests; and in parts of Prussia 20 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

The quantities (in metrical tons=·984 of the English ton) and

values of the principal minerals and metals produced in Germany in 1881 and 1882 were as follow :—

	1881		1882	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal . . .	48,677,140	252,192,204	52,094,885	268,064,972
Lignite . . .	12,818,210	38,025,984	13,238,030	36,022,372
Iron ore . . .	5,311,412	30,873,426	5,650,017	32,854,208
Zinc ore . . .	659,531	9,594,411	694,711	11,912,081
Lead ore . . .	164,771	9,240,334	177,659	20,534,184
Copper ore . .	523,697	14,329,898	566,509	14,720,603
Silver and gold ore .	26,787	4,275,437	22,977	3,816,866
Mineral salts . .	1,222,747	11,457,589	1,532,082	13,813,614
Sea salt . . .	453,838	12,272,212	455,952	12,381,815

The great bulk of these minerals are produced in Prussia, the mining districts of Breslau, Dortmund, and Bonn yielding most of the coal and iron. The total value of all the minerals produced in Germany in 1882 was over 22 millions sterling, of which over 17 millions belonged to Prussia. In connection with coal-mining alone 225,000 people were engaged in 1882. In 1882 the production of pig-iron in Germany was 3,286,406 tons, valued at 9,345,637*l.*, the number of works in the same year being 146; there were, besides, 333,000 tons imported and 1,065,000 exported, leaving for home consumption about 2,440,000 tons. The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1882 was about 15 millions sterling. The total value of finished iron in 1881 was 22,971,146*l.*, and in 1882 27,149,005*l.* Nearly 200,000 men are employed in Germany in connection with the various stages of iron. The relative importance of other manufacturing industries will be seen by reference to the section relating to population.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany on January 1, 1882 and 1883 .—

	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1882 :—						
Sailing vessels .	1,599	363,340	2,452	579,419	4,051	942,759
Steamers . .	224	64,156	234	187,492	451	712,919
Totals .	1,823	427,496	2,686	766,911	4,509	1,194,407
1883 :—						
Sailing vessels .	1,493	341,795	2,362	573,651	3,855	915,446
Steamers . .	253	82,445	262	228,759	515	311,204
Totals .	1,746	424,240	2,624	802,410	4,370	1,226,650

Of the total shipping in 1882, 2,955 vessels of 460,548 tons, and in 1883, 2,815, of 449,391 tons, belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors belonging to the shipping in 1883 was 39,031. In 1876 it was 42,362. The following table shows the shipping at all German ports in 1880 and 1881 :—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1880 :—				
Entered . . .	46,130	7,095,522	9,152	680,037
Cleared . . .	39,097	5,475,721	15,924	2,287,316
1881 :—				
Entered . . .	42,130	6,955,349	9,101	677,982
Cleared . . .	37,360	5,510,229	14,051	2,266,459

About three-fourths of the vessels and half the tonnage were German. Of foreign vessels the largest number, over 10 per cent. of the whole, were British; while one-third of the total tonnage was of that nationality. One-half of the total number of German vessels are under 150 tons.

In 1883, the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 22,300 English miles. Of these lines 17,763 miles belong to, and 1,629 are worked by, the State; the remainder belong to and are worked by private companies, but all will soon be State property. During 1883 the State was negotiating for an extensive purchase of private lines.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1882 was 18,362,173, of which 12,935,679 were inland, and the remainder international. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1882 was 46,446 miles, and of telegraph wires 165,660 miles.

The Imperial post office carried 705,479,380 letters, 185,862,080 post cards, 15,667,560 patterns, 170,427,050 stamped wrappers, and 495,003,395 newspapers, in the year 1882. The total receipts of the post office (including telegraphic service) in 1881–82 amounted to 164,259,372 mark, or 8,212,968*l.*, and the total expenditure to 140,733,520 mark, or 7,036,676*l.* The number of post offices was 12,548, with 10,699 telegraphic stations at the end of 1882, and 82,259 persons employed.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Germany in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1873.
Councillor of Embassy.—
Secretary.—Count Stumm.

Military Attaché.—Commander Ivan Oldekop.
Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

2. Of Great Britain in Germany.

Ambassador.—Lord Ampthill, G.C.B., born in 1829; British Envoy to Rome, 1858–70; Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870–71. Appointed Ambassador to Germany, October 16, 1871.
Secretaries.—Charles Scott; Martin Gosselin; A. G. Vansittart; Henry Cadogan; F. L. Cartwright.
Military Attaché.—Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B.
Naval Attaché.—Captain Kane, R.N.
Commercial Attaché.—J. A. Crowe.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

Money.

Old denominations.

The *Thaler*, of 30 *Groschen*, approximate value	=	3*s.*
„ *Gulden*, or florin, of 60 *Kreuzer* „	=	1*s.* 8*d.*
„ *Mark Current* of Lübeck „	=	1*s.* 3*d.*
„ *Mark Banco* of Hamburg „	=	1*s.* 6*d.*
„ *Reichs Thaler* of Bremen „	=	3*s.* 4*d.*

New denomination.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, approximate value = 1*s.*

On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the substitution of the mark, as the general coin, to commence on the 1st of January, 1875. There are gold 5-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark pieces, the first called Halbe Krone, or half-crown, the second Krone, or crown, and the third Doppel-Krone, or double-crown.

Weights and Measures.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—

The *Gramme* . . .	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ *Kilogramme* of 2 *Pfund* .	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Centner* of 50 *Kilogramme* .	=	110 „ „
„ *Tonne* of 20 *Centner* . .	=	2200 „ „
„ *Liter, Mass* . . .	=	1·76 Imperial pints.
„ *Meter, Stab* . . .	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ *Kilometre*	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ *Hektar*	=	2·47 acres.
„ *Quadrat*, or *Square Kilometre*	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$. sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.)

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

1. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. (See page 116.)

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children: —I. Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince *Alfred*, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; married, Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831. Offspring of the union are four children: —1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union:—1. Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882. 2. Arthur, born January 13, 1883.

VII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853;

married, April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born Feb. 17, 1861. Offspring of the union:—Alice Mary Victoria, born February 25, 1883.

VIII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.

1. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union, 1. Mary, born Oct. 1879. 2. George, born Oct. 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born Sept. 29, 1882.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (See page 164.)

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.*

sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1–2 Vict. c. 2, that during Queen Victoria's reign, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1882 amounted to 87,820*l.*, including 19,656*l.* of balance from previous year, besides 9,006*l.* of arrears, being, exclusive of arrears, 7,166*l.* more than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1882 amounted to 18,895*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 45,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 23,924*l.* The payment to Her Majesty in 1872 amounted to 40,000*l.*; in 1873 to 41,000*l.*; in 1874 to 42,000*l.*; in 1875 to 41,000*l.*; in 1876 to 43,000*l.*; in 1877 to 45,000*l.*; in 1878, to 47,657*l.*; in 1879, to 41,000*l.*; in 1880, to 41,000*l.*; and to 43,000*l.* in 1881.

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 25,000*l.* to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1882 was 105,053*l.*, exclusive of 9,183*l.* of arrears, and the sum of 63,870*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1867, the sum paid over amounted to 54,927*l.*; in 1870 to 62,574*l.*; in 1871 to 62,484*l.*; in 1873 to 62,515*l.*; in 1874 to 65,901*l.*; in 1875 to 67,141*l.*; in 1876 to 70,375*l.*; in 1877 to 96,860*l.*: in 1878 to 65,831*l.*; 1879, 62,258*l.*; in 1880, 65,258*l.*; and in 1881, 59,079*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 171,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

House of Stuart.	
James I.	1603
Charles I.	1625
Commonwealth.	
Parliamentary Executive	1649
Protectorate	1653
House of Stuart.	
Charles II.	1660
James II.	1685
House of Stuart-Orange.	
William and Mary	1689
William III.	1694
House of Stuart.	
Anne	1702
House of Hanover.	
George I.	1714
George II.	1727
George III.	1760
George IV.	1820
William IV.	1830
Victoria	1837

The average duration of the reigns of these rulers of Great Britain—exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two and three quarter centuries, has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' The sovereign is the head of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting,

a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

As the Army Bill and the Supplies are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse Supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the middle of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by commissioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of

legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;
3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops;
4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long been held that every hereditary peerage of England confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof 'ad consulendum et defendendum regem;' and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.'

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1883, consisted of 518 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 19 marquesses, 138 earls, 32 viscounts, 24 bishops, 276 barons; of these, 16 were Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. As nine peers were minors, the actual number in the House of Lords was 509. The number of

names on the 'Roll' was 393 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 503 in 1877. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. The four oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while five go back to the fourteenth, and ten to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 17; of the seventeenth, 45; of the eighteenth, 110; and of the present nineteenth century, 296. In the forty-six years from the accession of Queen Victoria till the end of 1883, there were issued 166 patents of peerage, so that, with the addition of the spiritual lords, 2 archbishops and 24 bishops, all of whom were appointed during the period, 192 members of the House of Lords, or more than one-third of the whole number, owe their seats to nominations under Her Majesty.

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. In the reign of Edward I. 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives; but at the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was only 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of one representative for each Welsh county; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such

as universities. There are at present 639 members, excluding those boroughs which have been disfranchised or that have had their writs suspended.

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 31 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants and upwards, received the franchise of returning two members, and 24 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three—making fifty-three in all, while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 105.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832. was made by the Reform Bill of 1867–68. By this Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered. In a borough a man is entitled to vote who is of full age, legally competent, has been an occupier of a house as owner or tenant for twelve months previous to July 20 of any year, and has paid his rates; a lodger is entitled to vote who has occupied the same lodgings for a year, if these lodgings, unfurnished, are of the value of at least 10*l.* a year, paid by him. Every freeholder whose freehold is of the annual value of 40*s.*, every copyholder and leaseholder of the annual value of 5*l.*, every householder whose rent is not less than 12*l.*, and every tenant whose rent is 50*l.* a year, is entitled to vote for a county representative. In Scotland the ownership franchise for the county is 5*l.* a year; householders who have paid their rates, and lodgers who pay 10*l.* a year for their lodgings, have a borough vote. In Ireland freeholders of 10*l.*, copyholders or leaseholders having a sixty years' lease, the value of whose copyhold or leasehold exceeds, by at least 10*l.*, the rent or charge upon it, have a vote for the county. Leaseholders having a twenty years' lease of the clear value of 20*l.* have also a county vote. The borough franchise in Ireland is confined to householders rated at not less than 4*l.* a year.

The following table exhibits the number of electors on the county and borough registers in 1883 under the different qualifications:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

	COUNTIES			BOROUGHS			
	Occupiers and Tenants	Owners or Life-renters	Total	10*l.* Occupiers or Householders	Lodgers	Owners and others	Total
England .	419,398	477,645	897,043	1,524,169	21,664	36,533	1,582,366
Wales . .	33,095	36,581	69,676	68,056	254	1,056	69,366
Total .	452,493	514,226	966,719	1,592,225	21,918	37,589	1,651,732
Scotland .	54,987	44,665	99,652	184,813	323	25,653	210,789
Total G. Britain	507,480	558,891	1,066,371	1,777,038	22,241	63,242	1,862,521

IRELAND.

	Rated Occupiers	Lease-holders	Rent-chargers	Free-holders	Owners in Fee	Others	Total
Counties . .	154,778	1,765	828	8,339	243	44	165,997
Boroughs . .	51,003	1,081	52	988	3	3,678	58,021[1]

UNITED KINGDOM.

	COUNTIES		BOROUGHS		TOTAL	
	Population 1881	Electors	Population	Electors	Population	Electors
England and Wales .	13,688,992	966,719	12,285,537	1,651,732	25,974,439	2,618,451
Scotland .	2,082,834	99,652	1,645,290	210,789	3,728,124	310,441
Great Brit.	15,771,736	1,066,371	13,930,827	1,862,521	29,702,563	2,928,892
Ireland .	4,263,814	165,997	911,022	58,021	5,174,836	224,018
Total U. Kingdom	20,035,550	1,232,368	14,841,849	1,920,542	34,877,399	3,152,910

There were, besides, 30,642 University electors in 1883.

The returns for Scotland and Ireland above relate to 1882. Another return for 1883 gives the total number of electors in the United Kingdom as 3,181,701, against 2,748,985 in 1874. There were 2,245,108 electors on the registers for England and Wales in 1874, and 2,632,223 in 1883; in Scotland, 280,308 in 1874, and 322,967 in 1883; in Ireland, 226,511 in 1874, 228,278 in 1882, and 226,511 in 1883. Several English agricultural counties had a smaller number of electors in 1883 than they had in 1874. The

[1] Including 1,216 lodgers.

increase in numbers, whether in counties or boroughs, was most marked in and near the metropolis and in the north of England.

In the counties of England and Wales there is an average of one representative to 5,170 electors, and 73,260 of county population; in the boroughs the average is one to 5,500 electors, and 42,000 inhabitants. In Scotland, the population in the counties is one representative to 3,100 electors, and 63,000 inhabitants; in the boroughs one to 8,100 and 63,400 respectively. In Irish counties the proportion is one to 2,570 electors and 66,500 inhabitants; in boroughs one to 1,560 and 24,360 respectively. In England there is an average of one elector to about ten inhabitants; in Scotland one to 11·5, and in Ireland one to 23. The representation of the various constituencies is very unequal. Some counties, with 8,000 electors, and about 100,000 of a county population, have three representatives, while others, with 30,000 electors and 500,000 inhabitants, have only two. With regard to English boroughs we find about 18, with an electorate of from 600 to 900 each, and an average population of 6,000, each with one member, while others, with ten times as many electors and inhabitants, have only the same representation. Among the Scottish counties Sutherland, with 340 electors and 22,000 inhabitants, has the same representation as Perthshire (one), with 6,000 electors and 100,000 inhabitants; while boroughs with 1,400 electors and 10,000 inhabitants are on the same footing as others with 14,500 electors and 105,000 inhabitants. Each Irish county has two representatives, from Louth with 2,000 electors and 51,000 inhabitants, to Cork with 14,700 electors and 373,000 inhabitants; while among the boroughs, Portarlington, with 138 electors and 2,400 inhabitants, has one representative, like Londonderry, with 2,000 electors and 29,000 inhabitants; Galway has two representatives to 1,100 electors and 18,900 inhabitants; and Belfast the same number to 21,000 electors and 207,000 inhabitants. Taking the whole kingdom there are 180 boroughs with populations under 50,000 each, and with an aggregate population of 3,325,000, returning 231 representatives; while 71 boroughs, with over 50,000 each, and an aggregate of $11\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants, have only 129 representatives. Again, there are 96 counties and county divisions, with aggregate population of 7,278,000, returning 156 members, and 63 with aggregate population of 12,780,000, returning only 127 members.

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1876, that whereas the existing distribution of representation prescribes England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60 members, and Ireland 105 members, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 476 for England and Wales, 70 for Scotland, and 112 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 514 for England

and Wales, 79 for Scotland, and 65 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 494 for England and Wales, 75 for Scotland, and 89 for Ireland.

Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which was to continue in force till December 31, 1880, but which has since been continued from year to year, all elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot.

The sole qualification required to be a member of Parliament is to have attained the age of twenty-one. But all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors; and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Government.

In the session of 1883, the numbers in the House of Commons were returned as follows:—

England and Wales:	Members
52 counties and Isle of Wight	187
198 cities and boroughs	297
3 universities	5
Total of England and Wales	489
Scotland:	
33 counties	32
22 cities and burgh districts	26
4 universities	2
Total of Scotland	60
Ireland:	Members
32 counties	64
31 cities and boroughs	37
1 university	2
Total of Ireland	103
Total of United Kingdom	652

Thirteen seats were, however, vacant, owing to suspense of the writs, making in all 639 representatives. Four boroughs with 6 seats have been disfranchised.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed Y.	M.	D.
George III.	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5	4	3
"	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4	1	25
"	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0	4	15
"	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5	3	7
"	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5	6	16
"	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1	6	25
George IV.	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6	1	9
"	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3	8	10
William IV.	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0	5	28
"	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1	5	20
"	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1	11	1
"	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2	5	0
Victoria	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3	7	9
"	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	12
"	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4	8	11
"	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4	4	11
"	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1	11	23
"	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
"	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2	5	25
"	20th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5	1	16
"	21st	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6	0	17
"	22nd	29 Apr. 1880	—		—	

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month is styled the first Imperial Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown ; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, and unknown to the law, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the

members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is the chief of the ministry. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following nine members of the administration: the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State. A number of other ministerial functionaries have usually seats in the Cabinet, those most frequently admitted being the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Local Government Board. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. The names of the members who compose the Cabinet are never officially announced, and no record is kept of its resolutions.

The present Cabinet consists of the following fourteen members:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury.*—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born December 29, 1809, fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., merchant, of Liverpool; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832–45; one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, 1834–5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, January to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841–3; President of the Board of Trade, 1843–5; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1845–6; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847–65; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852–55, and again 1859–66; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865–8; M.P. for Greenwich, 1868–80; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868 to February 21, 1874; M.P. for Midlothian, 1880. Appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April 28, 1880; resigned the Chancellorship, December 16, 1882.

2. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Lord Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, born November 27, 1812, son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; M.P. for Plymouth, 1847–52, and 1853–57; M.P. for Richmond, 1861–72; appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, 1861; Attorney-General, 1863–66; Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Selborne, October 15, 1872; re-appointed April 28, 1880.

3. *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*—John Poyntz Spencer, Earl Spencer, born 1835, eldest son of the fourth Earl Spencer;

educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1868–74; Lord President of the Council, April 28, 1880 to March 19, 1883. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, May 3, 1882.

4. *Lord Privy Seal, and Lord President of the Council.*—C. S. Parkinson Fortescue, Baron Carlingford, born Jan. 18, 1823; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857–58; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1865–66 and 1868–71; President of the Board of Trade, 1871–74. Appointed Lord Privy Seal, April 28, 1880; Lord President, March 19, 1883.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, born 1827, son of the Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, 1864–5; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1865–6; M.P. for Pontefract since 1860; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1868–74; Secretary of State for War, 1880–2. Appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 16, 1882.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt, born 1827, son of the Rev. William Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1854, and made Queen's Counsel, 1866; Professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge, 1869–73; Solicitor-General, 1873–4; M.P. for Oxford, 1868–80; M.P. for Derby, 1880. Appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, April 28, 1880.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Granville George Leveson Gower, Earl Granville, born 1815, eldest son of the first earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Morpeth, 1836, and for Lichfield, 1840; succeeded to the earldom, 1846; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1848–51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1851–2; Lord President of the Council, 1852–4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1854–5; for the second time Lord President of the Council, 1859–66; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868–70; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870–74. Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, April 28, 1880.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, Earl of Derby, born 1826; eldest son of 14th Earl; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated M.A. 1848; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February to December, 1852; Secretary of State for the Colonies, February to May, 1858; Secretary of State for India, 1858–9; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1866–8, and again 1874–8; succeeded to the Earldom, 1869. Appointed Secretary for the Colonies, Dec. 16, 1882.

9. *Secretary of State for India.*—Earl Kimberley, born 1826,

grandson of second Baron Wodehouse; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to his grandfather's title, 1846; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852–6 and 1859–61; Ambassador to Russia, 1856–8; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1864–6; created Earl of Kimberley, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, 1868–70; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1870–74, again 1880–2; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, July–December, 1882. Appointed Secretary of State for India, December 16, 1882.

10. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, born 1833, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, March to April 1863; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1863–6; Secretary of State for War, February to July 1866; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857–68; M.P. for New Radnor, 1869; Postmaster-General, 1868–71; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871–4; Secretary of State for India, 1880–2. Appointed Secretary of State for War, December 16, 1882.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Thomas George Baring, Lord Northbrook, born 1826, eldest son of the first Baron Northbrook; educated at Cambridge; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1857–59; Under Secretary of State for India, 1859–61; Under Secretary of State for War, 1861–66, and again 1868–72; Governor-General of India, 1872–76. Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, April 28, 1880.

12. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*—Right Hon. Joseph G. Dodson, born 1825, son of Sir John Dodson; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for East Sussex, 1857–73; and for Chester since 1874; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, 1865–72; Secretary of the Treasury, 1873–74; President of the Local Government Board, 1880–2. Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, December 28, 1882.

13. *President of the Board of Trade.*—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born 1835, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., of Manor Green Hall, Birmingham; educated at University College, London; Mayor of Birmingham, 1874–76; M.P. for Birmingham since 1876. Appointed President of the Board of Trade, April 28, 1880.

14. *President of the Local Government Board.*—Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., born 1843, son of the first baronet; educated at Cambridge; called to the bar of the Middle Temple, and succeeded to the baronetcy 1866; M.P. for Chelsea since 1868; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1880–2. Appointed President of the Local Government Board, December 28, 1882.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766
Lord North	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	January 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	November 6, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 27, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield)	February 21, 1874
William Ewart Gladstone	April 28, 1880

The average duration of each Ministry has been 3 years and 8 months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all

others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, and Newcastle, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 30 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy; so that their real power is extremely limited. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, though there are two houses, all sit together

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor-rate is or can be made) at the last census (1881) was 14,926. These, however, in many cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there are about 14,000; accord-

ing to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Vicar is also the designation generally given to the incumbents of the churches built under the modern Church Building Acts. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the Queen, the Bishops and Cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total annual income of the various cathedral establishments and benefices of the Church is estimated at about 5,000,000*l*. The number of clergy of all grades (including assistant curates) belonging to the Church of England actually doing duty in churches is returned in the census of 1881 at 21,663, and if those who fill other functions be added, the total number is probably about 24,000.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. In the theory of English law every Englishman is a member of the Church of England, but it is estimated that in 1883 the population of England and Wales actually claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, leaving about 12,500,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the English Presbyterians. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is returned as possessing 13,270 registered chapels; the Independents 2,603 registered chapels; and the Baptists 2,243. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant Dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the Society of Friends. There are altogether 180 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. According to the census of 1881 there are 9,734 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain is estimated at two millions. There are seventeen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and sixteen bishops, presiding over as many dioceses, united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church

has (since 1878) two archbishops and four bishops. In December 1883, there were 1,221 Roman Catholic chapels and stations in England and Wales (824 registered), and 316 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 2,176 (1,620 in 1871) in England and Wales, and 303 in Scotland.

The Church of Scotland differs in many important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The clergy of the Scottish Church form a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who acts as president, and of a greater or smaller number of laymen 'ordained' as elders ('presbyters'), whose principal duty is to assist the minister in certain functions. There are in all 84 presbyteries, which again are grouped in 16 Synods meeting half-yearly, and which can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyters. The Supreme Court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprising 386 members; it meets annually in May (under the joint presidency of a Lord High Commissioner appointed by the Crown, and a Moderator appointed by the Assembly) sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The total number of parishes, old and new, is 1,248, and the total number of churches, chapels, and stations, 1,560; the total number of clergy, with and without charges, is about 1,700. The parishioners are allowed, under certain restrictions, to choose their own minister. The entire endowment of the Church of Scotland from all sources, including the annual value of the manses and glebes, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per annum. Besides this, since 1845 private persons have erected and endowed churches, the value of which, with endowments, is said to amount to 2,000,000*l.* In 1882 voluntary contributions amounted to 326,200*l.*, and pew rents to 59,860*l.* The Established Church in 1883 had 570,000 members or communicants, and on the basis of the marriage registers the total number adhering to the Church is about 47 per cent. of the population.

The Presbyterian Dissenters from the Church of Scotland have the same ecclesiastical organisation as the parent Church. Of these Dissenters, the largest body (in 1883) is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843, with 1,140 ministers, 1,200 churches, and claiming as members and adherents 945,000 of the population. Its income in 1883 was 580,660*l.* Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1741, with 589 ministers, 556 churches,

about 500,000 members and adherents, and an income in 1882 of 377,718*l.* There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Episcopal Church in Scotland, which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing, had in 1883, 7 bishops, 220 churches, and 255 clergy, and claimed the adherence of about 75,000 of the population.

The number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated, in 1883, at 70,000, of whom 40,000 resided in London.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-four bishops. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propagandâ fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription. At the census of 1881, the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,960,891.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.' It has now (1883) two archbishops, ten bishops, 65 other dignitaries, and 1,483 clergy. It possesses 1,630 churches, 639,600 adherents, and has an annual income of 340,000*l.* Its income previous to disestablishment was 600,000*l.*, and its entire capital estimated at 14,000,000*l.* By the Disestablishment Act, 7,500,000*l.* were allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000*l.* in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod, bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 Diocesan Synods. There were in Ireland, at the census of 1881, 470,734

Presbyterians, 48,839 Methodists, 6,210 Independents, 4,879 Baptists, 3,645 Quakers, 472 Jews.

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of education supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having to make their mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in 1883, and referring to the year 1881, show that in this year over 13·5 per cent. of the males and 17·7 of the females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 197,080 (see p. 253)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. In the quinquennial period from 1875 to 1880, out of every hundred men married, 14·8 had to sign with marks, and 20 in every hundred women. In 1850 the proportion of persons who had to sign with marks was 38·7 per cent. This proportion, with two slight fluctuations, has been gradually decreasing ever since. In 1880 the proportion was 14 per cent. of males, and 18·6 of females, but there was a slight rise in 1879. In London the proportion of men who signed with marks in 1881 was 6·9 per cent. and of women 9·8. Over most of the South-Eastern, South Midland, and Eastern counties the proportion of males who signed with marks was greater than females. In the Midland and Northern counties and in Wales, the preponderance is much in favour of the males. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom. In Scotland, the proportion in 1879 was 7·63 per cent. of men and 15·31 of women, showing a steady decrease, with slight fluctuations, during the past four years. In 1857 the proportion was 12·11 per cent. males to 24·66 females. In Kinross-shire and Peebleshire all males and females married in 1879 signed their names. In all the divisions except the N.W. and S.W., the proportion was comparatively low. The two most illiterate counties by this test are Ross-shire, 21·72 per cent. males to 44 per cent. females, and Inverness with 19·43 to 35. In Ireland the proportion unable to sign the marriage-register in 1882 was 25·6 men and 29·6 women. In 1872 the proportion was 34·6 men and 41·8 women. The proportions varied in the various provinces in 1882, from 22 per cent. of the men and 23 per cent. of the women in Leinster, to 35 per cent. of the men and 36 per cent. of the women in Connaught.

The highest education is provided for in Great Britain and Ireland by a number of universities and detached colleges, of which the following are the statistics for 1883 :—

	No. of Colleges	Teaching Staff	Students
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Universities:—			
Oxford . . .	24	257	3,119
Cambridge . .	19	188	2,818
Victoria . .	1[1]	59	1,340[2]
Durham . .	3[3]	41	615
Colleges:—			
Aberystwith .	1	12	78
Birmingham .	1	17	538[2a]
Bristol . . .	1	15	452[4]
Cardiff . . .	1	13	124
Lampeter . .	1	8	106
Leeds . . .	1	23	624[5]
Liverpool . .	1	45	486[6]
London, University . .	1	93	1,197
London, King's	1	132	2,017[7]
Nottingham .	1	22	917[7a]
Sheffield . .	1	7	554[8]
SCOTLAND.			
Universities:—			
Aberdeen . .	1	34	879
Edinburgh .	1	73	3,351
Glasgow . .	1	55	2,275
St. Andrews .	2	17	195
College:			
University, Dundee . .	1	1	330[9]
IRELAND.			
University:—			
Dublin . . .	1	37	1,253
Colleges:—			
Queen's, Belfast	1	18	502
„ Cork .	1	21	330
„ Galway	1	18	224
Total . .	68	1,206	24,324

With the exception of Birmingham (Mason College), Leeds (Yorkshire College), Sheffield (Firth College), all the English 'colleges' are known as University Colleges. London University is only an examining body, with power to grant degrees to all candidates who pass its examinations; in 1883 it had 48 examiners, and in 1882 2,999 candidates underwent examination. The Royal University of Ireland holds a similar position in Ireland; in 1883 it had 27 examiners and 2,338 candidates entered themselves for examination. The Catholic University of Ireland includes, besides University College, Dublin, seven other Catholic Colleges. It grants degrees in theology and philosophy, and sends up its students for other degrees to the examinations of the Royal University.

For medical education, besides the faculties attached to some of the above institutions, there are medical schools attached to the hospitals of most of the large towns in England. In a few of the colleges female students are admitted. There are besides, 4 Uni-

[1] Owen's College, Manchester. [2] Including 674 evening students. [2a] Including 172 evening students. [3] Including Newcastle College of Science and Medical School. [4] Including 297 evening students. [5] Including 223 evening students. [6] Including 241 evening attendances. [7] Including 424 evening students and 1,044 civil service class. [7a] Including 379 evening students and 369 Government science students. [8] Including 362 evening students. [9] Including 226 evening students.

versity Colleges for ladies:—Newnham College, Cambridge, with 23 professors and teachers and 84 students in 1883; Girton College, Cambridge, with 15 of the former and 67 students; and Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls, Oxford, with 60 students and 11 regular lecturers.

Middle-class education in the United Kingdom is entirely unorganised, and is mainly left to private enterprise; no complete trustworthy statistics are available. There are a number of endowed public and grammar schools in England, but over the conduct of these schools Government has no control. The following statistics for 1883 refer to what are known as the 'nine great public schools':—

Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Charterhouse .	33	506	St. Paul's . . .	13	220
Eton	48	879	Shrewsbury . .	18	200
Harrow . . .	34	535	Westminster . .	19	243
Merchant Taylors	24	515	Winchester . .	27	406
Rugby	24	435	Total . .	240	3,939

According to a return for Scotland relating to 1880, there were in that year 17 higher class public schools with 9,414 pupils, and 260 non-public with 57,937 pupils. For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board appointed by Government, whose functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves, the subjects embracing a wide field. In 1882, 6,614 pupils presented themselves for examination. According to the census returns of 1881 there were in Ireland about 1,500 superior schools, with about 200,000 pupils.

In connection with the Government Science and Art Department in 1882 were 1,402 schools of science with 68,581 pupils, and 169 schools of art with 33,729 pupils; in 4,812 elementary schools, 842,100 children were taught drawing.

An important measure towards the further spread of education in England was passed by Parliament in the session of 1870, ordering that sufficient school accommodation be provided in every district in England and Wales for all the children resident in such district. The new schools are placed in each district under 'School boards,' invested with great powers, among others that of making it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education. An essentially similar Act has been applied to Scotland.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools, both Board Schools and Voluntary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1873 to 1882:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
	England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)		
1873 . . .	11,911	2,683,467	1,570,741
1878 . . .	16,293	3,942,337	2,405,197
1879 . . .	17,166	4,142,224	2,594,995
1880 . . .	17,614	4,240,753	2,750,916
1881 . . .	18,062	4,389,633	2,863,535
1882 . . .	18,289	4,538,320	3,015,151
	Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools		
1873 . . .	2,043	279,719	212,989
1878 . . .	2,998	563,481	377,257
1879 . . .	3,003	585,629	385,109
1880 . . .	3,056	602,054	404,618
1881 . . .	3,074	612,483	409,960
1882 . . .	3,073	619,086	421,265

The total number of children of legal school-age in England and Wales at the census of 1881 was 5,428,000; in Scotland, 694,768 (597,721 were under instruction).

Elementary education in Ireland is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,' and the schools consist in nearly equal proportion of mixed—in which teachers and pupils are indiscriminately Roman Catholic and Protestant—and unmixed, in which teachers and pupils are exclusively either Roman Catholic or Protestant. The following table will show the progress of these schools during the past ten years:—

Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average Attendance	Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average Attendance
1873	7,160	373,371	1880	7,590	468,557
1878	7,443	437,252	1881	7,648	453,567
1879	7,522	435,054	1882	7,705	469,192

Accommodation was provided in the Irish National Schools for 670,178 children in 1882. One proof of the good results of the Irish National Schools is the fact that the proportion of illiterates among children of five years old and upwards fell from 33·4 per cent. in 1871 to 25·2 per cent. in 1881; while among those between fifteen and twenty years of age the percentage fell from 27·3 in 1861 to 17·5 in 1871 and 12·4 in 1881. In Ireland the total population between 5 and 15 years of age was 1,348,021 in 1881, and of these 53 per cent. were not attending school.

The annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in England and Wales, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 774,743*l.*

in 1862. In 1868, the grant had fallen to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l.*; in 1871 to 1,038,624*l.*; in 1875 to 1,566,271*l.*; in 1878 to 2,463,283*l.*; in 1880 to 2,468,077*l.*; in 1881 to 2,683,958*l.*; in 1882 to 2,749,863*l.*; and in 1883 to 2,938,930*l.* The grant to Scotland in 1882 was 468,512*l.*, and in 1883, 465,723*l.*; to Ireland in 1882, it was 730,461*l.*, and in 1883, 726,339*l.* Thus the total grant for elementary education in Great Britain and Ireland in 1883 amounted to 4,130,892*l.* In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from school fees, local rates, and voluntary subscriptions, amounting for England in 1882 to 3,118,896*l.*; for Scotland to 491,143*l.*; and for Ireland to 175,203*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement exhibits the sources of revenue and the branches of expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the financial year ending March 31, 1883 :—

Sources of Revenue, 1882-83.	£	£
Customs	—	19,657,000
Excise	—	26,930,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	11,841,000
Land Tax and House Duty	—	2,800,000
Property and Income Tax	—	11,900,000
Post Office	—	7,300,000
Telegraph Service	—	1,710,000
Crown Lands (Net)	—	380,000
Interest on Advances, Local Works, &c.	1,020,016	
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	198,829	1,218,845
Miscellaneous :—		
Military and Naval extra Receipts, and Proceeds of Old Stores sold	457,274	
Contributions from Colonial Revenues in Aid of Military Expenditure	470,623	
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-Effective Charges of British Troops serving in that Country	1,107,000	
Allowance out of the Profits of Issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3	153,279	
Net Profit on Post Office Savings Banks £145,799 10 1		
Moiety of Profit, Trustee Savings Bank 21,073 17 5	166,873	
Imperial Ottoman Guaranteed Loan, 1855:— Repayments in respect of Advances for Dividends	235,455	
Fee, &c., Stamps	832,211	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,844,896	5,267,611
Total Revenue from all Sources		89,004,456

Branches of Expenditure, 1882–83	£	£
PERMANENT CHARGE OF DEBT:		
Interest (except as below) and Management of the Debt	21,364,883	
Terminable Annuities	7,206,247	
Interest of Exchequer Bills	124,150	
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency	10,927	
New Sinking Fund	213,793	
	28,920,000	
Trustee Savings Banks, Deficiency Annuity	83,673	
		29,003,673
Interest, &c., on Temporary Loans for Local Purposes	—	475,515
Interest, &c., on Suez Exchequer Bonds	—	199,910
OTHER CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:		
Civil List	408,541	
Annuities and Pensions	391,743	
Salaries and Allowances	95,907	
Courts of Justice	502,680	
Miscellaneous Charges	143,127	
		1,541,998
SUPPLY SERVICES:		
Army (including Army Purchase)	15,502,351	
Army Charges on Account of Troops in India	1,100,000	
Grant to India (Afghan War)	500.000	
Navy	10,408,904	
Forces in the Mediterranean, Vote of Credit	2,300,000	
Egyptian Expedition, Army Supplementary	728,000	
" " Navy "	350,000	
" " Contribution to India	500,000	
" " Civil Charges	17,500	
Transvaal, Expenses connected with the	14,000	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	17,336,000	
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	2,870,301	
Post Office	3,828,500	
Telegraph Service	1,510,000	
Packet Service	719,625	
		57,685,181
Total Expenditure		88,906,277
Excess of Income over Expenditure in the Year ended March 31, 1883		98,179
	£	89,004,456

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1884, were as follows:—

Revenue.	£
Customs	19,749,000
Excise	26,765,000
Stamps	11,510,000
Land Tax	1,040,000
House Duty	1,785,000
Property and Income Tax	10,265,000
Post Office	7,740,000
Telegraph Service	1,750,000
Crown Lands	380,000
Interest on Advances for Local Works, and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	1,185,000
Miscellaneous	4,380,000
Total Revenue	86,549,000

Expenditure.	£
Permanent Charge of Debt	28,973,531
Interest on Local Loans	525,000
Charge of Suez Loan	200,000
Other Consolidated Fund Charges	1,640,000
Army	15,604,400
Home Charges of Forces in India	1,230,000
Afghan War, Grant in Aid	500,000
Navy	10,752,300
Civil Services	17.348,271
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,775,151
Post Office	4,463,218
Telegraph Service	1,718,073
Packet Service	706,285
Total Expenditure	86,436,229

It will thus be seen that there is an estimated surplus of 240,000*l.*, and that both revenue and expenditure are estimated at considerably below those of the previous year; the excess of expenditure in 1882–3 was mainly due to the expenses connected with the Egyptian Expedition, which was met by an addition to the property and income-tax. The following are the leading classes of expenditure which come under the head of Civil Services:—For maintenance and repair of royal palaces and parks, 156,328*l.*; for public buildings, 147,762*l.*; for a site for the Admiralty and War Office, 100,000*l.*; for Customs, Inland Revenue, post-offices, and other buildings, 334,312*l.*; the survey of the United Kingdom, 242,500*l.*; for the British Museum, and other public buildings throughout the country, ordnance survey, roads, diplomatic buildings abroad, &c., 945,194*l.*; for salaries in the various departments, stationery, printing, paper, &c., 2,375,000*l.*; salaries and other expenses connected with the administration of justice, 6,427,000*l.*; for public education, science and art department, British Museum salaries and expenses, National Gallery, &c., 4,803,000*l.*; embassies and missions abroad, 603,000*l.*; pensions and charitable allowances, 1,178,500*l.* The estimate for the post-office expenditure includes an additional estimate of 339,466*l.* as the sum required during the year for the introduction and working of the parcels post.

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the ten financial years from 1874 to 1883, together with the proportion of actual receipts per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended March 31	Revenue			Proportion of receipts per head of population
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1874	73,762,000	77,335,657	+ 3,573,657	2 8 2
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2 6 3
1876	76,625,000	77,131,693	+ 506,693	2 7 1
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	+ 153,036	2 7 6
1878	79,146,000	79,763,299	+ 617,299	2 7 8
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	− 114,028	2 9 2
1880	83,055,000	81,265,000	− 1,790,000	2 7 7
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	+ 1,345,288	2 8 7
1882	85,100,000	85,822,281	+ 722,282	2 9 0
1883	87,197,000	89,004,456	+ 1,807,456	2 10 6

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the ten years from 1874 to 1883, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population:—

Years ended March 31	Expenditure			Proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1874	75,511,815	76,466,510	+ 954,695	2 7 7
1875	74,527,000	74,328,040	− 198,960	2 5 10
1876	76,741,000	76,621,773	− 119,227	2 6 10
1877	78,901,000	78,125,227	− 775,773	2 7 2
1878	85,669,000	82,403,495	− 3,265,505	2 9 3
1879	86,241,110	85,407,789	− 833,321	2 10 6
1880	85,999,871	84,105,754	− 1,894,117	2 9 3
1881	83,840,025	83,107,924	− 732,101	2 8 1
1882	86,190,653	85,472,556	− 718,097	2 8 10
1883	89,582,868	88,906,278	− 676,590	2 10 5

The expenditure for 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition, to the amount (including 1868) of 5,600,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the year 1873–74 was inclusive of the sum of 3,200,000*l.* paid for 'Alabama Claims' under the Treaty of Washington. The expenditure for 1877–78 included extraordinary disbursements in connection with the Russo-Turkish war, and that for the years 1878–79 and 1879–80 a portion of the cost of the war in South Africa, and that for the two following years grants to India on account of the Afghan war. The expenditure in 1882–3 in-

cluded about 4,000,000*l.* in connection with the war in and the occupation of Egypt, and again a grant in aid of 500,000*l.* to India for the Afghan war.

It will be seen from the above tables that, during the ten financial years ending March 31, from 1874 to 1883, there was as a rule a considerable surplus each year of revenue over expenditure, though some years show a very large deficit. The financial year 1873–74 showed a surplus of 869,147*l.*; the year 1874–75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*; the year 1875–76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*; and the year 1876–77 a surplus of 439,809*l.* The year 1877–78 exhibited a deficit of 2,640,197*l.*, the year 1878–79 a deficit of 2,291,817*l.*, the year 1879–80 a deficit of 2,840,692*l.*, the year 1880–81 a surplus of 933,364*l.*, the year 1881–2 a surplus of 349,728*l.*, and the year 1882–3 a surplus of 98,187*l.* During the ten years the total deficits amount to 7,772,706*l.*, and the total surpluses to 3,793,988*l.*, thus leaving the very considerable net deficit of 3,978,718*l.* The last year in which there was a deficit previous to 1877–8 was 1868–9, when it amounted to 2,380,825*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. In 1864 to 1873 taxes to the amount of 26,388,000*l.* were repealed or reduced, and during the ten years from 1874 to 1883 the changes made in taxation were as follows:—

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
	Customs:—	£	Excise:—	£
	Sugar Duty red. .	1,617,380	Sugar used in Brewing duty increased .	30,000
1874	Excise:—			
	Duty repealed .	30,000	Total . .	30,000
	Income Tax reduced	1,756,000		
	Total . .	3,403,380		
	Customs and Excise:		Excise:—	
	Duties repealed .	2,771,903	Sugar used in brewing, duty increased .	57,000
1875	Income tax reduced	1,840,000		
	Total . .	4,611,903	Total . .	57,000
	Excise duties . .	60,000	Nil	
1876	Stamps repealed .	6,000		
	Total . .	66,000		

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
		£		£
1877	Licence Excise Duties reduced	26,000	Taxes:— Income Tax increased	1,966,000
	Duties on Offices and Pensions reduced	950	Total . .	1,966,000
	Income Tax reduced by exemptions	390,000		
	Total . .	416,950		
1878	Stamps:— Duties reduced .	6,000	Nil	
1879	House Duty reduced	30,000	Income Tax increased	3,600,000
	Tax on Machinery reduced	80,000	Tobacco Duties increased	750,000
	Total . .	110,000	Dog Licences increased	100,000
			Total . .	4,450,000
1880	Nil . . .	—	Customs: Cigars, increased	—
1881	Customs repealed:—		Excise:—	
	Malt . . .	23	Beer duty (in lieu of malt) .	8,760,040
	Vinegar . .	378	Brewers' licences .	40,000
	Excise repealed:—		Publicans' licenses	295,000
	Duty on Malt .	7,440,000		
	Duty on Sugar used in brewing	620,000	Stamps:—	
	Brewers' and Maltster's licenses	384,000	Probate duties .	700,000
			Income-tax increased	1,800,000
	Total . .	8.444,401	Total . . .	11,595,000
1882	Income tax & legacies	2,624,000	Probate duty . .	653,100
1883	Metropolitan Railway Passenger duty	11,000	Excise:— Coffee mixtures	8,000
			Income tax increased	2,880,000
			Total . .	2,880,000

The revenue from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent many alterations from the time it was established in its present form in 1842, till the year 1883.

The annual revenue during each of the financial years from 1870 to 1883 was as follows:

Year ending March 31	Tax in £	Annual Receipt	Limitations.
		£	
1870	5*d.*	10,044,000	On incomes of and above £100, with an abatement of £60 on incomes under £200.
1871	4*d.*	6,350,000	
1872	6*d.*	9,084,000	
1873	4*d.*	7,500,000	On incomes of and above £100, with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.
1874	3*d.*	5,691,000	
1875	2*d.*	4,306,000	
1876	2*d.*	4,109,000	
1877	3*d.*	5,280,000	On incomes of and above £150, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400.
1878	3*d.*	5,820,000	
1879	5*d.*	8,710,000	
1880	5*d.*	9,230,000	
1881	6*d.*	10,650,000	
1882	5*d.*	9,945,000	
1883	6½*d.*	11,900,000	

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax under each of its four schedules, in the year 1881, in the United Kingdom, was 585,223,890*l.*; in 1871, it was 465,594,366*l.* Of the amount for 1881, the share of England was 493,583,819*l.*; of Scotland, 55,590,028*l.*; of Ireland, 36,110,043*l.* The annual value of the land thus assessed was in 1881, in England, 51,599,428*l.*; in Scotland, 7,711,895*l.*; in Ireland, 9,980,650*l.*; total for the United Kingdom, 69,291,973*l.* For house property the annual value for England was 102,417,104*l.*; Scotland, 11,838,269*l.*; Ireland, 3,210,504*l.*; total, 117,465,877*l.* The total annual assessed value of the mines in the United Kingdom in 1881 was 6,666,551*l.*, of which over 5,846,224*l.* belonged to England, 803,122*l.* to Scotland, and 17,205*l.* to Ireland. The annual value of the railways in the Kingdom was 31,741,813*l.*, of which 27,558,128*l.* belonged to England, 3,055,461*l.* to Scotland, and 1,128,224*l.* to Ireland. The ironworks were valued at 2,178,534*l.* annually in 1881, of which 1,693,560*l.* belonged to England, and 484,874*l.* to Scotland. The annual value of canals was assessed at 3,196,167*l.*, of gasworks, 4,505,002*l.*, of quarries, 925,668*l.*, of fisheries, salt-works, &c., 4,759,695*l.* The total national income of the United Kingdom for 1881 may be roughly estimated at close on 1,200,000,000*l.*, and its capital at 9,000,000,000*l.*

The total amount annually raised by local taxation was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the years 1880–81:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Local Taxes:				
Direct, levied by rates .	26,818,914	2,831,000	2,657,432	32,307,346
Indirect, levied by tolls, dues, &c. . . .	5,018,227	1,059,000	454,370	6,531,597
Total . . .	31,837,141	3,890,000	3,111,802	38,838,943
Other Receipts:				
Rents, interest, &c. .	804,709	254,000	69,640	1,128,349
Sales of property . .	212,835	38,000	—	250,835
Government contributions . . .	2,708,328	546,000	114,857	3,369,185
Loans	12,937,528	905,000	401,504	14,244,032
Miscellaneous . .	5,366,502	414,000	174,446	5,954,948
Total . . .	22,029,902	2,157,000	760,447	24,947,349
Total receipts .	53,867,043	6,047,000	3,872,249	63,786,292

In the previous year the total receipts were 62,947,814*l.*, and in 1867–8 they were only 36,496,000*l.* The largest rates levied in 1881 were by the Urban Sanitary Authorities, which, in England alone, amounted to 8,920,577*l.*; next came the poor rates, which in England amounted to 7,963,845*l.*; the School Board rates in England amounted to over 1½ million. The expenditure for the same year was, in England, 53,397,306*l.*; in Scotland, 5,941,144*l.*; in Ireland, 3,937,833*l.*; total for Great Britain, 63,276,283*l.* The total expenditure in connection with the relief of the poor in the Kingdom was over 11 millions; police, sanitary, and other public works absorbed 33 millions, and School Board, 4,755,000*l.*

If the total sum be added to the total amount of taxes actually received at the Exchequer during 1880–81, it will bring the total taxation of the United Kingdom to considerably over 100,000,000*l.*

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to one-third of the whole, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and managment was less than 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty years' warfare with

France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt went on decreasing, the total decrease to the present time amounting to 84½ millions sterling, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1883 at various periods:—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
National Debt at the Revolution, in 1688.	664,263	39,855
Increase during William III.'s reign .	12,102,962	1,175,469
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
Increase during her reign . . .	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714 . .	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	323,507
At the accession of George II., 1727 . .	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' Peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
Increase during the War	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748 .	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' Peace . .	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the War	52,219,912	1,994,283
At the Peace of 1762	126,794,937	4,747,849
Increase during 13 years' Peace . .	367,476	44,330
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	127,162,413	4,703,519
Increase during the War	104,681,218	4,362,066
At the end of the American War, 1783 .	231,843,631	9,065,585
Increase during 10 years' Peace . .	16,031,203	645,653
At the commencement of the French War, 1793	247,874,434	9,711,238
Increase during 9 years' War . . .	289,778,574	10,557,313

Periods	Principal	Annual Charges
	£	£
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during 13 years' War	337,783,837	12,377,067
Debt at the Peace of Paris, in September 1815, including Capital of Terminable Annuities	900,436,845	32,645,618
Decrease to March 31, 1855	91,918,397	4,781,085
Debt in March 1855	808,518,448	27,864,533
Increase during 2 years of the Russian War	30,399,995	816,644
Debt in March 1857	839,918,443	28,681,177
Decrease during the past 26 years	82,541,924	(+)997,915
Debt in March, 1883	756,376,519	29,679,097

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the ten years, ending March 31, from 1874 to 1883:—

Financial Years ended March 31	Debt			
	Funded	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£	£
1874	723,514,005	48,024,178	4,479,600	776,017,783
1875	714,797,715	52,311,487	5,239,000	772,348,202
1876	713,657,517	49,078,792	11,401,800	774,138,109
1877	712,621,355	46,549,819	13,943,800	773,114,974
1878	710,843,007	43,644,057	20,603,000	775,090,064
1879	709,430,593	40,345,454	25,870,100	775,646,147
1880	710,476,359	36,222,976	27,344,900	774,044,235
1881	709,078,526	37,547,666	22,077,500	768,703,692
1882	709,498,547	35,539,693	18,007,700	763,045,940
1883	712,698,994	29,492,125	14,185,400	756,376,519

The alterations in amounts of unfunded debt after 1868 were caused by the conversion of stock into terminable annuities. The unfunded debt was inclusive of Suez Canal bonds to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* in 1876, decreasing annually to 3,591,600*l.* in 1883.

The balances in the Exchequer for the ten years from 1874 to 1883 amounted to the following sums:—

Financial Year ended March 31	Amount	Financial Year ended March 31	Amount
	£		£
1874	7,442,854	1879	6,915,756
1875	6,265,322	1880	3,273,428
1876	5,119,587	1881	5,923,662
1877	5,988,650	1882	5,976,584
1878	6,243,389	1883	6,972,730

By the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000*l.*; for the year 1876–77 at 27,700,000*l.*; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000*l.*, though there have since been small temporary additions. It was also provided that the charges under this head should be entered under the Consolidated Fund.

A bill, passed in 1883, retaining the permanent charge at the same amount, provided for the creation of a series of terminable annuities, whereby it is expected that in twenty years as much as 173,000,000*l.* of the National Debt will be cancelled. The whole of the debt amounts to only 170,000,000*l.* more than the gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to income-tax, is somewhat more than half of the estimated national income, and only about 50,000,000*l.* more than the total value of British imports and exports for 1882. It is about 21*l.* 8*s.* per head of population, and the annual charge 16*s.* 10*d.* per head.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Com-

mander-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1883–84—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only at such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' now the 'Army (annual) Bill,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1883, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1884, is to consist of 7,199 commissioned officers, 19,523 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 110,910 rank and file, being a total of 137,632 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 4,727 over the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Officers on the General and Departmental Staff:—			
General staff	242	163	—
Army accountants	281	70	—
Chaplain's department	87	—	—
Medical and veterinary department	677	4	—
Commissariat department, &c.	348	161	—
Total Staff	1,635	398	—

Branches of the Military Service.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery, including riding establishment	118	223	2,436
Cavalry, including life and horse guards	555	1,380	10,489
Royal artillery	689	1,474	16,643
Royal engineers	424	788	4,012
Infantry, including foot guards	2,823	7,046	70,850
Departmental Corps	54	946	4,186
Colonial corps	112	217	2,146
Total Regiments	4,775	12,074	110,762
Staff of Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers	629	6,453	—
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	22	65	69
Royal military academy, Woolwich	13	20	7
Royal military college, Sandhurst	28	19	19
Staff College	5	3	1
Regimental schools	14	180	—
Manufacturing establishments	20	37	2
Various ditto	58	174	50
Total Miscellaneous	160	498	148
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff	1,635	398	—
„ regiments	4,775	12,074	110,762
„ staff of Militia	629	6,453	—
„ miscellaneous ditto	160	498	148
Total regular army, defrayed from Army Grants in 1883–84	7,199	19,423	110,910

The total number of horses for this establishment in 1883–4 was 13,979, and of field-guns, 296.

The following table (p. 234) exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom at decennial periods since the year 1800 up to 1870, and during the last two years, on the 1st of January in every year.

The distribution of the army on the 1st of January, 1883, was as follows:—32·4 per cent. of the British army were stationed in England and Wales, 1·6 per cent. in Scotland, 15·5 per cent. in Ireland, and 50·5 per cent. abroad, including India.

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1882	11,373	16,393	3,901	63,235	94,902
1883	11,191	15,897	3,821	63,976	94,885

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 61,641 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1883-84. The number in the year 1871-72 amounted to 62,864, in 1872-73 to 62,957, in 1874-75 to 62,840, in 1875-76 to 62,850, in 1876-77 to 62,849, and in 1882-83 to 61,590 men.

The following is the official return of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British Army (exclusive of staff and auxiliary forces) in the beginning of 1883 :—

	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules	Field Guns
England	63,340	7,729	208
Scotland	4,061	318	6
Ireland	27,484	3,424	58
Total Home	94,885	11,471	272
Egypt	13,629	2,481	24
The Colonies	22,178	510	6
India	62,705	9,839	306
Total Abroad	98,512	12,830	330
General Total	193,397	24,301	602

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom ; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1883, as well as former years, contained votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the army reserve force.

The following is the official return of the number of men in the regimental establishments of the various forces, with the effectives, for the beginning of 1883 :—

	Establishments all ranks, 1883–84	Numbers by latest Returns
Regular Forces at Home and in Colonies	127,611	126,850
Army Reserve, 1st Class	33,500	19,687
„ „ 2nd „	9,000	9,693
Militia	142,874	117,823
Yeomanry	14,404	11,267
Volunteers	247,921	207,336
Total Home and Colonial	575,310	492,656
Regular Forces in Indian Establishments	61,641	62,779
Total	636,951	555,435

The police force in England and Wales was (in 1882) 33,173; in Scotland, 3,562; in Ireland, 14,772; total—51,507.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1883-84, was calculated at 18,291,776*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 2,685,076*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1884, at 15,606,700*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1883-84, with the corresponding sums of the financial year 1882-83:—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

	1882-83	1883-84
I. REGULAR FORCES:	£	£
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	4,162,000	4,121,300
Divine service	53,800	56,000
Administration of martial law	37,200	36,900
Medical establishment and services	300,800	311,000
II. AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES:		
Militia pay and allowances	492,000	520,000
Yeomanry cavalry	69,000	69,000
Volunteer corps	562,000	562,000
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force	229,500	278,000
III. COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES:		
Commissariat establishments and wages	394,300	421,900
Provisions, transport, and other services	2,966,000	3,117,000
Clothing establishments and supplies	734,000	784,000
Manufacture and repair of war stores	1,289,500	1,269,500
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS		
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad	715,700	739,400

	1882–83	1883–84
	£	£
V. Various Services:		
Military education	127,500	127,300
Miscellaneous services	36,400	34,000
Administration of the army	238,200	241,800
Total effective services	12,408,600	12,689,900
VI. Non-effective Services:		
Rewards for military service	26,700	22,800
Pay of general officers	95,000	80,000
Pay of reduced and retired officers	1,116,100	1,134,000
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	123,200	118,200
Pensions for wounds	15,500	16,000
In-pensions	33,800	32,900
Out-pensions	1,389,700	1,269,900
Superannuation allowances	197,700	195,000
Militia and volunteer corps	51,800	48,000
Total non-effective services	3,049,500	2,916,800
Recapitulation:		
Effective services	12,408,600	12,689,900
Non-effective services	3,049,500	2,916,800
Total effective and non-effective services	15,458,100	15,606,700

It will be seen that the estimates for 1883–84 showed a net increase of 148,600*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote. But in 1882–3 there was a supplementary estimate of 728,000*l.*, besides a sum of 900,000*l.* included for army services in the vote of credit.

Under various laws of army organisation, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into 13 military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 102 sub- or regimental districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade depôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, native of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1883:—

	English	Scottish	Irish
Non-commissioned officers and men .	128,548	14,520	36,302

There were besides 4,260 born in India and the colonies, 210 foreigners, and 1,678 not reported.

It appears from a report of the Director-General of Military Education, issued as a Parliamentary paper in 1874, that, on the 1st of January, 1874, out of regiments and corps amounting to 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write; whereas, from a report issued in the end of 1883 the number was only 6,051 out of 185,518 men, or 3 per cent. There exists compulsory education in the army, the rule laid down being that every recruit is obliged to attend school until he is in possession of a fourth class certificate of education.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1883–84, the sum provided for military education was 170,397*l.* (including the appropriation in aid), representing an increase of 332*l.* over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1883–84, the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 31,944*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 48,746*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled 'Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.' The Board consists of seven mem-

bers, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and six assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Second Naval Lord, Third Naval Lord (Controller of the Navy), Junior Naval Lord, Parliamentary Civil Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the seven Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of one Permanent Secretary, and a number of heads of departments, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, Director of Contracts, Director of Naval Construction, Director of Naval Ordnance, and the Directors of Victualling and Stores. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet and the Reserve Forces. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Parliamentary Civil Lord controls the civil establishments. The Third Naval Lord, or Controller of the Navy, and the Civil Lord, deal with questions affecting the matériel and armament of the fleet. The Parliamentary and Financial Secretary is answerable for purchases of stores, and all questions in which expenditure of any kind is involved. He represents the Admiralty in the House of Commons when the First Lord is a Peer.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1883, the ordinary expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1884, will be 11,582,758*l.*; but deducting from this the appropriations in and from sale of old stores and extra receipts, the net amounted estimate was 10,757,000*l.*, being an increase on the vote for 1882–3 of 273,099*l.*, reduced, however,

by certain allowances to 129,567*l.* But the estimates for 1882–3 were increased by supplementary estimate of 350,000*l.*, and the sum of 1,400,000*l.* included for navy services in the vote of credit connected with the operations in Egypt. The following is an abstract of the estimates—exclusive of extraordinary expenditure, such as for the Egyptian war—for 1883–84 as compared with the votes for 1882–83 :—

Navy Estimates.	1882–3 £	1883–4 £
Wages to seamen and marines	2,631,498	2,633,300
Victuals and clothing for ditto	996,091	937,400
Admiralty office	181,089	182,300
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	195,416	195,800
Scientific branch	113,691	113,100
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad	1,447,258	1,556,400
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	70,787	71,000
Medical establishments at home and abroad	64,465	64,900
Marine divisions	22,016	22,300
Naval stores, and ships built by contract :		
Naval stores	1,122,500	1,062,500
Ships &c. built by contract	767,153	1,052,600
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	479,603	462,400
Medicines and medical stores	69,375	65,300
Martial law and charges	9,973	10,400
Miscellaneous services	118,936	119,600
Total for the effective service	8,289,851	8,549,300
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	873,688	864,800
Military pensions and allowances	866,127	876,900
Civil pensions and allowances	330,535	329,700
Total for the naval service	10,360,201	10,620,700
For the Service of other Departments of Government.		
Army department (conveyance of troops)	123,700	136,300
Grand total	10,483,901	10,757,000

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1883–84 was as follows :—

For the Fleet :			For the Coastguard :	
Officers and seamen	35,090		Afloat (included with fleet) and On shore, officers and men	4,000
Boys, including 2,350 for training	4,800			
		39,890	Indian Service :	
Marines, afloat	6,200		Officers and men	960
,, on shore	6,200			
		12,400		
Total		52,290	Grand Total	57,250

Included in the number of 35,090 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1883–84, were 17 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,506 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return, annexed to the navy estimates for 1883-84, giving a comparative statement of the number of steam-ships and sailing vessels—classified under the two heads of sea-going steamers, and reserve steamers and sailing vessels—afloat and in commission on the 1st Nov. 1881, and on the 1st Nov. 1882:—

Class	Nov. 1, 1881		Total 1881	Nov. 1, 1882		Total 1882
	Sailing	Steam		Sailing	Steam	
Sea-going:—						
Armour-plated — Battle Ships — 1st class	—	5	14	—	6	18
Armour-plated — Battle Ships — 2nd "	—	6		—	7	
Armour-plated — Cruisers — 1st "	—	3		—	3	
Armour-plated — Cruisers — 2nd "	—	—		—	—	
Armour-plated — Special Ships	—	—		—	2	
Frigates and Corvettes — 1st class	—	1	27	—	—	23
Frigates and Corvettes — 2nd "	—	—		—	—	
Frigates and Corvettes — 3rd "	—	3		—	2	
Frigates and Corvettes — 4th "	—	23		—	21	
Sloops and small Vessels	6	62	68	6	67	73
Total effective for General Service	6	103	109	6	108	114
First Reserve Ships — Armour-plated	—	9	9	—	9	9
First Reserve Ships — Others	—	—		—	—	
Gunnery and Training Ships	9	—	48	9	—	50
Stationary, Receiving, and Depôt Ships (including Royal Yachts)	12	6		12	6	
Surveying Vessels	2	4		2	5	
Troop Ships	—	5		—	6	
Store Ships	—	1		—	1	
Drill Ships	9	—		9	—	
Tenders	11	35	75	11	34	73
" (late Coast Guard Cruisers)	23	6		23	5	
Total Fleet (including Tenders)	72	169	241	72	174	246

The following is a tabulated list of the efficient ironclads, and of the ironclads still on the stocks, divided into five classes, according to strength of armour and armament, and mode of construction. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour; secondly, the number and weight of guns:

thirdly, the indicated horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement (total weight) in tons. Those iron-clads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1883 :—

Names of Armoured Ships	Armour thickness; inches	Guns		Indicated horse power.	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First Class:					
Turret Ships—					
Inflexible	16 to 24	4	80-ton	8,000	11,800
Dreadnought	12 to 14	4	38-ton	8,200	10,820
Devastation	10 to 14	4	35-ton	6,650	9,330
Thunderer	10 to 14	4	35 and 38-ton	6,270	9,330
*Colossus	14 to 18 steel-faced	8	4, 43-ton; 4, 4-ton	6,000	9,150
*Edinburgh		8		6,000	9,150
Barbette Ships—					
*Collingwood	14 to 18 steel-faced	10	4, 43-ton; 6, 4-ton	7,000	9,150
*Rodney		10		7,300	9,600
*Howe		10		7,300	9,600
*Camperdown		10	4, 60-ton; 6, 4-ton	7,500	10,000
*Benbow		10		7,500	10,000
*Anson		12	2, 100-ton; 10, 4-ton	7,500	10,000
Second Class:					
Agamemnon	14 to 18	6	4, 38-ton; 2, 4-ton	6,000	8,500
Ajax		6		6,000	8,500
Conqueror	11 to 12 steel-faced	6	2, 43-ton; 4, 4-ton	4,500	6,200
*New Conqueror					
Rupert	9 to 12	4	2, 18-ton; 2, 3½-ton	4,630	5,440
Hotspur	8 to 11	4	2, 25-ton; 2, 3½-ton	3,060	4,010
Belleisle	10 to 12	4	25-ton	3,200	4,870
Orion	10 to 12	4		4,040	4,870
Glatton	10 to 12	2	25-ton		
Polyphemus	3 (steel)	machine guns only		5,500	2,640
Third Class:					
Superb	7 to 12	16	18-ton	6,580	9,170
Neptune	9 to 12	6	4, 38-ton; 2, 12-ton	8,000	9,310
Monarch	6 to 10	7	4, 25-ton; 2, 12-ton	7,840	8,320
Hercules	6 to 9	14	8, 18-ton; 6, 12-ton and 6½-ton	6,750	8,680
Sultan	6 to 9	12	8, 18-ton; 4, 12-ton	7,720	9,290
Alexandra	6 to 12	12	2, 25-ton; 10, 18-ton	8,610	9,490
Téméraire	8 to 11	8	4, 25-ton; 4, 18-ton	7,520	8,540
Nelson	6 to 9	12	4, 18-ton; 8, 12-ton	6,640	7,630
Northampton	6 to 9	12		6,070	7,630
Shannon	6 to 9	9	2, 18-ton; 7, 12-ton	3,370	5,390
Bellerophon	6	15	10, 12-ton; 5, 6½-ton	6,520	7,550
Penelope	5 to 6	11	8, 9-ton; 3, 40-prs.	4,470	4,700
*Impérieuse	8 to 10 steel-faced	10	4, 18-ton; 6, 4-ton	8,000	7,390
*Warspite		10		8,000	7,390
Audacious	6 to 8	14	10, 12-ton; 4, 64-prs.	4,830	6,010
Invincible	6 to 8	14		4,830	6,010
Iron Duke	6 to 8	14		4,270	6,010
Swiftsure	6 to 8	14		4,910	6,910
Triumph	6 to 8	14		5,110	6,640

Names of Armoured Ships	Armour thickness; inches	Guns		Indicated horse power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight, &c.		
FOURTH CLASS:					
Cyclops	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,660	3,480
Gorgon	6 to 10	4		1,670	3,480
Hecate	6 to 10	4		1,750	3,480
Hydra	6 to 10	4		1,470	3,480
FOURTH CLASS cont.:					
Prince Albert	4½ to 10	4	12-ton	2,130	3,880
Scorpion	4½ to 5	4	12-ton	1,450	2,750
Wivern	4½ to 5	4	12-ton	1,450	2,750
Vixen	4½	4	6½-ton	740	1,230
Viper	4½	4	6½-ton	700	1,230
Waterwitch	4½	4	6½-ton	780	1,280
FIFTH CLASS:					
Warrior	4½	32	4, 9-ton; 28, 6½-ton	5,270	9,210
Black Prince	4½	28	4, 9-ton; 24, 6½-ton	5,770	9,210
Achilles	4½	16	14, 9-ton; 2, 6½-ton	5,720	9,820
Minotaur	5½	17	12-ton	6,700	10,690
Agincourt	5½	17	12-ton	6,870	10,690
Northumberland	5½	27	7, 12-ton; 20, 9-ton	6,560	10,780
Hector	4½	18	2, 9-ton; 16, 6½-ton	3,260	6,710
Valiant	4½	18		3,350	6,710
Defence	4½	16	2, 9-ton; 14, 6½-ton	2,540	6,270
Resistance	4½	16		2,430	6,270
Lord Warden	4½ to 5½			6,700	7,840
Repulse	6	12	9-ton	3,350	6,190

The following is a succinct description of the most notable ironclads, under their divisions, as in the preceding tabular list, into five classes:—

First class—Twelve turret-ships and barbette ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad. The requirements aimed at in the construction of this class of ironclads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The principal war-ship of this class, the Inflexible, built at Portsmouth dockyard, and completed in 1881, is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight of armour 3,275 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these

extramural portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float the citadel, described by the designer as 'a rectangular armoured castle.' The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left—unlike all other double turret ships, where both stand in a line—each holding two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,700 lb. shot, with a charge of 450 lbs. powder. The Inflexible has a light auxiliary sail equipment carried on two iron masts, 96 feet and 83 feet high, with brig-rigged sails about 18,000 square feet in area. The three next war-ships of the first class, the Dreadnought, the Devastation, and the Thunderer, are mastless, and dependent, therefore, solely on steam-power. Their speed, like that of the Inflexible, averages thirteen to fourteen knots an hour; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,200 to 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water. The last two of the six turret-ships of the first class, the Colossus and the Edinburgh, were nearly complete at the end of 1883. They differ from the preceding ones in being built entirely of steel, instead of iron. They are sister-ships, 325 feet in length, and 68 feet in extreme breadth. Like the Inflexible, both have a central armoured citadel, about one-third the length of the ship, rising high out of the water; and two submerged ends on which are raised unarmoured structures, which complete the form of the vessel and provide space for her crew of 400 officers and men, stores, and fuel, besides providing these portions of the ship with the necessary stability. The turrets are placed *en échelon*, so as to command a fore-and-aft fire from all the guns. The six barbette ships in this class (on the stocks at the end of 1883) resemble the Colossus in form under water, but are more heavily armed and have higher speeds. They have no sail equipment.

Second class—Ten ships constructed for ocean warfare, but inferior in power to those of the first class. The Agamemnon and Ajax, exact imitations of the Inflexible, were practically completed at the end of 1882. The Belleisle and the Orion were purchased in March 1878 by the British Government, having been constructed in the Thames, by order of Turkey. In this class are also five rams, the Glatton, the Conqueror, the Rupert, and the Hotspur, and a sister ship just commenced (Dec. 1883) at Chatham. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, but in the Glatton, the Rupert, and the Hotspur, the ramming power is made the principal object; and this is true also of the Conqueror,

which is more heavily armed and armoured than her predecessors. The ram, in these ironclads, has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern. The last, the Polyphemus, constructed at Chatham dockyard, is intended to represent an entirely new type of ship for aggressive naval warfare. The Polyphemus may be described as simply a steel tube, deeply immersed, the convex deck rising but 4 feet 6 inches above the water line. She carries no masts and sails, nor any heavy guns, her whole power being concentrated in a powerful ram bow, 12 feet long, and, under it, a large 'torpedo port,' which will enable Whitehead torpedoes to be ejected right ahead of the ship. There are also two 'torpedo ports' on each side amidships, from which they will be ejected on the broadsides. The Polyphemus was commenced in Sept. 1878, and was dispatched on her preliminary cruise in the autumn of 1882; she is now (Dec. 1883) undergoing extensive alterations in boilers and torpedo apparatus. None of these ships have more than a very light auxiliary rig, and most of them have no sails.

Third class—A number of rigged ships for cruising, foremost among them the Monarch, the Hercules, the Sultan, the Alexandra, the Superb (purchased from the Turks), and the Neptune (purchased from the Brazilians in 1878), the Téméraire, the Nelson, the Northampton, and the Shannon. The Neptune and Monarch are the only rigged turret-ships of the ironclad navy. The Monarch, launched in 1869, has 8-inch armour only at the water-line, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. The Neptune is larger, more heavily armed, and better protected than the Monarch. The Impérieuse and Warspite (unfinished at the end of 1883) are swift armoured cruisers, with barbette armaments. Both the Hercules and the Sultan, completed in 1870, carry 9-inch armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the Alexandra, launched in 1875; the Téméraire, which embodies in its construction both the barbette and broadside principle; the twin ships Nelson and Northampton, built at Glasgow; and the Shannon, all launched in 1876. A subdivision of this class is formed by the Bellerophon, the Audacious, the Invincible, the Iron Duke, the Swiftsure, and the Triumph. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Fourth class—A group of ships, only fitted for coast or harbour defence. The four mastless turret ships, the Cyclops, the Gorgon, the Hecate, and the Hydra, were built during the years 1870 and 1871.

Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from eight to nine inches. This breastwork protects the engines and machinery for working the turrets, which are built at either end. The remaining vessels in this class are of earlier date or smaller size than the Cyclops and her sisters. They are chiefly useful for harbour defence.

Fifth class—A number of partly antiquated rigged ships for cruising: the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Minotaur, the Achilles, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, and the Lord Warden, in the first list, and the Hector, the Valiant, the Defence, and the Resistance in the second. The vessels of the first list vary greatly in size, but their armament, strength, and speed are very similar. All are of considerable speed, varying from 14 to 15 knots an hour; nevertheless their great length and consequent 'unhandiness,' together with limited fighting power, render them unfit for anything beyond the protection, or destruction, of mercantile fleets. Next in rank to the Warrior and Minotaur, of lesser power as well as speed, stands the Lord Warden, wooden ship. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old ironclads, Hector, Valiant, Defence, and Resistance, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863. The Lord Warden and Repulse are the only two wood-built ironclads still on active service.

The ironclads not included in the preceding list are the Abyssinia and the Magdala, stationed permanently at Bombay, and the Cerberus, stationed at Melbourne; for vessels for the defence of the Australian colonies, see under AUSTRALASIA. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. They form part of Her Majesty's navy for the defence of the colonies.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are three iron-built frigates, the Shah, the Inconstant, and the Raleigh. The Shah, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 horse-power, carrying 26 guns —two 12-ton, sixteen $6\frac{1}{2}$-ton, and eight 64-pounders—was formerly the swiftest vessel in the navy. The Iris and Mercury, steel dispatch vessels, have, however, attained still higher speeds, exceeding $18\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour. Protected vessels of similar form and high speed are now (1883) in process of construction. Four of these, known as the Leander class, have $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch steel decks over machinery, boilers, and magazines; and two others are more strongly protected.

Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the last census, taken April 4, 1881 :—

Divisions	Land-area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total population on April 4, 1881
England	50,823	11,961,842	12,652,084	24,613,926
Wales	7,363	678,060	682,453	1,360,513
Scotland	29,820	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573
Ireland	32,531	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836
Isle of Man	220	25,760	27,798	53,558
Channel Islands	75	40,321	47,381	87,702
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	—	215,374	—	215,374
Total, United Kingdom	120,832	17,254,109	17,987,373	35,241,482

The following table gives the ascertained number of the various divisions of the United Kingdom at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1881 :—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871
England	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377
Isle of Man	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Channel Islands	76,065	90,739	90,978	90,596
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080
Total, United Kingdom	27,057,923	27,745,949	29,321,288	31,845,379

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1831 to 1881 :—

Divisions	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	53·6	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8
Wales	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8
Scotland	9·7	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6
Ireland	31·8	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	1·1	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7

The total Celtic-speaking population in the United Kingdom in 1881 was 2,067,359; of these 950,000, or about 70 per cent. of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire, speak Cymric, of whom about a third speak Cymric only (according to un-official estimates, probably too high); 231,594, or 6·20 per cent. of the population of Scotland could speak Gaelic (most, if not all, being able also to speak English); and 885,765, or 18·2 per cent. of the population of Ireland could speak Irish Gaelic (Erse). In Ireland in 1881, 64,167, or 1·24 per cent. of population, could speak Irish only; in 1871 the number was returned as 103,562, or 1·9 of the population. The figures for Scotland and Ireland are those of the census.

The soil of the United Kingdom is in fewer hands than that of any other country of Europe. A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876, stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows:—

	Number of owners below an acre	Number of owners above an acre	Total number of owners
England and Wales exclusive of London	703,289	269,547	972,836
Scotland	113,005	19,225	132,230
Ireland	36,114	32,614	68,758
Great Britain and Ireland	852,408	321,386	1,173,824

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,364 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis, and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, likewise all common and waste lands.

The following table gives an abstract of the same returns, showing the percentage of owners below an acre, the proportion of owners to population, and the proportion of owners to inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Percentage of owners below an acre	Proportion of owners to population	Proportion of owners to inhabited houses
England and Wales	72·3	1 in 20	1 in 4
Scotland	85·5	1 in 25	1 in 3
Ireland	52·6	1 in 79	1 in 14
Great Britain and Ireland	72·6	1 in 24	1 in 4

In the subjoined table an abstract is given, after the same returns,

of the average estimated rental per acre, the average extent of land held by each owner, and the average estimated rental of each owner in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Average estimated rental per acre	Average extent of land held by each owner	Average estimated rental of each owner
	£ s. d.	ac. r. p.	£ s. d.
England and Wales . .	3 0 2	33 3 30	102 3 0
Scotland	0 19 9	143 1 6	141 8 0
Ireland	0 13 4	293 0 32	195 3 0
Great Britain and Ireland	1 16 5	61 1 30	112 0 0

It is officially admitted that these returns cannot be altogether relied on, and have to be looked upon in general as understatements, seeing that the machinery by which they were obtained—namely, the valuation lists of parishes—was in many cases extremely defective. Still the figures must be held of considerable value as indicating approximately, and in the absence of all other information, the ownership and division of the soil of the United Kingdom.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1874	32,426,369	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,314,844
1875	32,749,167	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,309,494
1876	33,093,439	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,321,618
1877	33,446,930	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,338,906
1878	33,799,386	24,854,397	3,593,929	5,351,060
1879	34,155,126	25,165,336	3,627,453	5,362,337
1880	34,468,552	25,480,161	3,661,292	5,327,099
1881	34,929,679	26,055,406	3,744,323	5,129,950
1882	35,289,950	26,406,820	3,785,400	5,097,730
1883	35,631,290	26,762,974	3,825,744	5,042,572

The total population of the United Kingdom, as shown in the table on p. 246, consisted on the 4th of April 1881, of 35,241,482 persons. This was an increase of 3,396,103 upon the enumeration of 1871, and was equivalent to an average daily addition of 930 persons to the community throughout the decade, the daily increase in the preceding decade having been 705.

The decennial rate of increase was 10·75 per cent., which was considerably higher than the rate in any of the three preceding decades, in which it had been successively 2·5, 5·7, and 8·6. This gradual rise in the rate of increase in each successive decade since 1841–51 was due in the main, though not entirely, to the fact that the decrease of the population of Ireland, which in 1841–51 was at the rate of 19·8 per cent., has become less and less in each succeeding decennium. If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform. It will be seen that the population of Ireland, after increasing considerably from 1875 to 1879, has during the last three years decreased to the extent of 274,500, or at the rate of 5 per cent. for the three years.

Subjoined is a more detailed statistical account of the population of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,186 square miles, or 37,239,351 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1881, according to the census, 25,974,439 inhabitants, or 446 individuals per square mile. In 1871 the density was 390 per square mile; in 1861, 345; in 1851, 308; and in 1801, 153. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the nine enumerations, 1801 to 1881:—

Date of Enumeration	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th . .	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536
1811, May 27th . .	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256
1821, May 28th . .	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236
1831, May 29th . .	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797
1841, June 7th . .	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148
1851, March 31st . .	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609
1861, April 8th . .	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871, April 3rd . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266
1881, April 4th . .	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1881:—

Counties, or Shires	Area in statute acres	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
England.				
Bedford	294,983	70,354	79,119	149,473
Berks	462,210	108,431	109,932	218,363
Buckingham	477,151	86,840	89,483	176,323
Cambridge	524,935	91,277	94,317	185,594
Chester	657,123	311,188	332,849	644,037
Cornwall	863,665	155,115	175,571	330,686
Cumberland	970,161	124,746	125,901	250,647
Derby	658,624	232,504	229,410	461,914
Devon	1,655,208	285,340	318,255	603,595
Dorset	627,265	93,736	97,292	191,028
Durham	647,592	443,973	423,285	867,258
Essex	987,032	288,180	288,254	576,434
Gloucester	783,699	269,470	302,963	572,433
Hampshire	1,037,764	293,050	300,420	593,470
Hereford	532,918	59,809	61,253	121,062
Hertford	405,141	98,792	104,277	203,069
Huntingdon	229,515	29,195	30,296	59,491
Kent	995,392	478,653	499,053	977,706
Lancashire	1,208,154	1,669,864	1,784,577	3,454,441
Leicester	511,907	155,881	165,377	321,258
Lincoln	1,767,879	235,219	234,700	469,919
Middlesex	181,317	1,367,692	1,552,793	2,920,485
Monmouth	370,350	108,262	103,005	211,267
Norfolk	1,356,173	215,266	229,483	444,749
Northampton	629,912	135,662	136,893	272,555
Northumberland	1,290,312	215,882	218,204	434,086
Nottingham	527,752	190,778	201,037	391,815
Oxford	483,621	88,025	91,534	179,559
Rutland	94,889	10,764	10,670	21,434
Shropshire	844,565	124,157	123,857	248,014
Somerset	1,049,812	220,582	248,527	469,109
Stafford	748,433	492,009	489,004	981,013
Suffolk	944,060	174,606	182,287	356,893
Surrey	485,129	683,228	753,671	1,436,899
Sussex	933,269	232,331	258,174	490,505
Warwick	566,271	357,146	380,193	737,339
Westmoreland	500,906	31,515	32,676	64,191
Wiltshire	866,677	128,114	130,851	258,965
Worcester	472,453	184,205	196,078	380,283
York (*East Riding*)	750,828	156,929	158,531	315,460
„ (*City*)	1,979	23,957	25,573	49,530
„ (*North Riding*)	1,361,664	174,897	171,363	346,260
„ (*West Riding*)	1,768,380	1,064,218	1,111,096	2,175,314
Wales.				
Anglesey	193,511	25,103	26,313	51,416
Brecon	460,158	28,861	28,885	57,746
Cardigan	443,387	31,575	38,695	70,270
Carmarthen	594,405	59,709	65,155	124,864

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Wales—continued.				
Carnarvon . . .	369,477	58,735	60,614	119,349
Denbigh . . .	425,038	56,428	55,312	111,740
Flint	,161,807	40,409	40,178	80,587
Glamorgan . .	516,959	262,579	248,854	511,433
Merioneth . . .	384,717	26,269	25,769	52,038
Montgomery . .	495,089	33,004	32,714	65,718
Pembroke . . .	391,181	43,449	48,375	91,824
Radnor . . .	276,552	11,939	11,589	23,528
Total of England .	32,527,070	11,961,842	12,652,084	24,613,926
Total of Wales .	4,712,281	678,060	682,453	1,360,513
Total of England and Wales	37,239,351	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1881 was 4,831,519, and uninhabited, 386,676; building, 46,414; against 4,259,117 inhabited; 261,345 uninhabited; building, 37,803 in 1871.

More than one-fourth of the total urban population, and more than one-sixth of the total population of England and Wales is concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General in the census returns of 1881, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of both censuses in 1871 and in 1881:—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent.	
	1871	1881	1871–81	1861–81
Central Area . . .	952,880	878,556	− 7·8	−13·1
Rest of 'Inner Ring' .	2,301,380	2,937,927	+27 6	+63·9
Total of London Proper .	3,254,260	3,816,483	+17·3	+36·1
'Outer Ring' . . .	631,381	950,178	+50·5	+126·9
'Greater London	3,885,641	4,766,661	+22·7	+47·9

The night population of the City of London proper, within the municipal and parliamentary limits, was only 50,652, on the night of April 4, 1881; in 1871, it was 74,897. The day population at the date of the last census was 261,061.

The following is the division of the population according to occupation:—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class . . .	450,955	196,120	647,075
Domestic „ . . .	258,508	1,545,302	1,803,810
Commercial „ . . .	960,661	19,467	980,128
Agricultural „ . . .	1,318,344	64,840	1,383,184
Industrial „ . . .	4,975,178	1,578,189	6,373,367
Indefinite and non-productive class	4,856,256	9,930,619	14,786,875
Total . . .	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

Twenty-eight cities and towns have been selected for the publication of the rates of mortality. Those comprised, in 1881, a total population of 9,310,933, being more than a third of the entire population of England and Wales. The increase of population in the decennial period from 1871 to 1881 amounted to 16·9 per cent. The population of these twenty-eight cities and towns (municipal boroughs) was as follows in 1881 and 1883.

Cities and Towns	Population 1881	Increase per Cent. 1871–81	Popu'ation middle 1883
London (registration dist.) . .	3,816,483	17·3	3,955,814
Liverpool	552,508	12·1	566,753
Birmingham	400,774	16·6	414,146
Manchester	341,414	2·7	339,252
Leeds	309,119	19·3	321,611
Sheffield	284,508	18·5	295,497
Bristol	206,874	13·1	212,779
Bradford	183,032	22·0	204,807
Nottingham	186,575	115·0	199,349
Salford	176,235	41·2	190,465
Hull	154,240	26·5	176,296
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	145,359	13·1	149,464
Portsmouth	127,989	12·7	131,478
Leicester	122,376	28·5	129,483
Sunderland	116,542	18·3	121,117
Oldham	111,343	24·0	119,071
Brighton	107,546	17·5	111,262
Blackburn	104,014	36·0	108,460
Bolton	105,414	27·0	107,862
Preston	96,537	10·0	98,564
Cardiff	82,761	114·7	90,003
Norwich	87,842	9·3	89,612
Birkenhead	84,006	27·3	88,700
Derby	81,168	32·0	85,574
Huddersfield	81,841	17·2	84,701
Wolverhampton	75,766	10·9	77,557
Halifax	73,630	12·4	75,591
Plymouth	73,794	9	74,977

The town population in 1871 was 12,910,647, and in 1881, 15,445,296; the rural population in 1871 was 9,801,619, and in 1881, 10,529,143. The rate of increase of the former during the decade was 19·63 per cent., and of the latter only 7·42 per cent.

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the ten years from 1873 to 1882, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1873	23,356,414	829,778	492,520	205,615
1874	23,648,609	854,956	526,632	202,010
1875	23,944,459	850,187	546,317	201,212
1876	24,244,010	887,968	510,315	201,874
1877	24,547,309	888,200	500,496	194,352
1878	24,854,397	891,908	539,874	190,054
1879	25,165,336	882,866	526,255	182,082
1880	25,480,161	881,620	528,056	191,965
1881	26,055,406	883,518	491,813	197,080
1882	26,406,820	888,940	516,783	203,905

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1882 was 4·9 per cent.; the minimum being 3·5 per cent. in Essex, and the maximum 8·4 in Westmoreland.

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,810 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, was as follows, on the 1st January, for the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1874 . .	647	114,324	714,957	829,281
1875 . .	647	115,209	700,378	815,587
1876 . .	649	97,065	652,528	749,593
1877 . .	650	92,806	635,544	728,350
1878 . .	649	97,927	644,776	742,703
1879 . .	649	118,933	681,493	800,426
1880 . .	649	126,228	711,712	837,940
1881 . .	647	111,169	691,957	803,126
1882 . .	647	106,280	691,334	797,614
1883 . .	647	105,357	693,939	799,296

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1873 . .	11,490	3,403	14,893	11,089
1874 . .	11,912	3,283	15,195	11,509
1875 . .	11,662	3,052	14,714	10,954
1876 . .	12,711	3,367	16,078	12,195
1877 . .	12,536	3,354	15,890	11,942
1878 . .	13,104	3,268	16,372	12,473
1879 . .	13,130	3,258	16,388	12,525
1880 . .	11,943	2,827	14,770	11,214
1881 . .	12,058	2,728	14,786	11,353
1882 . .	12,430	2,830	15,260	11,699

In 1842, the number of criminal offenders committed for trial was 31,309, and of those convicted 22,733, and the number continued increasing till 1854. Subsequently there was a decrease both in the number of persons committed for trial and convicted, attributed in part to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorised Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners. The number convicted in 1868 was 15,033; during the last ten years the number has kept on the average at 11,500.

2. *Scotland.*

Scotland has an area of 29,820 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1881, of 3,735,573 souls, giving 125 inhabitants to the square mile. More than three-fourths of the surface of the country is sterile, consisting of mountains, morasses, and other waste lands. Out of the total, computed at 19,084,659 acres, only 5,613,310 acres were cultivated in 1882.

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census of 1881, the numbers of population excluding the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 4th of April, 1881 :—

Divisions and civil counties	Area in Statute acres	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1. Northern:—				
Shetland	352,876	12,656	17,049	29,705
Orkney	240,476	14,982	17,062	32,044
Caithness	438,878	18,391	20,474	38,865
Sutherland	1,297,846	11,219	12,151	23,370
2. North-Western:—				
Ross and Cromarty	2,003,065	37,027	41,520	78,547
Inverness	2,616,498	43,852	46,602	90,454
3. North-Eastern:—				
Nairn	114,400	4,979	5,476	10,455
Elgin	304,606	20,725	23,063	43,788
Banff	410,110	29,789	32,947	62,736
Aberdeen	1,251,451	128,097	139,893	267,990
Kincardine	245,346	16,978	17,486	34,464
4. East-Midland:—				
Forfar	560,087	120,091	146,269	266,360
Perth	1,617,808	61,552	67,455	129,007
Fife	314,952	80,893	91,038	171,931
Kinross	46,485	3,112	3,585	6,697
Clackmannan	30,477	12,214	13,466	25,680
5. West-Midland:—				
Stirling	286,338	56,147	56,296	112,443
Dumbarton	154,542	37,312	38,021	75,333
Argyll	2,056,400	37,895	38,573	76,468
Bute	139,440	8,100	9,557	17,657
6. South-Western:—				
Renfrew	156 785	126,743	136,631	263,374
Ayr	722,229	106,819	110,700	217,519
Lanark	564,284	449,297	455,115	904,412
7. South-Eastern:—				
Linlithgow	76,806	22,746	20,764	43,510
Edinburgh	231,724	183,915	205,249	389,164
Haddington	173,298	18,806	19,696	38,502
Berwick	294,805	16,943	18,449	35,392
Peebles	226,899	6,626	7,196	13,822
Selkirk	164,545	12,159	13,405	25,564
8. Southern:—				
Roxburgh	425,657	25,436	28,006	53,442
Dumfries	680,217	36,024	40,116	76,140
Kirkcudbright	574,587	19,807	22,320	42,127
Wigtown	310,742	18,143	20,468	38,611
Total Scotland	19,084,659	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1881 was 739,005; uninhabited, 59,697; building, 4,990.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the increase between each census, and the percentage of increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennial increase
March 10, 1801 . .	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811 . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
April 3, 1871 . .	3,360,018	297,724	9·80
April 4, 1881 . .	3,735,573	375,565	1·18

The following table shows the occupations of the people according to the census of 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class . . .	65,499	30,604	96,103
Domestic „ . . .	25,292	151,273	176,565
Commercial „ . . .	126,743	5,383	132,126
Agricultural „ . . .	215,215	54,322	269,537
Industrial „ . . .	675,964	256,689	932,653
Unoccupied and non-productive class	690,702	1,437,827	2,128,589
Total . . .	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573

The population of the eight principal towns of Scotland was as follows in 1881:—

Towns	Population 1881	Increase per cent. 1871–81	Towns	Population 1881	Increase per cent. 1871–81
Glasgow . .	674,095	41·25	Greenock . .	66,704	16·79
Edinburgh .	236,002	20	Leith . . .	59,485	34·34
Dundee . .	140,239	17·8	Paisley . .	55,638	15·29
Aberdeen . .	105,189	19·36	Perth . . .	28,780	12·5

The total represented more than a third of the population of Scotland. In 1871 the total town and village population was 2,338,697, and the rural population 1,021,321; in 1881 the former was 2,754,736, showing an increase of 416,039, or 17·7 per cent., while the latter was 980,837, showing a decrease of 40,484, or 3·96 per cent.

In the returns of the 'Modern Domesday Book' of 1875–76 the number of landowners possessing more than an acre is given at 19,225, and of those possessing less than an acre at 113,005. (See pp. 247–48.)

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Estimated Population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1873	3,430,923	119,738	76,857	26,730
1874	3,462,916	123,795	80,676	26,247
1875	3,495,214	123,693	81,785	25,921
1876	3,527,811	126,749	74,122	26,563
1877	3,560,715	126,824	73,946	25,790
1878	3,593,929	126,707	76,775	24,333
1879	3,627,453	125,736	73,329	23,462
1880	3,661,292	124,652	75,795	24,489
1881	3,744,323	126,214	72,301	25,948
1882	3,785,400	126,182	72,966	26,574

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1882 was 8·4 per cent., the rate varying from 4·5 per cent. in Shetland to 16·7 per cent. in Banffshire.

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland during the ten years from 1873 to 1882, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1873	886	71,537	40,459	111,996
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105.895
1875	886	65,661	35,930	101,591
1876	886	63,362	35,235	98,597
1877	886	62,058	34,346	96,404
1878	887	61,156	33,515	94,671
1879	886	62,315	35,361	97,676
1880	886	63,009	35,599	98,608
1881	886	62,191	35,596	97,787
1882	886	61,149	33,932	95,081

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882, was as follows:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1873	2,118	637	2,755	2,110
1874	2,279	601	2,880	2,231
1875	2,285	587	2,872	2,205
1876	2,103	600	2,703	2,039
1877	2,179	505	2,684	2,009
1878	2,373	549	2,922	2,273
1879	2,185	514	2,699	2,090
1880	2,097	486	2,583	2,046
1881	1,982	462	2,444	1,832
1882	2,048	422	2,470	1,944

It will be seen from the above tables that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a considerable diminution of crime, and a slight decrease of pauperism, in Scotland during the decennial period.

3. *Ireland.*

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1881, by 5,174,836 souls. This gives a density of population of a little less than 160 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent. The decline during the decennial period 1851 to 1861 was 8·10 per cent.; during the period from 1861 to 1871 it was 6·83 per cent.; while, finally, during the last decennial period, from 1871 to 1881, it amounted to 4·4 per cent. The subjoined table gives the results of the enumerations of April 3, 1871, and of April 3, 1881, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1871 and 1881:—

Provinces	1871	1881	Decrease between 1871 and 1881	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . .	1,339,451	1,278,989	60,462	4·5
Munster . .	1,393,485	1,331,115	62,370	4·48
Ulster . .	1,833,228	1,743,075	90,153	4·9
Connaught .	846,213	821,657	24,556	2.9
Total of Ireland	5,412,377	5,174,836	237,541	4·4

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Provinces and counties	Population			
	Area in Statute Acres	Males	Females	Total
Province of Leinster.				
Carlow County . .	221,344	23,078	23,490	46,568
Dublin „ . .	226,895	197,740	221,170	418,910
Kildare „ . .	418,496	40,701	35,103	75,804
Kilkenny „ .	509,732	48,971	50,560	99,531
King's „ . .	493,985	37,106	35,746	72,852
Longford „ . .	269,409	30,770	30,239	61,009
Louth Co., and Co. of the Town of Drogheda	202,123	37,989	39,695	77,684
Meath County . .	579,861	44,315	43,154	87,469
Queen's „ . .	424,854	36,861	36,263	73,124
Westmeath „ . .	453,453	36,478	35,320	71,798
Wexford „ . .	576,588	60,928	62,926	123,854
Wicklow „ . .	500,178	35,101	35,285	70,386
Total of Leinster	4,876,918	630,038	648,951	1,278,989
Province of Munster.				
Clare County . .	827,994	71,058	70,399	141,457
Cork „ . .	1,849,686	246,044	249,563	495,607
Kerry „ . .	1,185,918	101,208	99,831	201,039
Limerick County . .	680,842	88,311	92,321	180,632
Tipperary „ . .	1,061,731	98,755	100,857	199,612
Waterford „	461,552	54,618	58,150	112,768
Total of Munster .	6,067,723	659,994	671,121	1,331,115
Province of Ulster.				
Antrim County . .	762,080	196,774	225,169	421,943
Armagh „ . .	328,086	77,683	85,494	163,177
Cavan „ . .	477,399	64,637	64,839	129,476
Donegal „ . .	1,197,154	100,671	105,364	206,035
Down „ . .	612,399	128,562	143,545	272,107
Fermanagh „ . .	457,369	42,060	42,819	84,879
Londonderry County .	522,315	79,294	85,697	164,991
Monaghan „ .	319,741	50,077	52,671	102,748
Tyrone „ .	806,658	96,466	101,253	197,719
Total of Ulster .	5,483,201	836,224	906,851	1,743,075
Province of Connaught.				
Galway County . .	1,569,505	120,609	121,396	242,005
Leitrim „ . .	392,363	45,190	45,182	90,372
Mayo „ . .	1,360,731	119,421	125,791	245,212
Roscommon County .	607,691	66,657	65,833	132,490
Sligo „ .	461,796	55,144	56,434	111,578
Total of Connaught.	4,392,086	407,021	414,636	821,657
Total of Ireland .	20,819,928	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1881 was 914,108, against 961,380 in 1871, and 995,156 in 1861, the

decrease amounting to 6½ per cent. in the decennial period 1871–81. Of uninhabited houses, there were 31,530 at the census of 1871, and 58,257 in 1881, representing an increase of 84·76 per cent. in uninhabited houses; in 1871 there were 2,170 houses building, in 1881 only 1,710.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class . . .	136,489	62,195	198,684
Domestic ,, . . .	34,068	392,093	426,161
Commercial ,, . . .	70,751	1,494	72,245
Agricultural ,, . . .	902,010	95,946	997,956
Industrial ,, . . .	428,578	262,931	691,509
Indefinite and non-productive .	961,381	1,826,900	2,788,281
Total . . .	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836

Of the total population 2,386,555 were of specified occupations and conditions.

In Ireland, in 1881, there were only three cities with over 50,000 inhabitants, viz., Dublin, with 249,602, but 349,648 within the metropolitan police district (336,600 in 1871); Belfast, 208,122; Cork, 80,124; Limerick had 38,562 inhabitants; Londonderry, 29,162; Waterford, 22,457.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1873	5,337,261	144,377	97,537	26,270
1874	5,314,844	141,288	91,961	24,481
1875	5,309,494	138,320	98,114	24,037
1876	5,321,618	140,469	92,324	26,388
1877	5,338,906	139,659	93,543	24,722
1878	5,351,060	134,117	99,629	25,284
1879	5,362,337	135,328	105,089	23,254
1880	5,327,099	128,086	102,906	20,363
1881	5,129,950	125,847	90,035	21,826
1882	5,097,730	122,715	88,737	22,058

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1882 was 2·7 per cent., the rate varying from 0·9 in Connaught to 4·3 in Ulster.

The total number of natives of Ireland who left the Irish ports from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1879, was 2,541,670, comprising 1,356,539 males and 1,185,131 females. Emigration from Ireland has gone on steadily increasing from 37,587 in 1876 to 95,517 in

1880, and 89,566 in 1882. In the decade from 1866 to 1875 the average annual number was 74,667, and in the preceding decade from 1856 to 1865 it was 88,272, while in the four preceding years, from 1852 to 1855, the numbers averaged 148,985 annually. The numbers fluctuated from 190,322 in 1852 to 37,587 in 1876. Of the emigrants in 1882, 65,962 went to the United States, 4,614 to Australia, and 7,268 to Canada; 10,656 went to Great Britain.

The number of separate holdings in Ireland was 527,676 in 1882, being 2,008 less than in the previous year. The number of holdings 'above one and not exceeding five acres' in Ireland diminished 78·9 per cent. between 1841 and 1882; and the total number of holdings 'above one acre' diminished from 691,202 in 1841 to 522,812 in 1882, showing a decrease of 24·4 per cent.

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf-and-dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883:—

Years January	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1874	49,193	29,857	79,050
1875	49,805	30,631	80,436
1876	46,214	31,078	77,292
1877	45,762	32,128	77,890
1878	49,365	35,500	84,865
1879	51,764	39,335	91,099
1880	57,455	42,735	100,190
1881	55,304	53,688	109,655
1882	53,731	58,358	112,829
1883	53,749	61,186	115,684

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1873 . .	3,724	820	4,454	2,542
1874 . .	3,293	837	4,130	2,367
1875 . .	3,392	856	4,248	2,484
1876 . .	3,395	751	4,146	2,344
1877 . .	3,112	758	3,870	2,303
1878 . .	3,424	759	4,183	2,293
1879 . .	3,573	790	4,363	2,207
1880 . .	3,936	780	4,716	2,383
1881 . .	4,557	754	5,311	2,698
1882 . .	3,578	723	4,301	2,255

It will be seen that there was no great increase during the ten years in the number of criminal offenders in Ireland, while there was a very marked increase in pauperism.

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows, at the census of April 4, 1881:—

Islands	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man .	140,985	9,425	25,760	27,798	53,558
Channel Islands:					
Jersey . .	28,717	8,969	23,485	28,960	52,445
Guernsey, &c.	19,605	5,803	16,836	18,421	35,257
Total .	189,307	24,197	66,081	75,179	141,260

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881:—

Islands	1851	1861	1871	1881
Isle of Man . . .	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,558
Jersey	57,020	55,613	56,627	52,445
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	29,806	29,850	30,685	32,631
Alderney	3,333	4,932	2,738	2,048
Sark and Brechon . .	580	583	546	578
Total . .	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260

It will be seen that since the census of 1871, there has been a decrease in the total population of the Islands.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835-39. Between 1815 and 1852 the total number of emigrants was 3,463,592; between 1853 and 1860 it was 1,582,475, of whom 1,312,683 were of British origin; between 1861 and 1870 it was 1,967,570, of whom 1,571,829 were of British origin; 1871–80, 2,228,396, of whom

1,678,919 were British; and the total from 1815 to 1882 has been 10,047,835. The total emigration between 1853–80 was 5,778,441; of this number 4,563,341 represented persons of British origin. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, continuing so to the present, but with very great fluctuations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—(25,670 in 1882)—in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	241,014
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809
1876	12,327	75,533	33,191	138,222
1877	9,289	64,027	31,071	119,971
1878	13,836	81,557	37,214	147,663
1879	22,509	134,590	42,178	217,163
1880	29,340	257,274	25,438	332,294
1881	34,561	307,973	24,093	392,514
1882	53,475	295,539	38,604	413,288

The table shows that the number of emigrants, including foreigners, in 1882 was 413,288, as against 392,514 in 1881, being an increase of 20,774.

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1882 comprised 279,366 persons of British origin, namely, 162,992 English, 32,242 Scotch, and 84,132 Irish. The remainder consisted of 130,029 foreigners, and 3,893 persons not distinguished. The increase in English emigrants over 1881 was 23,016; of Scotch, 5,416; of Irish, 7,332. Total increase of British emigrants, 36,364. The total number of British emigrants has risen rapidly since 1878, when it was 112,902. For details as to Irish emigration, see p. 250.

In the year 1882 there were 78,268 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 413,288 emigrants, left an excess of 335,020 emigrants. As regards persons of British origin the *immigrants* in 1881 numbered 50,599, which, deducted from the total of 279,366 British emigrants, left an excess of 228,767 emigrants of British origin.

Commerce and Industry.

1. *Imports and Exports.*

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1873	371,287,372	255,164,603	55,840,162	682,292,137
1874	370,082,701	239,558,121	58,092,343	667,733,165
1875	373,939,577	223,465,963	58,146,360	655,551,900
1876	375,154,703	200,639,204	56,137,398	631,931,305
1877	394,419,682	198,893,065	53,452,955	646,765,702
1878	368,770,742	192,848,914	52,634,944	614,254,600
1879	362,991,875	191,531,758	57,251,606	611,775,239
1880	411,229,565	223,060,446	63,345,020	697,644,031
1881	397,022,489	234,022,678	63,060,097	694,105,264
1882	413,019,608	241,467,162	65,193,552	719,680,322

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce and the total, during the ten years 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10
1875	11 8 5	6 16 6	20 0 4
1876	11 6 8	6 1 3	19 1 11
1877	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9
1878	10 18 3	5 14 1	18 3 6
1879	10 12 7	5 12 2	17 18 3
1880	11 18 7	6 9 5	20 4 10
1881	11 7 4	6 14 0	19 7 5
1882	11 14 1	6 16 10	20 7 10

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the year 1882, in the order of the aggregate value of their commerce with the United Kingdom :—

Countries	Imports, 1882	Exports of British Produce, 1882	Total Imports and Exports of British Produce, 1882
British Possessions :—	£	£	£
India	39,921,127	29,059,327	68,980,454
Australasia	25,174,588	25,365,087	50,539,675
British North America	10,398,850	9,699,957	20,098,807
South Africa	6,274,895	7,495,554	13,770,449
Straits Settlements	4,580,499	2,338,087	6,918,586
British West Indies	4,125,324	2,209,460	6,334,784
Hong Kong	1,429,749	3,032,320	4,462,069
British Guiana	2,404,334	957,759	3,362,093
Ceylon	2,408,038	728,614	3,136,652
Channel Islands	849,051	578,496	1,427,547
West Africa	632,843	793,090	1,425,933
Malta	155,593	1,004,824	1,160,417
Mauritius	445,672	492,326	937,998
All other Possessions	630,334	1,071,534	1,701,868
Total from British Possessions	99,430,897	84,826,435	184,265,332
Foreign Countries :—			
United States	88,352,613	30,970,147	119,322,760
France	39,090,381	17,421,212	56,511,593
Germany	25,570,985	18,518,024	44,089,009
Holland	25,320,709	9,379,737	34,700,446
Russia	21,047,722	5,771,847	26,819,569
Belgium	14,932,674	8,080,310	23,012,984
Spain	11,488,245	3,669,618	15,157,883
China	9,936,092	4,613,017	14,549,109
Brazil	6,482,144	6,875,617	13,357,831
Turkey	4,831,703	6,422,542	11,254,245
Sweden	8,833,620	2,232,671	11,066,291
Egypt	7,796,092	2,450,504	10,246,596
Italy	3,481,325	6,480,258	9,961,553
Denmark	5,249,467	2,167,742	7,417,209
Chili	3,436,580	2,999,852	6,436,432
Roumania	4,973,901	972,559	5,946,460
Portugal	3,676,054	1,956,908	5,632,962
Java	3,739,534	1,823,155	5,562,689
Argentine Republic	1,234,249	4,166,717	5,400,966
Norway	2,925,015	1,395,708	4,320,723
Spanish West Indies	1,768,637	2,299,648	4,068,285
Peru	2,684,854	984,667	3,669,521
Philippine Islands	2,307,117	1,306,949	3,614,066
Foreign West Africa	2,075,951	1,442,859	3,518,810
Greece	1,849,597	1,075,531	2,925,128
Japan	720,802	2,119,151	2,839,953
Austria	2,014,524	703,962	2,718,485
Mexico	579,170	1,861,432	2,440,602
Uruguay	836,819	1,455,122	2,291,941

Countries	Imports, 1882	Exports of British Produce, 1882	Total Imports and Exports of British Produce, 1882
Foreign Countries—*cont.*	£	£	£
Central America . .	1,545,842	743,366	2,289,208
Columbia . . .	1,120,370	1,016,608	2,136,958
Algeria	695,224	317,432	1,012,656
Venezuela . . .	263,029	470,305	733,334
Tunis and Tripoli . .	430,324	184,311	614,635
East Africa . . .	412,931	187,301	600,232
Bolivia	378,877	90,603	469,480
Ecuador . . .	227,630	235,706	463,336
Hayti	72,925	247,589	320,514
Persia	105,712	201,322	307,034
Morocco	277,465	210,685	288,150
Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro	99,622	79,143	178,765
Siam	14,476	97,779	112,255
Madagascar . . .	43,899	36,920	80,819
Cochin China and Tonquin	5,376	4,214	9,590
All other Countries . .	658,414	879,907	558,321
Total Foreign Countries .	313,588,711	156,640,727	470,229,438
Grand Total . .	413,019,608	241,467,162	654,486,770

It will be seen from the preceding table that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of commercial transactions lies with but a few countries. More than one-half of the total imports in 1882 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Germany, Australasia, and the Netherlands—and more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—India, Australasia, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands. The commerce with these principal import and export markets is increasing to a greater extent than that with the remaining countries, more especially as regards the imports.

The large increase in the imports into the United Kingdom in the ten years from 1873 to 1882—to be traced back for another ten years—was entirely in articles of food, mainly corn and flour. In the year 1873, the total imports of grain of all kinds and of flour amounted to 94,401,347 cwts.; to 107,521,642 cwts. in 1875; to 124,628,193 cwts. in 1877; to 134,172,530 cwts. in 1880; to 126,635,553 cwts. in 1881; and to 129,668,996 cwts. in 1882. The increase in quantities of other kinds of food imported was almost equally great within the same decennial period. In 1868, the imports of bacon and hams amounted to 638,127 cwts.; in 1872, to

2,001,855 cwts.; in 1880, to 5,334,648 cwts.; to 4,627,484 cwts. in 1881; but fell to 2,904,400 in 1882. Of eggs the number imported was 531,591,729 in 1872, 756,719,160 in 1881, and 813,922,400 in 1882; of fish, 671,192 cwts. in 1872, 1,530,219 cwts. in 1881, and 1,239,217 in 1882; and of refined sugar, 1,729,302 cwts. in 1872, 3,429,853 cwts. in 1877, 2,790,464 cwts. in 1881, and 2,766,123 in 1882. While the import of refined sugar has declined recently that of raw sugar has increased; in 1872 it was 13,776,696 cwts., 16,620,944 in 1877, 18,651,383 in 1881, and 19,839,225 in 1882. The import of butter and butterine has increased from 1,334,783 cwts. in 1877 to 2,169,717 in 1882. The import of beef has rapidly increased in recent years; in 1872 it was 228,912 cwts.; in 1877, 678,505 cwts.; in 1881, it was 1,068,599 cwts., but fell to 692,383 cwts. in 1882; while preserved (not salted) meat has increased from 20,118 cwts. in 1868 to 560,581 cwts. in 1882. The number of sheep and lambs imported in 1868 was 341,155; in 1872, 809,822; and 1,124,391 in 1882.

The six principal articles imported at present into the United Kingdom are, first, corn and flour; secondly, raw cotton; third, sugar; fourth, wool; fifth, wood and timber; and sixth, tea. The six chief articles of home produce exported are, first, cotton manufactures; secondly, iron and steel; third, woollen manufactures; fourth, machinery; fifth, linen manufactures; and sixth, coals. The subjoined tables exhibit the declared real value of these twelve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in each of the years, 1880, 1881, and 1882:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1880	1881	1882
	£	£	£
1. Corn and flour . .	62,857,269	60,856,768	63,559,315
2. Cotton, raw . . .	42,772,088	43,834,647	46,654,570
3. Sugar, raw and refined .	22,894,835	24,288,797	25,001,317
4. Wool, sheep and other .	26,375,407	26,011,024	24,995,674
5. Wood and timber . .	16,726,809	14,957,335	17,146,209
6. Tea	11,613,398	11,208,601	11,043,884

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1880	1881	1882
1. Cotton manufactures:	£	£	£
Piece goods, white or plain .	34,755,147	37,167,517	33,469,672
„ printed or dyed .	22,377,370	21,234,695	21,006,457
„ of other kinds .	6,529,916	7,520,266	8,455,465
Cotton yarn	11,901,623	13,165,053	12,864,711
Total of cotton manufactures	75,564,056	78,989,531	75,796,205

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued.*

Principal articles exported	1880	1881	1882
2. Iron and steel:	£	£	£
Iron, pig and puddled	5,218,660	4,104,776	4,962,185
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod	2,376,379	2,013,133	2,298,533
„ railroad, of all sorts	5,072,353	5,666,446	6,387,219
„ wire	827,915	1,000,844	1,330,554
„ tinned plates	4,457,887	4,163,132	4,642,125
„ hoops and plates	3,383,120	3,404,790	3,943,806
„ wrought, of all sorts	3,792,128	3,964,268	4,549,860
„ old, for re-manufacture	1,165,069	488,047	507,161
Steel, wrought and unwrought	2,096,805	1,785,472	2,976,873
Total of iron and steel	28,390,316	27,890,908	31,598,306
3. Woollen and worsted manufactures:			
Cloths, coatings, &c.	6,736,721	7,522,654	7,708,798
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	897,088	972,459	1,091,718
Worsted stuffs	7,241,156	7,237,504	7,332,099
Carpets and druggets	1,133,545	1,164,438	1,326,975
All other sorts	1,256,667	1,201,701	1,309,044
Woollen and worsted yarn	3,344,740	3,225,696	3,398,645
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures	20,609,917	21,354,451	22,167,279
4. Machinery	9,263,516	9,960,210	9,564,616
5. Linen and jute manufactures:			
„ White or plain	4,818,841	4,838,664	4,761,271
„ Printed, checked, or dyed	150,182	161,023	234,948
„ Of other sorts	886,996	846,674	972,387
Jute manufactures	2,255,503	2,362,913	2,390,653
Linen and jute yarn	1,201,542	1,302,172	1,319,636
Total of linen manufactures	9,302,864	9,511,446	9,698,895
6. Coals, cinders, and fuel	8,372,933	8,785,950	11,932,247

In the principal articles of import above enumerated, corn and flour, there was an immense increase in the thirty-five years from 1846 to 1882. In 1846 the imports of corn and flour retained for home consumption amounted to 17 pounds weight per head of population; in 1855 they had risen to 70 pounds per head; in 1865 to 93 pounds per head; in 1875 to 197 pounds per head; in 1881, to 217 pounds per head; and in 1882 to 241 pounds per head of population.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1881 and 1882, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1882, as compared with 1881:—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1882, as compared with 1881	
	1881	1882	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	76,301	66,811	—	9,490
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	52,693	57,376	4,683	—
Coffee	199,735	199,845	110	—
Fruit, dried: Currants	327,245	332,624	5,379	—
„ Figs, plums, and prunes	41,487	35,006	—	6,481
„ Raisins	148,313	145,657	—	2,656
Spirits: Rum	2,358,007	2,225,998	—	132,009
„ Brandy	1,612,924	1,552,695	—	60,239
„ Geneva and other sorts	342,241	541,259	199,018	—
Tea	4,005,672	4,126,791	121,119	—
Tobacco and snuff	8,827,221	8,967,975	140,754	—
Wine	1,380,431	1,292,173	—	88,258
Other articles	15,209	15,659	450	—
Total gross receipts	19,387,479	19,559,869	172,390	—
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	104,319	103,535	784	—
Total net receipts	19,283,160	19,456,334	173,174	—

The tendency of modern legislation is towards concentration of customs' duties on a few articles. At present there are virtually but four great articles of customs' produce, namely tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine.

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1881 and 1882 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1881	1882	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London	9,867,450	9,995,755	128,305	—
Liverpool	2,905,256	2,811,431	—	93,825
Other Ports of England	3,083,262	3,151,211	67,949	—
Scotland	1,627,302	1,660,671	33,369	—
Ireland	1,938,873	1,979,588	40,715	—
Total U. K.	19,422,143	19,598,656	176,513	—

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1881 and 1882 was equal to the

aggregate of all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which are over half a million a-year. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce.

2. *Shipping.*

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression 'home trade' signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or 'ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest'—with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1873 till 1882:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1873	11,546	749,345	39,590	1878	10,516	696,243	35,997
1874	10,827	693,599	36,951	1879	10,709	708,082	36,782
1875	10,563	715,950	37,401	1880	10,677	693,501	35,839
1876	10,641	707,343	36,561	1881	10,269	676,792	34,623
1877	10,642	698,124	35,940	1882	10,048	655,618	33,335

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the ten years, from 1873 to 1882, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1873	1,096	215,263	13,243	1878	1,324	243,092	14,447
1874	1,128	219,550	13,323	1879	1,344	240,070	14,279
1875	1.183	231,722	13,479	1880	1,317	236,358	14,088
1876	1,345	247,255	14,664	1881	1,377	239,488	14,409
1877	1,323	241,253	14,378	1882	1,432	254,029	15,083

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1873 to 1882:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Partly home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1873	1,341	204,667	7,521	1878	953	143,774	5,234
1874	1,486	251,235	9,089	1879	909	128,027	4,743
1875	1,331	205,352	7,510	1880	988	132,534	4,989
1876	1,200	184,515	6,767	1881	791	106,870	4,078
1877	1,167	178,876	6,511	1882	824	115,859	4,411

The number of steam vessels employed partly in home and foreign trade, during the years 1873 to 1882, was as follows:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1873	221	97,445	3,817	1878	246	105,910	3,913
1874	221	94,264	3,727	1879	209	84,496	3,153
1875	322	145,308	5,582	1880	179	68,598	2,700
1876	287	133,575	4,833	1881	165	63,579	2,592
1877	255	108,825	4,097	1882	323	151,491	5,298

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1873	5,898	3,113,132	83,766	1878	5,235	3,236,081	78,854
1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693	1879	4,831	3,082,567	73,652
1875	5,327	3,123,202	81,329	1880	4,518	2,924,407	67,840
1876	5,387	3,234,200	82,483	1881	4,163	2,785,506	63,797
1877	5,292	3,261,149	81,112	1882	3,713	2,652,678	59,455

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period was as follows:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1873	1,479	1,368,245	54,302	1878	1,820	1,811,024	57,140
1874	1,597	1,513,210	57,823	1879	2,027	2,006,591	60,939
1875	1,465	1,470,158	54,366	1880	2,293	2,289,179	67,516
1876	1,489	1,489,264	53,330	1881	2,546	2,618,778	73.404
1877	1,640	1,627,411	54,524	1882	2,626	2,885,355	78,355

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, and for both home and foreign trade, during the ten years from 1873 to 1882 is given in the following table :—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men	Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1873	21,581	5,748,097	202,239	1878	20,094	6,236,124	195,585
1874	20,872	5,864,588	203,606	1879	20,029	6,249,833	193,548
1875	20,191	5,891,692	199,667	1880	19,972	6,344,577	192,972
1876	20,349	5,996,152	198,638	1881	19,311	6,490,953	192,903
1877	20,319	6,115,638	196,562	1882	18,966	6,715,030	195,937

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions. Of the men employed 26,000 were foreigners.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the ten years 1873 to 1882, is shown in the following table :—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1873	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902
1877	34,765,907	16,765,170	51,531,077
1878	35,291,483	16,303,596	51,595,079
1879	37,433,991	15,281,459	52,715,450
1880	41,348,984	17,387,079	58,736,063
1881	41,543,159	16,406,286	57,949,545
1882	43,670,361	17,820,894	61,491,255

Of the tonnage of foreign vessels 4 millions belonged to Norway, 3,554,395 to Germany, and nearly 2 millions to France. Of the

total tonnage entered and cleared, 10,775,678 belonged to London, 10,048,089 to Liverpool; 6,051,821 to Cardiff; 5,296,412 to Newcastle; 3,004,087 to Hull; 2,135,129 to Glasgow.

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1873 to 1882, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1873	422	89,626	509	363,917
1874	499	187,313	482	333,890
1875	566	241,646	357	178,905
1876	687	236,890	320	123,475
1877	707	212,364	389	221,330
1878	590	141,221	499	287,080
1879	400	59,153	412	297,720
1880	353	57,534	474	346,361
1881	359	92,420	486	408,764
1882	362	145,700	610	521,575

At the end of the year 1882 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 18,892 sailing vessels of 3,621,650 tons, and 5,814 steam vessels, of 3,335,215 tons, making in the whole 24,706 vessels of 6,956,865 tons, being 264,869 tons more than at the end of the year 1881. The numbers for 1882, compared with those for 1868, show in the 14 years a decline of 6,608 in the number of sailing vessels, and of 1,256,583 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 2,870 in the number and of 2,412,918 tons in the tonnage. The total shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 14 years, a decline of 3,738 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 1,176,335 tons in the tonnage.

3. *Agriculture.*

It will be seen from the following table that the proportion of productive area differs considerably in the different divisions of the Kingdom. In England it is 80 per cent. of the whole area; in Wales, 60 per cent.; in Scotland only 28·8; in Ireland, 74; while the average of the whole is 64·8. In England and Scotland corn crops occupy a fourth of the productive area, in Wales one-sixth, and in Ireland a little more than one-ninth; in Ireland permanent pasture occupies two-thirds of the productive area. The area under corn-crops in 1882 in Great Britain is half-a-million acres under the average of the last ten years, while in Ireland the area is 20,000 acres less than in 1881. Over the whole Kingdom the cultivated area has increased 9,118 acres since 1881; the area under all kinds of crops decreased

by 140,000 acres, and the area under permanent pasture increased by 195,438 acres.

The following table shows the agricultural distribution of the land in acres of the United Kingdom in 1882 :—

	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom, with Isle of Man and Channel Islands
Corn Crops .	6,919,320	488,890	1,425,170	1,756,819	10,620,196
Green Crops	2,664,522	124,447	686,691	1,248,954	4,748,257
Clover and Grasses .	2,546,272	314,204	1,466,916	1,961,773	6,333,064
Permanent Pasture .	11,800,728	1,837,057	1,183,890	10,110,079	84,963,205
Flax . .	5,097	31	92	113,502	118,722
Hops . .	65,619	—	—	—	65,419
Bare fallow, &c. . .	734,634	28,717	21,074	21,263	806,167
Woods. .	1,466,038	162,786	829,476	328,999	2,787,299
Total Cultivable area	26,202,230	2,956,132	5,613,309	15,541,389	50,442,529
Waste, bog, water, mountain land, &c. .	6,395,168	1,765,691	13,853,669	5,278,558	27,357,264
Total acreage	32,597,398	4,721,823	19,466,978	20,819,947	77,799,793

The leading corn crops are wheat, barley, and oats, and the following table shows the areas under each of these in the last three years in Great Britain :—

Years	Wheat	Barley	Oats
1881	2,805,809	2,442,334	2,901,275
1882	3,003,960	2,255,269	2,833,865
1883	2,613,147	2,291,984	2,975,377

In Ireland, oats and potatoes are the most important crops; in 1881 the area under the former was 1,393,312 acres, and the latter 855,293 acres; in 1882 under the former, 1,397,307 acres, under the latter 837,918 acres. Flax is also, in Ireland, a crop of great importance, covering 147,083 acres in 1881, but decreasing to 113,502 in 1882.

The following table shows the number of live stock in the United Kingdom in 1881 and 1882 :—

	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland		United Kingdom	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Horses .	1,231,870	1,222,983	193,068	190,565	489,458	482,469	1,923,619	1,905,317
Cattle .	4,815,530	4,726,245	1,096,212	1,081,246	3,954,479	3,986,847	9,905,013	9,832,417
Sheep .	17,849,801	17,465,908	6,731,252	6,853,860	3,258,583	3,071,493	27,896,273	27,448,220
Pigs .	1,924,072	2,356,319	123,018	154,083	1,088,041	1,429,930	3,149,173	3,956,495

The import of stock for consumption is large; in 1882, 343,699 cattle, and 1,124,391 sheep, were imported.

4. *Fisheries.*

The total value of the produce of British fisheries has been estimated at 10,000,000*l.* annually. The yield of the herring fishery alone is estimated at 2,000,000*l.* annually; of the salmon fisheries, 800,000*l.*; of the trawl and line fishing, 4,000,000*l.*; oysters and shell-fish, 2,000,000*l.* The total value of fish exported in 1882 was 1,816,702*l.*, while the value of that imported was 2,079,181*l.* In the British Islands 37,000 boats are engaged in fishing, the fisheries giving employment, it is estimated, to 200,000 people on sea and land. The capital invested in British fisheries is estimated at 5,000,000*l.*

5. *Minerals and Metals.*

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and iron ore, were as follows in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882, according to official statistics:—

Years	Coal		Iron ore	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
1873	127,016,747	47,631,280	15,577,499	7,573,676
1874	125,043,257	46,849,194	14,844,936	7,318,169
1875	131,867,105	46,163,486	15,821,060	5,975,410
1876	133,344,766	46,670,668	16,841,583	6,825,705
1877	134,610,763	47,113,767	16,692,802	6,746,668
1878	132,654,887	46,429,210	15,726,370	5,609,507
1879	134,008,228	46,902,879	14,379,735	4,962,435
1880	146,818,622	62,395,414	18,026,409	6,585,806
1881	154,184,300	65,528,327	17,446,065	6,201,068
1882	156,499,977	44,118,409	18,031,957	5,779,285

The following tables give a general summary from official returns of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1882, exclusive of ordinary brick earth, clay and shale, flint, and other similar substances. The first table relates to the metallic minerals:—

	Ores raised	Values	Metals contained in the ores	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	18,031,957	5,779,285	6,513,281	18,237,186
Lead ore	65,001	592,610	50,328	722,835
Tin ore	14,045	805,847	9,158	977,158
Copper ore	53,237	210,396	3,464	252,872
Zinc ore	32,539	93,571	16,130	286,710
			Ounces	
Silver from lead ore, &c.	—	—	372,544	80,426
Gold	—	—	226	863
Value of metallic minerals		7,481,709		
Total value of metals from British ores				20,558,050

The following table gives the quantities and values of the non-metallic minerals raised in 1882 :—

	Tons	Value		Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal	156,499,977	44,118,409	Gypsum	101,872	58,145
Slates and slabs	504,780	1,292,550	Arsenic	7,469	49,148
Clays	2,856,276	771,571	Barytes	23,308	27,870
Salt	2,135,499	615,316	Other minerals	—	56,504
Oil shale	1,030,915	310,685	Total non-metallic minerals		47,397,798
Phosphate of lime	49,550	97,600	Total mineral produce		54,879,507

To the coal produce of 1882 Durham and Northumberland contributed 34,299,597 tons; Yorkshire, 18,530,331 tons; Lancashire, 19,780,645 tons; Derbyshire, 8,358,936 tons; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 15,012,000 tons; Wales and Monmouthshire, 23,651,955 tons; and Scotland, 20,515,134 tons. The total number of persons employed in mining of all kinds in the United Kingdom in 1882 was 503,987 (406,192 underground).

The United Kingdom is divided into 18 coal fields, with 3,759 collieries in all, of which 610 are in Scotland, 24 in Ireland, and the rest in England and Wales.

The following table shows the progress of the exports of coal, coke, and culm since 1851 :—

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
1851	3,347,607	1,280,341	1881	19,587,063	8,785,950
1861	7,934,832	3,652,164	1882	20,934,448	9,564,616
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133			

Of the coal exports of 1882 the largest amount, 4,096,953 tons, valued 1,735,690*l.*, went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,320,121 tons, valued 887,241*l.*, to Germany. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 500,000 tons, to about forty foreign countries and British Colonial Possessions.

Besides the iron ore produced in the United Kingdom 3,692,946 tons were imported in 1882, valued at 3,061,507*l.*, and 21,973 tons exported, giving a total of 21,702,930 tons as the consumption for 1882 in the United Kingdom. The number of blast furnaces at work in 1882 was 565, considerably less than in 1873 (when it was 683); but the total production of pig-iron was much greater. In 1873 the total pig-iron produced was 6,566,451 tons, valued at 18,057,739*l.*, and in 1882 it was 8,586,680 tons, valued at 24,042,704*l.* Of the pig-iron produced in 1882 1,758,152 tons were exported, 3,239,348 employed in wrought-iron manufactures, and 1,857,000 tons in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, of which 1,235,785 tons were made into steel rails (519,718 in 1879), 733,919 tons of which were exported. The number of puddling furnaces in operation in 1882 was 4,369, producing 2,841,534 tons of puddled bar iron; in addition 1,927 furnaces were returned as inoperative in 1882. The quantity of manufactured iron produced from puddled bar was 1,620,959, of which 1,537,242 tons were exported. The production of open-hearth steel has increased from 77,500 tons in 1873 to 436,000 tons in 1882. The tonnage of iron vessels built in 1882 was 954,266 tons, steel 143,009, and wooden 44,585.

6. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850; and to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; fell to 669,583,264 pounds in 1863. The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1873	1,527,596,224	220,000,256	1,307,595,968
1874	1,566,864,432	258,967,632	1,307,896,800
1875	1,492,351,168	262,853,808	1,229,497,360
1876	1,487,858,848	203,305,872	1,284,552,976
1877	1,355,281,200	169,396,304	1,185,884,896
1878	1,340,380,048	147,257,936	1,193,122,112
1879	1,469,358,464	188,201,888	1,281,156,576
1880	1,628,664,576	224,577,360	1,404,087,216
1881	1,679,068,384	207,710,618	1,471,357,776
1882	1,784,111,168	264,998,160	1,519,113,008

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1873	318,036,779	123,246,172	194,790,607
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234
1875	365,065,578	172,075,439	192,990,139
1876	390,055,759	173,020,372	217,035,387
1877	409,949,198	187,418,627	222,530,571
1878	399,449,435	199,286,544	200,162,891
1879	417,110,099	243,386,008	173,724,091
1880	463,508,963	237,408,589	226,100,374
1881	450,141,735	265,583,927	184,557,808
1882	488,985,057	263,965,744	225,019,313

The following tabular statement gives the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1879. The statement is drawn up from official returns under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act (the latest issued), laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1879:—

	Number of Factories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Cotton Factories—						
England and Wales	2,579	42,640,309	489,960	180,485	271,023	451,508
Scotland . . .	89	1,487,853	22,265	4,484	25,291	29,775
Ireland . . .	6	78,528	2,686	503	1,117	1,620
United Kingdom .	2,674	43,206,690	514,911	185,472	297,431	482,903
Woollen Factories—						
England and Wales	1,412	2,989,570	50,249	53,163	56,539	109,702
Scotland . . .	246	621,034	6,284	10,083	12,584	22,667
Ireland . . .	74	45,147	411	1,034	941	1,975
United Kingdom .	1,732	3,655,761	56,944	64,280	70,064	134,344
Shoddy Factories—						
England and Wales	134	92,984	2,110	2,158	2,905	5,063
Scotland . . .	3	—	—	5	11	16
Ireland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .	137	92,984	2,110	2,163	2,916	5,079

	Number of Factories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Worsted Factories—						
England and Wales	636	2,483,979	76,149	46,822	71,044	117,866
Scotland. . .	55	68,533	11,244	2,879	10,133	13,012
Ireland . . .	2	422	—	12	35	47
United Kingdom .	693	2,652,934	87,393	49,713	81,212	130,925
Flax Factories—						
England and Wales	101	219,247	4,081	4,812	10,176	14,988
Scotland. . .	155	283,748	16,756	9,987	27,489	37,476
Ireland . . .	144	826,743	19,611	17,036	39,306	56,342
United Kingdom .	400	1,329,748	40,448	31,835	76,971	108,806
Hemp Factories—						
England and Wales	50	14,109	74	2,061	1,900	3,961
Scotland. . .	3	4,618	—	176	298	474
Ireland . . .	5	6,577	—	87	258	345
United Kingdom .	58	25,304	74	2,324	2,456	4,780
Jute Factories—						
England and Wales	12	25,169	1,057	1,382	3,579	4,961
Scotland . .	99	188,911	10,009	8,920	21,481	30,401
Ireland . . .	6	6,088	222	272	720	992
United Kingdom .	117	220,168	11,288	10,574	25,780	36,354
Hair Factories—						
England and Wales	26	—	—	604	485	1,089
Scotland . .	8	—	—	64	540	604
Ireland . . .	2	—	—	22	16	38
United Kingdom .	36	—	—	690	1,041	1,731
Silk Factories—						
England and Wales	700	999,037	12,335	11,702	28,514	40,216
Scotland . .	5	19,902	211	69	548	617
Ireland . . .	1	—	—	102	50	152
United Kingdom .	706	1,018,939	12,546	11,873	29,112	40,985
Lace Factories—						
England und Wales	282	—	—	6,265	3,899	10,164
Scotland . .	1	—	—	18	27	45
Ireland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .	283	—	—	6,283	3,926	10 209

	Number of Factories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Hosiery Factories—						
England and Wales	175	—	—	5,928	7,843	13,771
Scotland . .	10	—	—	646	456	1,102
Ireland . . .	1	—	—	109	10	119
United Kingdom .	186	—	—	6,683	8,309	14,992
Elastic Factories—						
England and Wales	82	—	—	2,293	2,121	4,414
Scotland . .	1	—	—	16	8	24
Ireland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .	83	—	—	2,309	2,129	4,438

The following is a summary of the above table for each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom :—

	Number of Factories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Textile Factories—						
England and Wales	6,189	49,464,414	636,015	317,675	460,028	777,703
Scotland. . .	675	2,674,609	66,769	37,347	98,866	136,213
Ireland . . .	241	963,505	22,920	19,177	42,453	61,630
United Kingdom .	7,105	53,102,528	725,714	374,199	601,347	975,546

Of the spindles, 47,388,072 were spinning and 5,714,456 doubling.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 51,186 male, 59,399 female children under thirteen years of age; so that the total numbers of 'half-timers' employed was 110,585. There were 71,986 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 541,984 females over thirteen. Of the whole persons employed in the three kingdoms, the proportion of men was 38 per cent., and of women 62 per cent. In England alone it was, men, 41 per cent.; women, 59 per cent.; in Scotland—men, 28 per cent.; women, 72 per cent.; in Ireland—men, 31 per cent.; women, 69 per cent.

Comparing the return of 1879 with that of 1874 we find a decrease in the number of factories of 189, but an increase in the number of spindles of about two millions, and of power-looms of 58,000. There is a decrease in the number of children employed of 15,300,

and of the whole number of persons employed, of 30,000. But at the date of the last return 254 factories were entirely closed.

7. *Railways.*

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum; at the end of 1870, it was 15,537 miles, showing an increase at the rate of 510 miles per annum; at the end of 1880 it was 17,933, or at the rate of 240 miles per annum; at the end of 1882 there were 18,457 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 262 miles per annum during the last two years Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1882, there belonged to England and Wales 13,052 miles, to Scotland 2,940 miles, and to Ireland 2,465 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		Total, including Miscellaneous
			Total	From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	
	miles	£	No.	£	£	£
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,288	23,853,892	31,821,529	57,742,000
1874	16,449	609,895,919	478,316,701	24,893,615	32,005,883	59,255,715
1875	16,658	630,226,942	507,532,187	25,714,681	33,268,072	61,237,000
1876	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	26,163,551	33,754,317	62,215,775
1877	17,077	674,059,048	551,593,654	26,534,110	34,109,947	62,973,328
1878	17,335	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	25,915,585	33,479,697	61,776,703
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	27,200,464	35,761,303	65,441,625
1881	18,175	745,528,162	622,423,000	27,461,645	36,446,592	66,557,442
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,295	28,796,813	37,740,315	69,377,124

To the total capital in 1882 England and Wales contributed 63,518,679*l.*, Scotland 97,750,114*l.*, and Ireland 34,962,665*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1882, England and Wales took 59,092,802*l.*, Scotland 7,473,446*l.*, and Ireland 2,810,876*l.* The

working expenditure amounted to 36,170,436*l.* on all the railways in 1882, being 52 per cent. of the total receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways open for traffic in the British Empire on the 1st January, 1883 :—

		Miles	Miles
United Kingdom			18,457
India		10,317	
Ceylon		178	
Dominion of Canada		7,530	
Jamaica		25	
British Guiana		21	
Trinidad		38	
Australasia — New South Wales	996		
Victoria	1,247		
South Australia	832		
Queensland	800		
Tasmania	172		
New Zealand	1,287		
Western Australia	92		
Total, Australasia		5,426	
Cape Colony and Natal		1,057	
Mauritius		82	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain			24,674
Total, British Empire			43,131

A Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1883 states that on June 30, 1883, there were, in the United Kingdom, 671 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1882–83, 2,211,973*l.* had been received, and upon which 1,752,360*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 459,613*l.* Total capital expended, 9,750,827*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 295,721,171. The number of horses was 20,122, of locomotive engines 117, and of cars 2,819 on June 30, 1883.

8. *Post and Telegraphs.*

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March 1883 was 15,406; there were besides 14,694 road and pillar letter boxes, about 2,000 of them in the London district alone. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department was 44,600 at the end of March 1883 (including 2,561 females), besides 40,000 persons who do not hold permanent positions.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in the ten years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years ending Dec. 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)			Number of Letters per 100 of the Population		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Millions	Millions	Millions			
1874	802	90	70	3,377	2,600	1,318
1875	847	91	71	3,529	2,600	1,339
1876	856	91	72	3,520	2,579	1,354
March 31						
1878	884	100	74	3,601	2,808	1,386
1879	922	99	76	3,698	2,748	1,419
1880	950	102	76	3,775	2,801	1,417
1881	981	105	79	3,828	2,852	1,497
1882	1,037	110	82	3,967	2,930	1,601
1883	1,078	117	86	4,069	3,083	1,692

The number of post-cards delivered in the year ending March 31, 1883 was 121 millions in England and Wales, 16 millions in Scotland, and 7 millions in Ireland, or a total of 144 millions for the United Kingdom, an increase of 9 millions over the previous year.

The number of newspapers and book packets delivered in the year ending March 31, 1883 was 353 millions in England and Wales, 45 millions in Scotland, and 31 millions in Ireland, or a total of 429 millions for the United Kingdom. In the preceding financial year the total was 412 millions.

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the same year, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 15,090,858, of the aggregate value of 27,597,883*l.* Of these orders 14,306,297, of the aggregate value of 25,223,763*l.*, were inland orders, the remainder being for the colonies and abroad. The inland orders were at the rate of 40·5 to every 100 of the population. The total number has gradually declined from 18,770,967 in 1878, and the total amount from 29,153,452*l.* in that year. The total amount, however, is greater by 1,594,301 than in 1881, when the number of orders was 16,935,005. In addition to money-orders, there were in 1881–2, 4,462,920 postal orders issued of an aggregate value of 2,006,918*l.*, and in 1882–3, 7,980,328, of an aggregate value of 3,451,284*l.* In England and Wales, the number of inland money orders was 12,208,086, and of the value of 21,788,691*l.*, being at the rate of 46 orders to every 100 persons; in Scotland the number was 247,744, of the value of 2,170,807*l.*, being at the rate of 33 orders to every 100 persons, and in Ireland the number was 850,467, of the value of 1,264,265*l.*, being at the rate of 16·6 orders to every 100 of the population.

In 1882, there were 6,999 post-office savings'-banks, with

2,858,976 accounts open at the end of the year, the deposits amounting to 12,821,230*l.* The accounts showed an increase of 250,000*l.* on 1881, the deposits an increase of 1,000,000*l.*

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; in 1883 there were 27,103 miles of line and 132,459 miles of wire (including private lines).

The total telegraph revenue in 1883 was 1,740,063*l.*, expenditure, 1,504,493*l.*, leaving 235,570*l.* net revenue; as compared with revenue, 1,630,443*l.*, expenditure, 1,365,633*l.*, net revenue, 264,810*l.* in 1882; and revenue, 989,921*l.*, expenditure, 874,946*l.*, net revenue, 114,975*l.* in 1873.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exclusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded from Postal Telegraph Stations, in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1874	14,488,401	2,009,893	1,323,236	17,821,530
1875	15,776,694	2,132,787	1,343,639	19,253,120
1876	17,233,996	2,287,359	1,452,180	20,973,535
1877	17,794,634	2,402,347	1,529,162	21,726,143
1878	18,092,602	2,490,776	1,588,489	22,171,867
1879	22,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	23,459,775
1880	22,247,562	2,704,574	1,595,001	26,547,137
1881	24,633,014	3,042,291	1,736,677	29,411,982
1882	26,275,513	3,207,994	1,862,354	31,345,861
1883	26,928,772	3,244,202	1,919,102	32,092,026

The total number of post offices open for the transaction of telegraph business was 5,742 in 1883, including railway telegraph offices. The gross revenue of the post-office in 1882-3 was 9,413,812*l.*, and expenditure 6,352,064*l.*, leaving a net revenue of 3,061,748*l.*, being a decrease of 38,727*l.* on the previous year.

Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 7,900,000 English square miles, or sixty-five times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, over three and a half million square miles are in America, a quarter of a million in Africa, over a million in Asia, and three millions in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements, grouped in thirty-nine administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of

these colonies and groups of colonies, three are in Europe, eleven in or near America, nine in or near Africa, eight in Asia, and eight in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Gibraltar; second, Heligoland; and, third, Malta. In America, or adjoining the American continent, the possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of some 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 350 islands, rocks and reefs, of which thirteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, North-west Territories, and Prince Edward Island; fourth, the Falkland Islands, a group of two islands of large area, and about 100 smaller islands, with very few inhabitants; fifth, Guiana, on the continent of South America; sixth, Honduras, in Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, and the United Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis, including Anguilla—the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland, not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the colonies of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, which are under one governor-in-chief. In Africa, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope and dependencies; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory; fifth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland; sixth, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; seventh, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; eighth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, ninth, the territory of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, the colonial possessions are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, Cyprus; fourth, the Island of Hong Kong; fifth, the Empire of India; sixth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; seventh, the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and eighth, the Straits Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territory of Malacca, in the Indian Archipelago. Finally, in Australasia, there are the Fiji Islands, and the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia. To these should be added, as at least indirectly a British possession, the district of North Borneo—Sabah—for which a charter was granted to a company in 1881. The district embraced

in the company's claim extends to about 22,000 square miles, with a population of about 150,000.

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Gibraltar	1704	1⅔	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland	1807	⅓	Crown; Governor.
Malta and Gozo	1800	111	Representative; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas	1670	2,921	Representative; Governor.
Bermudas	1609	20	Representative; Governor.
Canada, Dominion of	1623–1760	3,470,392	Responsible; Gov.-General.
Falkland Islands	1833	7,600	Crown; Governor.
Guiana	1803	76,000	Crown; Governor.
Honduras	1783–6	7,562	Crown; Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1629–55	4,362	Crown; Captain-General.
Leeward Islands	1626–1763	694	Representative; Governor.
Newfoundland	1583	40,200	Responsible; Governor.
Trinidad	1797	1,754	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands	1605–1803	800	Representative; Governor.
In Africa:—			
Ascension	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
Cape Colony and Basuto Land	1806–1877	240,000	Responsible; Governor.
Gambia	1631	20	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast	1661	15,000	Crown; Administrator.
Lagos	1861	73	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal	1838	21,000	Representative; Governor.
St. Helena	1651	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone	1787	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			
Aden	1838	5	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon	1796	25,364	Representative; Governor.
Cyprus	1878	3,700	Crown; Governor.
Hong Kong	1843	32	Crown; Governor.
India	1625–1856	856,547	Crown; Governor-General.
Labuan	1846	30	Crown; Governor.
Perim	1855	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
Straits Settlements	1785–1819	1,445	Crown; Governor.
In Australasia:—			
Fiji Islands	1874	8,034	Crown; Governor.
Rotumah	1881	14	Crown; Governor.
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	1787	325,000	Responsible; Governor.
New Zealand	1841	105,342	Responsible; Governor.
Queensland	1859	668,224	Responsible; Governor.
South Australia	1836	903,425	Responsible; Governor.
Tasmania	1803	26,215	Responsible; Governor.
Victoria	1787	87,884	Responsible; Governor.
Western Australia	1829	1,057,250	Representative; Governor.

The preceding table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1882. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes, namely, first, *Crown* Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and, thirdly, colonies possessing *Responsible Government* in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor, President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form of government in the last column of the table.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distinguishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest returns:—

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Europe:—				
Gibraltar	1881	8,640	9,741	18,381
Heligoland	1881	—	—	2,001
Malta	1881	73,430	76,352	149,782
In America:—				
Bahamas	1881	20,734	22,787	43,521
Bermudas	1881	6,448	7,500	13,948
Canada, Dominion of	1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810
Falkland Islands	1881	976	577	1,553
Guiana	1881	140,134	112,052	252,186
Honduras	1881	14.106	13,340	27,452
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1881	285,189	300,347	585,536
Leeward Islands	1881	55,632	64,194	120,491
Newfoundland	1881	83,283	78,091	161,374
Trinidad	1881	83,716	69,412	153,128
Windward Islands	1881	144,041	167,372	311,413
In Africa:—				
Ascension	1881	—	—	300
Cape of Good Hope and dependencies	1875–81	—	—	1,249 824
Gambia	1881	7,215	6,985	14,150
Gold Coast	1881	—	—	400,000
Lagos	1881	37,665	37,605	75,270
Mauritius	1881	218,121	159.252	377,373
Natal	1881	—	—	416,219
St. Helena	1881	2,617	2,442	5,059
Sierra Leone	1881	31,201	29,345	60,546

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Asia:—				
Cyprus	1881	—	—	185,916
Aden	1881	—	—	34,711
Ceylon	1881	1,469,553	1,290,185	2,761,396
Hong Kong	1881	115,369	45,033	160,402
India	1881	101,292,504	97,498,349	198,790,853
Labuan	1881	3,927	2,371	6,298
Perim	1881	—	—	149
Straits Settlements	1881	281,687	141,697	423,384
In Australasia:—				
Fiji Islands	1881	—	—	124,002
Rotumah	1881	—	—	2,500
New South Wales	1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
New Zealand	1881	293,975	240,057	544,032
Queensland	1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
South Australia	1881	149,530	130,335	279,865
Tasmania	1881	61,162	54,543	115,705
Victoria	1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
Western Australia	1881	17,062	12,646	29,708

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has not varied greatly for a number of years. It amounts at present—inclusive of Cyprus, the revenue of which for 1882–3 was approximately returned at 189,334*l.*, and estimated for 1883–4 at 178,430*l.*, with an expenditure of 120,640*l.* for 1882–3, and estimated at 119,515*l.* for 1883–4—to about two millions sterling per annum. More than one-half of this amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations.

The following table gives the abstract of several parliamentary returns showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, the first column giving the actual cost of the financial year 1872–73, and the other two columns showing the estimated cost for each of the two financial years 1878–79 and 1879–80:—

Colonial Possessions	1882-3	1883-4
	£	£
Military and Naval Stations:		
Gibraltar	344,193	337,238
Malta	423,423	411,493
Cape Colony and Natal	351,565	295,731
Mauritius	40,323	44,145
Bermuda	171,488	162,219
St. Helena	22,405	22,698
Cyprus	131,804	89,551
Hong Kong	134,808	126,158

Colonial Possessions	1882–83	1883–84
	£	£
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:		
Western Australia . .	1,800	1,800
New South Wales . . .	2,713	2,769
OTHER COLONIES:		
Jamaica	82,325	83,070
Bahamas	8,928	9,172
Honduras	13,996	14,108
Windward and Leeward Isl. .	100,275	96,026
Canada	155,426	151,612
West Coast of Africa . .	58,025	54,996
Ceylon	94,486	91,105
Straits Settlements . .	65,359	65,153
Falkland Islands . . .	1,000	500
Heligoland	1,300	1,300
TOTAL . .	2,205,642	1,980,844

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1883–84, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, was 26,074 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,932 men; Gibraltar, 5,193; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,343; Ceylon, 1,236; Bermuda, 1,594; Canada (Halifax), 2,268; Hong Kong, 1,214; Jamaica, 873; Straits Settlements, 1,023; Mauritius, 461; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,194; West Coast of Africa, 614; Cyprus, 600; Honduras, 200; St. Helena, 229; and the Bahamas, 100 men.

For further details of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868.
II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869.
III. Princess *Alexandra*, born August 30, 1870.
IV. Prince *Nicolass*, born January 21, 1872.
V. Princess *Marie*, born March 3, 1876.
VI. Prince *Andreas*, born February 13, 1882.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in

the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881, there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4·3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was (including the members for the recently annexed territories of Epirus and Thessaly) 244 in the session of 1882–83, or 1 representative to every 8,200 inhabitants.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of eight departments. They are the Presidency of the Council, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in

1863, ministerial changes have been exceedingly frequent, the average duration of ministries being less than a year.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State, which, however, has not been formed in recent years. If in existence, it is to the Council of State that all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king.

Church and Education.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. At the census of 1879 there were 1,635,698 members of the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 2,652 Jews, and 917 Mohammedans. To these must be added the population of Epirus and Thessaly (300,025), of whom 272,642 belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, 24,243 are Mohammedans, and 3,140 Jews. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Roumania, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must while in office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and four bishops on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Islands of Greece.

Public instruction has been much attended to in recent years, but the educational state of the people is nevertheless, though improving, low. Communal schools were established by law in 1834 on the German system. By the 6th article of the law, all children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend the communal school. It was found at the census of 1870, that but 33

per cent. of grown-up men, and but 7 per cent. of the grown-up women, were able to read and write. There were 55 communes in which, at the census, not a single woman was able to read or write. According to the census of 1879, 46·06 per cent. of males and 23·08 females could read and write.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class. There were, in 1879, 1,198 male and 249 female schools, with 91,213 pupils, as against 64,061 in 1870, and 1,292 teachers, as against 500 in 1870. The total number of schools increased in 1882 to 1,400. For primary education, the Communes of the kingdom (except those of Epirus and Thessaly) spent, in 1882, 1,616,472 drachmai, and the Government 556,000 drachmai. The budget of 1883 contains 746,588 drachmai as the Government contribution to communal education. There were, in 1882, in Greece 4 high schools for training schoolmasters, having a total number of 230 scholars and 48 teachers. For females there are 2 of the same kind at Athens and Corfu.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimated public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the five years from 1878 to 1882, according to official returns :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Drachmas	£	Drachmas	£
1878	42,789,442	1,528,194	44,834,272	1,601,224
1879	45,808,442	1,636,016	60,078,760	2,145,670
1880	47,036,457	1,679,873	105,085,618	3,753,050
1881	49,051,560	1,751,841	124,155,130	4,434,112
1882	68,621,542	2,236,483	80,436,069	2,872,716

The various sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, for the year 1883, were as follows :—

Revenue	Drachmai[1]
Direct taxes and usufruct	9,375,000
Pastures	210,000
Cattle, &c. &c.	3,200,000
Licences	1,600,000
Farmhouse tax	1,400,000
Income of Banks	300,000

[1] In all accounts after 1882 the drachma is equal to 1 franc.

Revenue	Drachmai
Indirect taxes—	
Customs	23,700,000
Stamps	6,540,000
Miscellaneous receipts	635,000
Articles of consumption	9,440,000
Consular duties	650,000
State establishments, receipts—	
Mintage	190,000
Post Office	1,200,000
Telegraphs	1,220,000
Printing Office	7,000
Royalties and State domains	4,175,447
Sale of State property	4,040,460
Miscellaneous	3,151,703
Ecclesiastical revenues	369,000
Closed accounts	1,620,000
Renewing receipts from closed accounts	90,000
Total revenue	73,113,610
	£2,924,544

Expenditure	Drachmai
Foreign debt	1,109,700
Internal debt	20,803,114
Pensions	3,545,460
Civil list	1,012,500
Salaries of Deputies	568,800
General Service of Ministry :—	
Ministry for foreign affairs	2,193,252
„ justice	3,591,979
„ interior	6,419,816
„ worship and instruction	3,189,681
„ war	16,560,174
„ marine	4,178,542
„ finance	1,723,640
Administration and collection of revenue	3,475,900
Miscellaneous expenses	3,699,450
Total expenditure	72,072,008
	£2,882 880

There was thus a surplus of 1,041,602 drachmai, or 41,664*l.* The large increase of expenditure of the two previous years was caused by the extraordinary Military and Naval preparations.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1883, the inte-

rest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,109,700 drachmai, or 44,388*l.*, and that on the internal debt at 20,803,114 drachmai, or 832,124*l.*, the total being equal to more than one-fourth of the entire expenditure. Interest is now paid on all the loans regularly, with the exception of the guaranteed loan, on which only a stated sum per annum is paid, as set forth below. The following was the state of the debt of Greece in the beginning of 1883:—

	Drachmai
EXTERNAL	
Foreign loans of 1824 and 1825	21,956,250
Loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia	59,328,000
INTERNAL	
Indemnity to islands	16,400,000
Debt to King Otho's heirs	3,460,800
1862 Loan of 6,000,000 drachmai	3,400,836
1867–68 Loan of 28,000,000 drachmai	17,648,250
1871 Loan of 4,000,000 francs	3,315,250
1874 Loan of 29,120,000 drachmai	24,690,000
1876 Loan of 11,200,000 drachmai	2,009,000
1879 Loan of 60,000,000 francs	58,695,000
1880 Loan of 120,000,000 francs	119,025,000
Loan from National Bank, covered by issue of bank notes	64,984,634
Loan from Ionian Bank, covered by issue of bank notes	3,104,050
Exchequer bills	17,800
Total	398,034,870
	= 15,921,395*l.*

This does not include a loan of 800,000*l.* authorised in 1882, for the purpose of road-making, to be advanced by the Bank as required; another, authorised in 1883, for the construction of iron-clads, amounting to 1,600,000*l.*, and a loan for railways in Thessaly, amounting to 480,000*l.*

An agreement was signed in October 1878 between the Government and the Greek bondholders in England, under which the latter consented to receive, in exchange for the 100*l.* bonds of the loans of 1824 and 1825, new bonds of the value of 31*l.* 12*s.* and 30*l.* 10*s.*, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, with a sinking fund attached. By the terms of the agreement, the Greek Government now sets aside and pays annually 60,000*l.* for interest, and 15,000*l.* for the redemption of the new bonds, both sums secured on the public revenue from stamp duties and the customs of the island of Corfu.

The loan of 1862, guaranteed by England, France,and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne, amounted to 2,343,750*l.* The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of

Greece should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom till recently was raised by conscription, but in the session of 1879 the Boulé passed a law introducing universal liability to arms on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. According to another law passed in 1882, the total service is for 19 years, of which for the infantry one year, and for the special corps two years must be passed with the colours; eight and seven years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1883:—

	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Bandsmen	Rank and file	Total
War Office	44	56	—	—	100
Engineers	81	293	39	1,077	1,490
Artillery and Arsenal	171	582	70	2,075	2,898
Cavalry	72	303	39	1,086	1,500
Infantry	783	2,304	468	13,464	17,019
Commandment of Hospitals	6	79	5	328	418
General Services	234	238	273	47	792
Military School	25	2	—	—	217
Gendarmerie	113	605	—	4,280	4,998
Supernumeraries and Unattached	38	—	—	—	38
Total	1,567	4,462	894	22,357	29,280

There are besides 3,602 horses and mules, and 64 guns.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1877, the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength was fixed at 35,188.

The navy consisted, at the end of 1882, of two small ironclads, the King Georgios and Queen Olga, each carrying two 12-ton guns in single turrets; two iron wood-sheathed gun-boats built in 1881 in the Thames, called Hydra and Spetsia, carrying each one 26-ton Krupp gun and two Hotchkiss guns; a cruiser, Admiral Miaouris. Also one unarmoured corvette Anadalis, built in 1880 in France; a torpedo boat Psaea built in 1881; six screw steamers, the Paralos, Salaminia,

Plexaura, Suros, Nauplion, and Afroessa; three schooners, the Methonë, Saffo, Aura, and Kuthnos; two cutters, the Glaukos and Poludeukes; 45 torpedo steamers; and the Royal yacht, Amphitrite. At the same date the navy was manned by 2,700 men, including 206 officers. The navy is manned by conscription from the people of the sea-coast.

Population.

Greece, at the last census, taken June 1879, had a total population of 1,679,775—of whom 881,080 were males and 798,695 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 Nomoi or Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. By the return of the census of June 1879, the area and population of each of the 13 Nomarchies was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Area, English square miles.	Population, 1879
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Bœotia	2,472	185,364
Phocis and Phthiotis	2,044	128,440
Acarnia and Ætolia	3,013	138,444
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth	1,442	136,081
Achaia and Elis	1,901	181,632
Arcadia	2,020	148,905
Messenia	1,221	155,760
Laconia	1,679	121,116
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades	2,216	95,136
Cyclades	923	132,020
Corfu	431	106,109
Zante (Zakynthos)	277	44,522
Cephalonia (Kephallonia)	302	80,543
Soldiers and Seamen	—	25,703
THESSALY (1882):—		
Arta		31,141
Trikkoula	5,100	116,758
Larissa		145,947
Natives abroad	—	5,684
Total	25,041	1,979,305

The Albanian territory, detached from Thessaly and Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The total population in 1883 was probably 2,000,000.

The number of foreigners living in Greece in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks, 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1877	46,355	31,280	9,472	15,075
1878	44,921	30,588	8,603	14,333
1879	41,683	30,498	9,322	11,185
1880	41,304	30,288	8,513	11,016
1881	41,689	32,195	7,843	9,464

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are the following:—

Athens with Piræus	84,992	Zante	16,280	Chalcis	6,877
Patras	25,494	Argos	9,861	Spetsai	6,495
Hermoupolis	21,245	Pyrgos	8,788	Hydra	6,446
Corfu	16,515	Argostoli	7,871	Mesolounghi	6,324
		Calamata	7,609		

The increase of the population of Greece from 1870 to 1879 was at the rate of 1·87 per cent. per annum.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is mainly Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards, as far as Thebes; then across the isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœia, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to nearly 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,000,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 7,900,000.

Trade and Industry.

The following table gives the total value of the imports and exports of Greece for the five years 1877–81 :—

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	3,486,473	3,900,747	3,633,357	4,075,843	3,917,254
Exports .	1,934,081	1,391,281	1,600,031	1,488,705	2,418,232

The value of the imports in the first half of 1882 was 2,769,614*l.*, of which about 200,000*l.* went to the new Thessalian provinces; the value of the exports in the same period was 832,758*l.*, of which 53,000*l.* came from Thessaly. The value of the customs' receipts in 1881 was 839,725*l.*, and in 1882, 1,012,927*l.* The principal imports are cereals and manufactured goods, and exports currants and olive oil. In 1881 the quantity of currants exported was 236,683,521 lbs., and 237,899,784 lbs. in 1882—about two-thirds to Great Britain. Other exports in 1881 were oil 8,204,764 okes (2·8 lbs.), valued at 268,700*l.*; lead valued at 228,382*l.*; zinc 626,780*l.*; wine 97,522*l.*, more than half to France. About one-third of the imports come from, and one-half in value, of the exports go to, the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, Austria, Turkey, France, Russia, and Italy.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined table, in the five years 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1878	1,763,064	982,037
1879	1,861,196	944,336
1880	1,483,462	820,508
1881	2,162,566	1,140,032
1882	1,849,597	1,075,531

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1882, amounted to 1,349,886*l.* Other articles of export are olive oil of the value of 150,120*l.* in 1881, and 18,028*l.* in 1882, lead, of the value of 123,774*l.*, silver ore, of the value of 79,135*l*, and zinc, of the value of 37,150*l.* Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. Their value in the

year 1882 being 622,004*l.* There were also imported woollen manufactures valued 86,554*l.*, and iron to the value of 70,319*l.* in 1882.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Still only 41 per cent. of the area of Greece is productive, and only one-sixth is under cultivation; the rest, though to some extent good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The new Thessalian provinces have extensive forests, rich in varieties of wood, but at present comparatively useless from want of means of conveyance. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold little patches of land of their own, which become smaller from generation to generation, in consequence of the existing law of subdivision, which is the same as that in France. On the whole, agriculture is in a very backward state. The new province detached from Thessaly is, however, of unusual fertility, producing annually on an average, 21,700,000 bushels of wheat, 11,528,000 bushels of oats, and about half that quantity of barley. In the old provinces about 34,000,000 bushels of wheat and 21,700,000 bushels of maize are produced annually. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. According to an enumeration made at the end of 1877, there were at that date only 97,176 horses, 279,445 horned cattle, 45,440 mules, and 97,395 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 2,921,917 sheep and 1,836,663 goats, the latter roaming about in a half-wild state, described as causing much destruction. To these there have to be added for Thessaly 1,500,000 sheep, 1,000,000 goats, and 200,000 oxen.

Iron ore is found in the Ionian Islands, but its working is undeveloped. In recent years the lead mines of Laurium have been worked, and zinc is found in considerable quantities. The construction of railways will greatly develop the mining resources of Greece. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In May 1882 the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, about 4 miles, was begun; it is estimated to cost a million sterling.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 6,790 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 294,021 tons, at the end of 1882. There were besides about 6,700 coasting vessels. The total number of vessels that entered the Piræus in 1882 was 9,753, of which 1,748 were steamers. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Railways are open for a length of traffic of 58 miles—7 miles between Athens and Piræus, from Volo to Larissa 38 miles, 8 in Katakolon, and 5 on the island Paros. Arrangements were concluded in 1882 for the construction of new lines to connect the

most important parts of the kingdom. The projected railways are of a length of 435 miles. It was expected that the line from Piræus to Corinth, 53 miles, would be open by the beginning of 1884.

The telegraphic lines were of a total length of 2,916 English miles, at the end of 1882. They carried 419,874 telegrams, of which 380,894 were inland, and 38,980 international, in the year 1882.

Of post-offices there existed 415 at the end of 1882. In 1880 there passed through the post 2,476,241 inland, and 3,830,966 foreign letters; besides 13,336 post cards, 15,788 samples, 31,888 printed matter, 379,797 inland newspaper parcels, and 912,748 foreign. The receipts were 673,597 drachmai, expenses 402,627 drachmai, revenue 260,970 drachmai, or 9,534*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Greece in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Peter Braila Armeni, G.C.M.G.; appointed 1882.
Secretary.—G. A. Argyropoulos.

2. Of Great Britain in Greece.

Envoy and Minister.—Francis Clare Ford, C.B., C.M.G., formerly Envoy and Minister to the Emperor of Brazil. Appointed Envoy and Minister to the King of the Hellenes, March 5, 1881.
Secretaries.—E. H. Egerton; A. F. G. Leveson-Gower.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

Money.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc of the Monetary League (25 francs = £1 sterling). Previous to November 1, 1882, when the new monetary system came into force, the drachma was equal to about 8½*d.*

Weights and Measures.

The	*Oke*	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Cantar*	=	123·20 „ „
„	*Livre*	=	1·05 „ „
„	*Baril* (wine)	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
„	*Kilo*	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
„	*Pike*	=	¾ of an English yard.
„	*Stremma*	=	⅓ „ „ acre.

Greece entered, in 1875, the Monetary League of the Continental States (see page 44), and by a decree of the Government, dated August 11, 1876, all foreign silver coins, with the exception of those of the League, ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom. The chief medium of circulation at present is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting chiefly of notes of the National Bank, which were made

legal tender by a royal decree of July 1, 1877. The Ionian Bank at Corfu and the Thessalian bank at Larissa have also the right to circulate their own notes in their respective provinces.

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Report by Mr. Egerton on the finances and commerce of Greece in 1882, in Part III.; and by Mr. Greville on railways, roads, &c. in Part IV. of 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Legation,' 1883.

Reports by Mr. Consul Sebright on the Commerce of Corfu; by Mr. Consul Wood on the Trade of Patras; by Mr. Vice-Consul Onofrio on the Trade of Santa Maura, and by Mr. Consul Stevens on the Commerce of Zante, dated January 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade and commerce of Continental Greece, dated Piræus, March 24, 1879; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1879. 8. London, 1879.

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Report by Consul Wood on the trade and commerce of Patras, in Part II.; by Consul Longworth on Thessaly, in Part VIII.; and by Consul Merlin on the trade and commerce of Greece, in Part IX. of 'Reports of H.M.'s Consuls,' 1883.

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Trade of Greece with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1882.' Imp. 4. London, 1883.

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ITALY.

(Regno d' Italia.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born Sept. 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born Dec. 20, 1866.

II. Prince *Amedeo*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870; abdicated the crown February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; widower, Nov. 7, 1876. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Emanuele*, born Jan. 13, 1869. 2. Prince *Vittorio*, born Nov. 24, 1870. 3. Prince *Ludovico*, born Jan. 31, 1873.

III. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal. (See page 359.)

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married,

in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margherita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854, married April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late king Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zürich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 15,250,000 lire, or 610,000*l*. The brother of the King, Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l*.; and his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l*. To these sums are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l*., as 'Spese di rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the sovereign into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of 1882, which introduced the *scrutin de liste*, by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay taxes to the amount of 20 lire, or 16*s*. 8*d*. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 503, or 1 to every 57,000 of the population. The number of inscribed electors in 1882 was 2,017,829, or 6·97 per 100 inhabitants, or about 1 in 14. The number who voted in 1882 was 1,223,851, or 61 per cent. of the total number. For electoral purposes the whole of the kingdom is divided into 135 electoral colleges, or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-eighth of the inscribed electors appear at the poll.. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being

bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior.—Agostino Depretis, born at Stradella, Pavia, 1825; Governor of Brescia, 1859–60; Pro-dictator of Sicily, 1860–61; Minister of Public Works, 1862-63; Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, 1876-77; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1878-79. Appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1879, and President of the Council of Ministers, May 29, 1881.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Pascal Stanislas Mancini, born 1817; Minister of Education, 1862; Minister of Justice, 1876–8. Appointed May 29, 1881.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Agostino Magliani, born at Laurino, Naples, in 1824; Minister of Finance, 1876-77 and 1878-79. Reappointed Minister of Finance, May 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Giannuzzi Savelli. Appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, May 25, 1883.

5. The Ministry of War.—General Eduardo Ferrero. Appointed Minister of War, May 29, 1881.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Vice-Admiral del Sunto. Appointed Minister of Marine, November 15, 1883.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—Domenico Berti, Minister of Public Instruction and Commerce, 1865–6. Appointed May 29, 1881.

8. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Guido Baccelli, appointed Minister of Public Instruction, May 29, 1881.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—J. Genala, appointed Minister, May 25, 1883.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided, the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church of Rome.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears the title: 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

Supreme-Pontiff.—**Leo XIII.**, born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810, the son of Luigi Pecci; educated at the college of Jesuits, Viterbo; appointed one of the chaplains of Pope Gregorio XVI., 1837; created bishop of Damieta, 1843; Papal Nuncio to Belgium, 1843–46; Archbishop of Perugia 1846; created cardinal, December 19, 1853. Elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 21, 1878.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff, Leo XIII., was elected by unanimity. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope from St. Peter, inclusive of the 'Anti-Popes.'

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forli and the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of

the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, to Leo XIII., first modern spiritual sovereign, and 263rd in the list, there were 169 Popes (including 'Anti-Popes'), as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Benedetto VI.	Italian	972
96	Paolo I.	,,	757	138	Donato II.	,,	973
97	Stefano IV.	,,	768	139	Benedetto VII.	,,	975
98	Adriano I.	,,	771	140	Giovanni XIV.	,,	984
99	Leo III.	,,	795	141	Boniface VII.	,,	985
100	Stefano V.	,,	816	142	Giovanni XV.	,,	985
101	Pasquale	,,	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	,,	996
102	Eugenio II.	,,	824	144	Gregorio V.	German	996
103	Valentino	,,	827	145	Giovanni XVII.	Italian	999
104	Gregorio IV.	,,	827	146	Silvestro II.	French	999
105	Sergius II.	,,	844	147	GiovanniXVIII.	Italian	1003
106	Leo IV.	,,	847	148	Giovanni XIX.	,,	1003
107	Benedetto III.	,,	855	149	Sergius IV.	,,	1009
108	Niccolo I.	,,	858	150	Benedetto VIII.	,,	1012
109	Adriano II.	,,	867	151	Giovanni XX.	,,	1024
110	Giovanni VIII.	,,	872	152	Benedetto IX.	,,	1033
111	Martino I.	,,	882	153	Gregorio VI.	,,	1044
112	Adriano III.	,,	884	154	Clemente II.	German	1046
113	Stefano VI.	,,	885	155	Damaso II.	,,	1048
114	Formosus	,,	891	156	Leo VIII.	,,	1049
115	Boniface VI.	,,	896	157	Vittore II.	,,	1055
116	Stefano VII.	,,	897	158	Stefano X.	,,	1057
117	Romano	,,	898	159	Benedetto X.	,,	1058
118	Teodoro II.	,,	898	160	Nicolo II.	French	1059
119	Giovanni IX.	,,	898	161	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
120	Benedetto IV.	,,	900	162	Gregorio VII.	,,	1073
121	Leo V.	,,	903	163	Vittore III.	,,	1087
122	Cristoforo	,,	903	164	Urbano II.	French	1088
123	Sergius III.	,,	904	165	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
124	Anastasio III.	,,	911	166	Gelasius II.	,,	1118
125	Landono	,,	913	167	Callisto II.	French	1119
126	Giovanni X.	,,	915	168	Onorato II.	Italian	1124
127	Leo VI.	,,	928	169	Innocente II.	,,	1130
128	Stefano VIII.	,,	929	170	Celestino II.	,,	1143
129	Giovanni XI.	,,	931	171	Lucio II.	,,	1144
130	Leo VII.	,,	936	172	Eugenio III.	,,	1145
131	Stefano IX.	German	939	173	Anastasio IV.	,,	1153
132	Martino II.	Italian	943	174	Adriano IV.	English	1154
133	Agapito II.	,,	946	175	Alessandro III.	Italian	1159
134	Giovanni XII.	,,	956	176	Lucio III.	,,	1181
135	Benedetto V.	,,	964	177	Urbano III.	,,	1185
136	Giovanni XIII.	,,	965	178	Gregorio VIII.	,,	1187

No in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
179	Clemente III.	Italian	1187	222	Pio III.	Italian	1503
180	Celestino III.	,,	1191	223	Giulio II.	,,	1503
181	Innocente III.	,,	1198	224	Leo X.	,,	1513
182	Onorato III.	,,	1216	225	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
183	Gregorio IX.	,,	1227	226	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
184	Celestino IV.	,,	1241	227	Paolo III.	,,	1534
185	Innocente IV.	,,	1243	228	Giulio III.	,,	1550
186	Alessandro IV.	,,	1254	229	Marcello II.	,,	1555
187	Urbano IV.	French	1261	230	Paolo IV.	,,	1555
188	Clemente IV.	,,	1265	231	Pio IV.	,,	1559
189	Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	232	Pio V.	,,	1566
190	Innocente V.	French	1276	233	Gregorio XIII.	,,	1572
191	Adriano V.	Italian	1276	234	Sisto V.	,,	1585
192	Giovanni XXI.	Prtguese	1276	235	Urbano VII.	,,	1590
193	Nicola III.	Italian	1277	236	Gregorio XIV.	,,	1590
194	Martino IV.	,,	1281	237	Innocente IX.	,,	1591
195	Onorato IV.	,,	1285	238	Clemente VIII.	,,	1592
196	Nicola IV.	,,	1288	239	Leo XI.	,,	1605
197	Celestino V.	,,	1294	240	Paolo V.	,,	1605
198	Bonifacio VIII.	,,	1294	241	Gregorio XV.	,,	1621
199	Benedetto XI.	,,	1303	242	Urbano VIII.	,,	1623
200	Clemente V.	French	1305	243	Innocente X.	,,	1644
201	Giovanni XXII.	,,	1316	244	Alessandro VII.	,,	1655
202	Benedetto XII.	,,	1334	245	Clemente IX.	,,	1667
203	Clemente VI.	,,	1342	246	Clemente X.	,,	1670
204	Innocente VI.	,,	1352	247	Innocente XI.	,,	1676
205	Urbano V.	,,	1362	248	Alessandro VIII.	,,	1689
206	Gregorio XI.	,,	1370	249	Innocente XII.	,,	1691
207	Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	250	Clemente XI.	,,	1700
208	Bonifacio IX.	,,	1389	251	Innocente XIII.	,,	1721
209	Innocente VII.	,,	1404	252	Benedetto XIII.	,,	1724
210	Gregorio XII.	,,	1406	253	Clemente XII.	,,	1730
211	Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	254	Benedetto XIV.	,,	1740
212	Giovanni XXIII.	Italian	1410	255	Clemente XIII.	,,	1758
213	Martino V.	,,	1417	256	Clemente XIV.	,,	1769
214	Eugenio IV.	,,	1431	257	Pio VI.	,,	1775
215	Nicola V.	,,	1447	258	Pio VII.	,,	1800
216	Callisto III.	Spaniard	1455	259	Leo XII.	,,	1823
217	Pio II.	Italian	1458	260	Pio VIII.	,,	1829
218	Paolo II.	,,	1464	261	Gregorio XVI.	,,	1831
219	Sisto IV.	,,	1471	262	Pio IX.	,,	1846
220	Innocente VIII.	,,	1484.	263	Leo XIII.	,,	1878
221	Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492				

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but not often com-

prising the full number. In December, 1883, the Sacred College consisted of five cardinal-bishops, forty cardinal-priests, and thirteen cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these fifty-eight cardinals, together with their office, or dignity, if any, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Camillo di Pietro	Dean of Sacred College	Italian	1806	1853
Carlo Sacconi	Bp. of Porto	,,	1808	1861
Luigi Bilio	,, Sabina	,,	1826	1866
Giambattista Pitra	Bp. of Frascati	,,	1812	1863
Gustav von Hohenlohe	,, Albano	German	1823	1866
Cardinal-Priests :—				
F. von Schwarzenberg	Archbp. of Prague	German	1809	1842
Antonio Panebianco	Grand Penitentiary	Italian	1808	1861
Lucien Bonaparte	——	Italian	1828	1868
Innocente Ferreira	——	,,	1810	1868
Juan Moreno	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Ra. Monaco La Valletta	Vicar General	Italian	1827	1868
Flavio Chigi	Grand Prior	,,	1810	1873
Johann Simor	Primate of Hungary	Hungarian	1813	1873
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert	,, Paris	French	1802	1873
Luigi O. di Santo Stefano	Pref. of Congregation	Italian	1828	1873
Tommaso Martinelli	Monk of St. Augustin	Italian	1827	1873
Henry Edw. Manning	Archbp. of Westminst.	English	1808	1875
John M'Closkey	,, New York	American	1801	1875
Mieasslaw Ledochowsky	,, Posen	German	1822	1875
Giovanni Simeoni	Prefect of Propaganda	Italian	1816	1875
Dominico Bartolini	Pref. of Congregation	,,	1813	1875
Bartolomeo d'Avanzo	Bp. of Calvi	,,	1811	1876
Giambattista Franzelin	Society of Jesus	,,	1816	1876
Joseph Mihalovitz	Archbp. of Agram	Hungarian	1814	1877
Lucido Parocchi	,, Bologna	Italian	1833	1877
Miguel Payá y Rico	,, Compostella	Spanish	1811	1877
Louis M. Caverot	Archbp of Lyons	French	1806	1877
Edward Howard	,, Neocesarea	English	1829	1877
Benavides y Navarrete	Patr. of the Indies	Spanish	1810	1877
Luigi di Canossa	Bp. of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
Luigi Serafini	,, Viterbo	,,	1808	1877
Lorenzo Nina	——	,,	1822	1877
Fried. von Fürstenberg	Archbp. of Olmütz	German	1813	1879
Jules F. Desprez	,, Toulouse	French	1807	1879
Lud. von Haynald	,, Kolocza	Hungarian	1816	1879
Ferriera dos Santos Silva	Bp. of Oporto	Spanish	1829	1879
Gaetan Alimonda	——	Italian	1818	1879
Joaquim Cattani	Archbp. of Ravenna	,,	1823	1879
Ludovico Jacobini	Pontif. Secr. of State	,,	1830	1879
A. Peter Hassoun	Patriarch of Cilicia	Armenian	1825	1880

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
Domenico Agostini .	Patriarch of Venice .	Italian	1825	1882
Charles M. Lavigerie .	Archbp. of Algiers .	French	1825	1882
Edward MacCabe .	,, Dublin .	Irish	1816	1882
Angelo Bianchi . .	Apos. Nuncio to Spain	Italian	1817	1882
Valdemir Czacki . .	——	,,	1834	1882
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Teodulo Mertel . .	Pres. Council of Pontiff	Italian	1806	1858
Domenico Consolini .	Preft. of Propaganda	,,	1807	1866
Lorenzo Randi . .	Ap. Vice Chamberlain	,,	1818	1875
Frédéric de Falloux .	Reg. Cancelleria Apost.	French	1815	1877
Aeneas Sbarretti .	Secr. of Congregations	Italian	1808	1877
Antonio Pellegrini .	Auditor of Sacra Rota	,,	1818	1877
Guiseppe Pecci . .	——	,,	1801	1879
John Henry Newman .	——	English	1801	1879
Jos. Hergenröther .	——	German	1824	1879
Tommaso Zigliara .	Order of Preachers .	Italian	1837	1879
Francesco Ricci Parracciani	Auditor of Sacra Rota	,,	1830	1880
Petro Lasagni . .	——	,,	1814	1880
Angelo Jacobini . .	——	,,	1825	1882

Of these Cardinals, one was nominated by Pope Gregorio XVI., 37 by Pio IX., and 20 by Leo XIII.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allowance of 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l.*, besides the income from their respective offices, or dignities. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocente III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Bonifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers are allowed to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises 7 Patriarchs of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 149 Archbishops of the Latin Rite, and 27 of the Oriental Rite; and 663 Bishops of the Latin and 47 of the Oriental Rite. The list is as follows:—

I. Patriarchates.

Of the Latin Rite:—1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen, Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen, Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen, Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen, Chaldæorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Ciliciæ, Armenorum*).

II. Archbishoprics.

Latin Rite:—	
Immediately subject to the Holy See	14
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	135
Oriental Rite:—	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces:	
Armenian	1
Greco-Roumaic	1
Greco-Ruthenian	1
Under Oriental Patriarchs:	
Armenian	5
Greco-Melchite	4
Syriac, Syro-Maronite, and Syro-Chaldaic	15
	176

III. Bishoprics.

Latin Rite:—	
Suburban Sees	6
Immediately subject to the Holy See	86
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces	577
Oriental Rite:—	
Armenian	12
Greco-Melchite	8
Greco-Roumaic	3
Greco-Ruthenian	7
Syriac	8
Syro-Chaldaic	6
Syro-Maronite	3
Total	716

Besides the above, there are a number of titular dignitaries, Apostolic Delegates, Vicars, and Prefects (many of them titular archbishops and bishops, formerly 'in partibus infidelium'), to the number of 155, and 18 bishops without dioceses.

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates	12
Archbishoprics	176
Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.'	889
Total	1,077

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. There

were twenty Congregations in December 1883. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions, is a department bearing the title of 'Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide' at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and fifteen, of delegations six, and of apostolic prefectures thirty-four. At the end of 1883, there were eleven vicariates in Europe, namely, three in Germany; one at Gibraltar; one in Sweden; two in Roumania; and four in European Turkey.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and about the same number Jews. Of the Protestants 26,081 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 6,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 belonged to foreign Protestant bodies. In 1861 the total number of Protestants was 32,684, and in 1871, 58,651.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 47 archbishops and 207 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation 'De Propagandâ Fide.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there was constantly a large number of vacant sees.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.'

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. This law provided a small pension to all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864. Several monasteries were set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. All chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, were suppressed. Under certain regulations the ecclesiastical property was transferred to the State.

A great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. There have been other recent improvements; the new law on primary schools as to compulsory education has been applied to 7,804 communes out of 8,259, but is by no means strictly enforced. According to a return published in 1883 the number of primary public schools in 1881 was 42,510; of the pupils 1,048,781 were males and 879,925 females. The total sum allotted for Public Instruction in 1883 was 1,228,760*l*. There are besides 7,422 private primary schools, with 63,469 male and 92,228 female pupils. There are also 12,000 evening schools, with 600,000 pupils. In 1883 a law was introduced for the establishment of schools supplementary to the primary schools for youths of from 16 to 19 years of age.

According to the census of 1881 the average number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write was 61·94 per cent. In Upper Italy it was 40·86 per cent.; Middle Italy, 64 per cent.; South Italy, 79·46 per cent.; and in the Islands, 80·19 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18. In 1871, the proportion of the population above six years who could not read nor write was 68·77 per cent.

In the year 1881 there were 1,382 high schools of various kinds (gymnasia, lycées, and technical schools), with 74,377 pupils, and 79 industrial and mercantile schools, with 6,878 pupils. The following is a list of the twenty-one Universities of Italy, with statistics for 1882:—

	Date of Foundation	No. of Teachers	Students		Date of Foundation	No. of Teachers	Students
State Universities:				Pisa . .	1339	69	596
Bologna .	1119	119	795	Rome . .	1224	96	816
Cagliari .	1764	75	128	Sassari .	1766	73	91
Catania .	1445	61	247	Siena . .	1321	36	189
Genoa .	1783	121	634	Turin . .	1412	221	1,787
Macerata .	1824	13	105	Free Universities:			
Messina .	1838	34	151	Camerino	1824	22	94
Modena .	1683	71	191	Ferrara .	1824	31	52
Naples .	1224	267	3,265	Perugia .	1307	37	78
Padua .	1222	81	922	Urbino .	1589	28	64
Palermo .	1447	72	593				
Parma .	1599	52	206	Total .		1,655	11,728
Pavia . .	1361	76	724				

There are besides ten superior collegiate institutions, with 1,210 students, and eight superior special schools, with 702 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the establishment of the kingdom, in 1861, there have been frequent deficits. During the same time, the public revenue nearly trebled, but the expenditure did not increase to the same amount, and, during recent years, there have been surpluses. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, together with the annual deficit or surplus, in each of the four years from 1878 to 1881, the first four years representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the last year, 1882, the budget estimates:—

Years	Total ordinary Revenue	Total ordinary Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1878	1,443,035,277	1,430,822,500	+ 12,212,777
1879	1,470,992,506	1,428,478,752	+ 42,513,754
1880	1,439,368,496	1,420,226,726	+ 19,141,770
1881	1,518,535,464	1,467,648,226	+ 50,887,238
1882	1,360,842,338	1,321.405,359	+ 39,436,979

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year 1883, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure :—

Revenue	Lire
1. Ordinary revenue :—	
State property	25,847,045
Direct taxes :	
Land tax	125,644,330
House tax	63,900,000
Income tax	194,406,697
Stamps	58,400,000
Registration	55,700,000
Succession duties	30,000,000
Railway tax	16,411,900
Various	24,460,000
Indirect taxes :	
Grist tax	52,000,000
Excise	12,700,000
Customs	155,000,000
Octroi	78,899,245
Tobacco and salt	109,000,000
State lottery	72,500,000
Fines	2,000
Public services :	
State railways	54,700,000
Posts	34,415,000
Telegraphs	10,568,925
Various	15,939,250
Repayments	19,030,852
Rents, interests, deposits, &c.	94,693,991
Miscellaneous	8,828,470
Total ordinary revenue	1,395,047,705
2. Extraordinary revenue :—	
Sale of State and ecclesiastical property, &c.	24,172,005
New loans	28,151,705
Railway construction	89,233,807
Various	7,756,445
Total extraordinary revenue	149,313,962
Total revenue	1,544,361,167
	£61,774,446

Expenditure	Lire
1. Ordinary expenditure :—	
Ministry of finance and the treasury :	
Interest on consolidated debt	432,437,242
Interest on redeemable debt	37,931,023
Interest on railway debt	28,875,400
Interest on floating debt	44,803,920
Sinking fund	46,592,436
Pensions	21,374,323
Civil list	15,317,500
Domains	11,532,011
Senate and chamber	2,125,000
General expenses	9,164,317
Unforeseen ,,	7,000,000
Expenses of administration, collection, &c.	135,458,507
Various	89,116,836
Ministry of justice and worship	33,684,138
Ministry of foreign affairs	6,976,22
Ministry of public instruction	29,378,320
Ministry of interior	58,460,589
Ministry of public works :	
Roads, ports, &c.	23,577,542
Posts and telegraphs	13,076,655
Railways	3,923,590
Administration, &c.	1,577,962
Ministry of war	205,493,054
,, the navy	51,553,911
,, agriculture, &c.	9,726,937
Total ordinary expenditure	1,344,541,100

Expenditure—*cont.*	Lire
2. Extraordinary expenditure :—	
Ministry of public works :	
Railway construction . . .	89,233,807
Roads, ports, &c. . .	39,307,970
Various . .	3,266,210
Ministry of war .	43,716,666
Ministry of navy .	5,626,098
Other ministries .	11,534,334
Total extraordinary expenditure . .	192,685,085
Total expenditure	1,537,226,185
	£61,489,047

According to these financial accounts, there was a surplus of 285,339*l.*, in the year 1883.

Included in the expenditure of the Consolidated Fund is the annual dotation of the Supreme Pontiff, amounting to 3,225,000 lire, or 129,000*l.* The late and present Pontiff have not consented, however, to accept this annual allowance, which is therefore paid over to the 'Asse Ecclesiastico.' The total expenditure amounts to 2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per head of population, and the direct taxation to 10*s.* 9*d.* per head. The grist tax is to be abolished in 1884.

The ever-recurring deficits of former years necessitated large loans, foreign and internal, in consequence of which the public debt of Italy, which stood at 97,480,000*l.*, in 1860, the year before the establishment of the kingdom, had increased to over 440,000,000*l.*, in 1883. The debt was made up of the following liabilities in the beginning of 1883 :—

	Principal £	Interest £
I. Consolidated debt :—		
5 per cent. rentes	344,993,042	17,249,652
3 „ „	8,544,106	256,323
	353,537,148	17,505,975
II. Annuity to Holy See	2,580,000	129,000
III. Debts separately inscribed :—		
5 per cent. Sardinia, Tuscany, Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Rome . . .	11,500,221	575,011
4 per cent. Sardinia	255,040	10,201
3 „ Modena	18,617	558
Kingdom of Italy :		
6 per cent. Cavour canal . . .	2,419,000	145,140
5 „ Church property loan . .	6,003,452	300,172
5 „ Railway loans . . .	2,942,852	147,142
5 „ Tiber obligations . .	423,200	21,160
3 „ „ „ . . .	14,289.882	428,696
	37,852,264	1,628,080
IV. Miscellaneous debts :—		
Annuities to South Austria railway .	23,100,320	1,155,016
Various	5,800,903	320,163
	28,901,223	1,475,179
V. Floating debt	17,510,062	446,384
Total debt . .	440,380,697	21,187,618

The above amount does not include the forced paper currency, which, before it was begun to be withdrawn in April 1883, amounted to 37,600,000*l.* The burden of the debt per head of population is 15*l.* 9*s.*, and of the interest 14*s.* 10*d.* The value per head of the exports in 1882 was 1*l.* 12*s.*

Nearly all the cities and communes of Italy have their own budgets and debts, the latter, like the national liabilities, tending to constant increase. The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1877 amounted, according to official reports, to 466,100,000 lire, or 18,644,000*l.*, exclusive of those of the provinces of Rome. The amount was 316,800,000 lire, or 12,672,000*l.*, in 1867, the first year in which Venice appeared as in Italy. There was thus an increase of 149,300,000 lire, or 5,972,000*l.*, in the revenue during the ten years. The burden of the revenue per head of the population rose during the time in question from 12 lire, or 10*s.*, to 18 lire, or 15*s.* In the urban communes—that is, in towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants—and the chief towns of provinces, the burden per head of the population was 34 lire, or 1*l.* 8*s.*, against 10 lire 80c., or 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the rural communes. The revenue of the province of Rome amounted to 36,000,000 lire, or 1,440,000*l.*, in 1877, against 13,200,000 lire, or 528,000*l.*, in 1871. In 1871 the deficit was considerable, but in 1877 the revenue and expenditure of the capital were very nearly balanced. The burden per head of the urban population of Italy was in 1877 in the province of Rome 71 lire 62c., or 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and of the rural population of the kingdom, 19 lire 25c., or 15*s.* 6*d.*

Army and Navy.

The German law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the present military organisation of the Kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 65,000 to 75,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest, over 60,000, are entered in a second category, and serve only six months with the colours.

The time of service in the standing army for the first category of recruits is three years in the infantry and four years in the cavalry. In the army of reserve, the time of service is generally five years, and four years in the Mobile militia, for infantry, while the cavalry have only five years, passed in the reserve. The second category, after their six months' service, are passed to the reserve and Mobile militia, like the first category. After completion of time in Mobile militia, both categories are drafted into the territorial militia, where they remain till their 39th year. Into this last body also are drafted the conscripts whose services in the active army have been dispensed with in time of peace. Taking the normal yearly contingent at

75,000, the effectives of the three categories should be as follows:—1st category, 1,175,000; 2nd category, 682,000; 3rd category, 928,000; total, 2,785,000. The actual effective, however, in 1883, does not much exceed 1,000,000 men. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the military service, to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. Young men able to pass an examination have to remain only one year in the service, the same as in Germany.

By the law of military organisation of September 1873, the country is divided into ten military regions, or general commands, each with its corresponding corps d'armée; each region is subdivided into two divisions of ten brigades each. According to the new law of June 1882, there will now be twelve military regions, each subdivided as before. The further organisation of the army, according to the new law, is as follows, with the official strength for September 1882:—

I. Active Army.

Infantry:—	
96 regiments of the line	246,300
12 „ Bersaglieri	42,429
6 „ Alpine troops	17,469
87 military districts	241,956
Total infantry	548,154
Cavalry:—	
22 regiments and 5 reserve depôts	36,712
Artillery:—	
12 regiments field, 2 brigades horse, 5 regiments fortress, 2 brigades mountain artillery	67,212
Engineers	15,887
Carabineers	19,830
Invalids, sanitary and other special companies	12,030
Officers, active and supplementary	15,133
Total	714,958

II. Mobile Militia.

Infantry:—	
48 regiments of the line and 18 battalions Bersaglieri	301,505
36 companies Alpine troops	3,181
Total infantry	304,686
Artillerymen	21,808
Engineers	3,644
Officers	1,664
Total Mobile militia	331,802
Territorial militia	930,006
Reserve officers	8,793
Total army	1,985,619

In the distribution of the standing army over the kingdom there are generally eight battalions of infantry at or near the capital, fifteen at Genoa, five at Turin, nine at Alessandria, twelve in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. At Naples there are eighteen battalions of the line, besides thirty-nine in the Neapolitan provinces and thirty-two in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the end of 1883, of 89 steamers, afloat or building. They were classed as follows :—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
Steamers :—						
Ironclad ships	19	151	—	—	—	—
Frigates	—	—	9	280	—	—
Corvettes of the 1st class	—	—	5	74	3	30
Corvettes of the 2nd class	—	—	3	18	5	30
Corvettes of the 3rd class	—	—	—	—	4	15
Gunboats	—	—	12	47	—	—
Transports	—	—	9	20	20	38
Total	19	158	38	439	32	113
Total horse-power	74,080		12,256		6,810	

The following is a tabular list of the 19 armour-clad ships of the Italian navy. The ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1883 :—

Names of Ships	Armour, greatest thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class :—	Inches				Tons
Duilio	22	4	100-ton	7,700	10,570
Dandolo	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,570
*Italia	19	4	100-ton	18,000	13,700
*Lepanto		15	4-ton		
*Andrea Doria	18	4	100-ton	10,000	10,000
*Ruggiero di Loria					
*Francesco Morosini					
Armoured frigates (*old type*) :—					
Ancona	4½			2,518	4,250
Castelfidardo	4½	2	12-ton	2,125	4,250
Maria Pia	4¾	9	9-ton	2,924	4,250
S. Martino	4¾			2,924	4,250
Palestro	8¾	1	25-ton	3,496	6,160
		6	18-ton		
Principe Amadeo	8¾	ditto		3,413	6,406
Roma	4¾	11	18-ton	3,738	5,700
Verrezia	6	8	18-ton	3,670	5,814
		1	12-ton		
Third-class :—					
Affondatore (ram)	7	2	12-ton	2,682	4,970
Formidabile	4½	8	12-ton	1,200	2,700
Terribile	4½	8	12-ton	1,200	2,700
Varese	5½	4	12-ton	990	2,000

Since 1877 the Italian fleet has been rapidly developed in accordance with a definite programme then laid down, and it now contains some of the largest and most heavily armed ships afloat. The Duilio and Dandolo, now in commission, each carry 4 100-ton muzzle-loading Armstrong guns in two turrets; they have armour nearly 22 inches thick at the water-line, and 17¾ inches thick on the turrets. They belong to the central-citadel type, of which the Inflexible is the most powerful example in the British Navy; and are superior to the Inflexible in armament and speed, although not quite so strongly protected. Like the Inflexible these ships have their monster guns mounted and worked by hydraulic mechanism of the Elswick manufacture.

The Italia and Lepanto are the two largest war ships yet built. They are 400 feet long, 72¾ feet broad, and are to have an extreme draught of water exceeding 30 feet. Their engines are to be about twice as powerful as the engines of any other armoured ship yet constructed, and it is hoped to attain a speed of 18 knots an hour. Their armaments consist of 4 100-ton breech-loading guns carried in a barbette protected by 19 inches of steel-faced armour, set obliquely, and therefore equivalent to thicker armour placed vertically. These barbette guns are about 33 feet above water. In addition to these monster guns 18 4-ton 6-inch breech-loading guns are to be mounted on the broadside. There is no vertical belt-armour protecting the water-line, but instead of it a deck covered with 3-inch iron plates is built about 5 feet below water; and the buoyancy and stability of the vessel when damaged in action are to be protected by minute subdivision of the space above the protective deck, and another deck placed about 6 feet above water. Thick vertical armour is used also to protect the funnel, hatches, ventilators, &c. where they pass through the armour deck; and to shelter the communication between the magazines, &c. and the barbette in which the heavy guns are placed. These vessels were laid down in 1877–8, and neither of them is yet (January 1884) completed. The cost of each ship, exclusive of armament, is said to be about 800,000*l.* sterling.

Considerable differences of opinion have arisen respecting the policy of building these enormous vessels, and the three last-named ships of the first-class are of more moderate dimensions and cost, but carry as heavy guns as the Italia and Lepanto. The ironclads placed in the second and third classes are of earlier types, and for the most part weakly armoured. The Palestro and Principe Amadeo are the most efficient vessels in these classes; the ram Affondatore, built on the Thames, is also a powerful vessel, but not so successful as was hoped.

The Italian Navy is also being strengthened by the addition of

'protected cruisers,' of which three or four are already in hand, and others are contemplated. The first of these vessels, the Giovanni Bausan, is building on the Tyne from the designs and in the yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. She will carry 2 25-ton and 6 4-ton breech-loading guns, steam at 17½ knots' speed, and have her machinery, magazines, &c. protected by a strong steel deck. The heavy guns are mounted and worked by hydraulic mechanism. In addition to these protected vessels a numerous flotilla of swift cruisers and torpedo boats is being created, the torpedo boats having been built in England. On the whole, the administration of the Italian Navy during the last six years has been remarkably energetic, and has resulted in the creation of a much more powerful fleet relatively to those of other European powers than was previously possessed.

The navy was manned in 1882 by 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 108 captains, 346 lieutenants, 7,878 sailors, 3,008 gunners and torpedo-men, 1,287 engine-men, besides engineers, petty officers, &c., making in all 15,055 officers and men.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or declassed, while others are being constructed. The chief coasting strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Placentia, Cremona, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (these four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Pavia, Boara, Venice, Alessandria, Bologna. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places:—Ventimiglia, Vado, Genoa, Spezzia, Elba, Mont-Argentaro, Civita Vecchia, Gaëta, Baja and Castellamare in the Gulf of Naples; works in the Straits of Messina; various places in Sicily; Tarentum; Brindisi, Ancona, the mouth of the Adige; Brindole and Chioggia. On the North Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of St. Madelaine, and on the South by those of Cagliari. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is being protected by a circle of forts. The approaches to the capital on the north and south are all covered by forts.

Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the Government on the 31st December 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,792,354—13,472,262 males and 13,328,892 females—living on an area of 114,296 English square miles, being 235 per square mile. At the census of December 31,

1881, the total population was found to be 28,459,451, showing an increase in ten years of 1,667,097, or 6·22 per cent., or ·62 per cent. per annum.

The kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixteen compartmenti and sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, with area in English square miles, and number of population on the 31st December, 1881, are given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces and Compartmenti	Area in square miles	Population, 1881	Provinces and Compartmenti	Area in square miles	Population, 1881
Alessandria . .	1,952	729,710	Piacenza . . .	965	226,717
Cuneo . . .	2,756	635,400	Ravenna . . .	742	225,764
Novara . . .	2,527	675,926	Reggio Emilia .	884	244,959
Torino . . .	3,965	1,029,343	Emilia . .	7,926	2,183,391
Piedmont .	11,200	3,070,379	Perugia (Umbria)	3,719	572,060
Genova . . .	1,588	760,122	Ancona . . .	740	267,338
Porto Maurizio .	467	132,251	Ascoli Piceno .	809	209,185
			Macerata . . .	1,057	239,713
Liguria . .	2,055	892,373	Pesaro e Urbino	1,145	223,043
			Marshes .	3,751	939,279
Bergamo . . .	1,027	390,775			
Brescia . . .	1,784	471,568	Arezzo . . .	1,276	238,744
Como	1,049	515,050	Firenze . . .	2,263	790,776
Cremona . . .	670	302,138	Grosseto . .	1,712	114,295
Milano . . .	1,155	1,114,991	Livorno . . .	126	121,612
Mantua . . .	856	295,728	Lucca	577	284,484
Pavia	1,286	469,831	Massa Carrara .	680	169,469
Sondrio . . .	1,259	120,534	Pisa	1,180	283,210
			Siena	1,465	205,926
Lombardy .	9,086	3,680,615	Tuscany .	9,279	2,208,516
Belluno . . .	1,263	174,140	Roma	4,553	903,472
Padova . . .	805	397,762			
Rovigo . . .	652	217,700	Aquila . . .	2,509	353,027
Treviso . . .	939	375,704	Campobasso . .	1,778	365,434
Udine	2,483	501,745	Chieti	1,105	344,048
Venezia . . .	850	356,708	Teramo . . .	1,284	254,806
Verona . . .	1,102	394,065	Abruzzi e Molise .	6,676	1,317,315
Vicenza . . .	1,041	396,349			
Venice . .	9,135	2,814,173	Avellino . . .	1,409	392,619
			Benevento . .	676	238,425
Bologna . . .	1,392	457,474	Caserta . . .	2,307	714,131
Ferrara . . .	1,010	230,807	Napoli . . .	429	1,001,245
Forli	716	251,110	Salerno . . .	2,116	550,159
Modena . . .	966	279,254	Campania .	6,937	2,896,579
Parma . . .	1,251	267,306			

Provinces and Compartmenti	Area in square miles	Population, 1881	Provinces and Compartmenti	Area in square miles	Population, 1881
Bari	2,293	678,148	Caltanisetta . .	1,455	265,930
Foggia . . .	2,995	356,267	Catania . . .	1,970	563,440
Lecce	3,293	553,298	Girgenti . . .	1,491	312,487
			Messina . . .	1,768	460,924
Apulia . .	8,541	1,587,713	Palermo . . .	1,964	699,151
			Siracusa . . .	1,428	343,036
Potenza (Basilicata) . . .	4,122	524,836	Trapani . . .	1,214	283,873
			Sicily . .	11,290	2,928,841
Catanazara . .	2,307	433,975			
Cosenza . . .	2,841	451,309	Cagliari . . .	5,224	420,635
Reggio di Calabria . . .	1,515	372,623	Sassari . . .	4,139	261,367
			Sardinia . . .	9,363	682,002
Calabria . . .	6,663	125,907			
			Total . . .	114,926	28,459,451

Of the total population 14,265,523 were males and 14,193,928 females. The areas given are the official figures. According to General Strelbitsky's calculation the real area of Italy is 106,982 square miles. The average density of population in 1881 was 247 per square mile. The province of Milan is the most thickly peopled, the density there reaching 965 per square mile; whereas in Sassari (Sardinia) it is only 63 per square mile. The above population is that present at the time of the census, the resident or legal population being 28,951,374. The number of foreigners at the date of the census in Italy was 59,956; of whom 15,790 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,802 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes, and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1877	1,029,037	787,817	214,972	241,220
1878	1,043,780	844,855	199,885	198,925
1879	1,097,778	870,307	213,096	227,471
1880	988,305	900,397	196,738	87,908
1881	1,116,379	819,435	230,143	296,944

Included in the births and deaths in 1881 are 35,254 still-born children, and in the births 82,927 illegitimate children, the former 3 per cent., and the latter 7·4 per cent., of the total births.

The following table shows the number of emigrants in the five years 1878–82, and the countries to which they went.

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
France	33,552	39,713	43,172	50,735	53,037
Austria-Hungary	18,391	18,617	20,493	20,503	20,430
Switzerland	10,782	10,401	13,074	10,245	8,476
Germany	6,916	6,700	4,277	5,793	7,662
Great Britain and Ireland	700	626	469	1,094	512
Other European countries	2,026	3,947	2,739	3,737	3,813
Total Europe	72,367	80,004	84,224	92,107	93,930
Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria	2,698	2,523	2,408	2,654	7,773
United States and Canada	1,993	3,208	5,756	11,868	18,669
La Plata States	8,645	14,166	13,345	16,947	24,526
Mexico, Central America, Brazil, and other S. American States	10,105	19,701	13,979	12,056	16,500
Total America	20,743	37,075	33,080	40,871	59,695
Other countries	400	229	189	200	164
Grand total	96,268	119,831	119,901	135,832	161,562

The great mass of the people of Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal cities and towns was as follows, at the census of December 1881:—

Towns	Communal Population	Towns	Communal Population	Towns	Communal Population
Naples	494,314	Leghorn	97,615	Pistoja	51,552
Milan	321,839	Ferrara	75,513	Perugia	51,354
Rome	300,467	Padua	72,174	Reggio	50,651
Turin	252,832	Verona	68,741	Ancona	47,729
Palermo	244,991	Lucca	68,063	Parma	45,217
Genoa	179,515	Alessandria	62,464	Capannori	43,673
Florence	169,001	Brescia	60,630	Prato	42,190
Venice	132,826	Bari	60,575	Modica	41,231
Messina	126,497	Ravenna	60,573	Forli	40,934
Bologna	123,274	Modena	58,058	Foggia	40,283
Catania	100,417	Pisa	53,957	Marsala	40,257

Embraced in the area of Italy is the ancient independent republic, and one of the oldest States in Europe, San Marino. It has an area of 32 square miles and a population of about 8,000. In 1872 it concluded a treaty of protective friendship with the kingdom of Italy.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Italy, like that of France, is divided into general and special. The following table shows the total special imports and exports of the kingdom in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1878	1,070,802,615	42,832,104	1,040,789,434	41,631,577
1879	1,262,044,668	50,480,786	1,100,961,109	44,038,444
1880	1,224,812,701	48,992,508	1,130,659,312	45,226,642
1881	1,225,600,000	49,024,000	1,192,200,000	47 692,000
1882	1,345,400,000	53,816,000	1,155,800,000	46,232,000

The imports and exports for 1882 were distributed as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Articles of consumption . .	11,532,000	12,196,000
Raw materials . . .	17,348,000	18,476,000
Manufactured articles . .	13,692,000	8,180,000
Various	6,364,000	7,128,000
Precious metals . . .	4,880,000	252,000
Total	53,816,000	46,232,000

The leading imports in 1882 were colonial goods and tobacco, 4,300,000*l.*; cotton and cotton goods, 7,700,000*l.*; wool and woollen goods, 3,770,000*l.*; minerals and metals, 10,950,000*l.*; grain and flour, 4,350,000*l.* The chief exports were spirits, wines, and oils, 6,280,000*l.*; silk and silk goods, 12,930,000*l.*; grain and flour, 5,540,000*l.*; animals and animal products, 8,130,000*l.* Of wine alone in 1882, the export was 29,130,000 gallons, and 19,461 bottles, of a total value of 1,888,000*l.*—about six times more than it was in 1877.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is mainly with France, the United Kingdom, and Austria, as the following table for 1882 shows:—

	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
France	16,724,000	18,472,000
United Kingdom	11,888,000	3,700,000
Austria	7,612,000	5,868,000
Germany	3,380,000	2,924,000
United States and Canada	2,760,000	2,460,000
Switzerland	1,848,000	5,196,000
Russia	1,260,000	900,000
South America	1,456,000	1,312,000

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1878	3,252,459	5,363,838
1879	3,233,594	4,983,676
1880	3,385,109	5,432,908
1881	3,274,881	6,430,859
1882	3,481,325	6,480,258

The principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1882 were olive oil, of the value of 624,663*l.*; hemp, of the value of 284,015*l.*; oranges and lemons, of the value of 201,401*l.*; sulphur, of the value of 285,604*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 270,152*l.*; shumac, of the value of 156,237*l.*; wine, of the value of 123,997*l.*; flax, 91,015*l.*; stones, 137,872*l.*; and iron ore, 284,015*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton fabrics, iron, coals, and woollen manufactures. The value of the most important article, cotton manufactures, imported from Great Britain in the year 1882, amounted to 1,887,790*l.* Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,230,376*l.*; coals, of the value of 778,357*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 569,130*l.*; machinery, of the value of 570,268*l.*; refined sugar, of the value of 259,156*l.*; imported in the year 1882 from the United Kingdom.

Of the total area of Italy 86·9 per cent. is productive and 13·1 per cent. unproductive. Of the total area 12 per cent. is under forest and 36 per cent. under culture. Of the area under crops, about 28 million acres, nearly one-half (12 million acres) is under wheat, the average yield being 140 million bushels, the import of

which, however, as well as of other kinds of grain, is generally greater than the export. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition. Vineyards occupy about 5 million acres, and olive-groves about 2,200,000. Chestnuts are also an important object of culture, occupying about 1,225,000 acres. The average yield of wine is over 605 million gallons, Italy standing next to France in quantity. Italy is the chief olive-producing country in Europe, the average yield of olives being over 9 million bushels, and of oil 3 million cwt.

In 1881 Italy had 4,783,232 cattle; 8,596,108 sheep; 2,016,307 goats. In 1881 Italy exported 65,944 and imported 39,887 cattle; exported 198,639 and imported 55,768 sheep; exported 41,529 and imported 18,908 swine. The wool product is not, however, sufficient for consumption, the export in 1881 being only 9,000 cwt. and the import 95,300 cwt.

Iron is found in considerable quantities in Sardinia, Elba, and Lombardy, partly worked in Italy, and partly exported. The average output of the mines is 215,000 tons, valued at 75,000*l.* The total annual value of the iron and steel produced in Italy is 850,000*l.* Copper, zinc, and lead are also worked in considerable quantities. The chief mineral product is sulphur, 359,540 tons having been produced in 1880; the average annual value being 1,250,000*l.* The quarries of Italy, especially its marble quarries, employ about 20,000 men; the annual output being valued at a million sterling. In 1880 the number of hands employed in all mines was 44,215, and the total value of the output 2,375,000*l.*

In 1878 there were 2,030 silk factories in Italy, employing 15,992 men, 120,226 women, and 76,384 children, producing over 5 million lbs. of raw silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest in 1881 was 91,683,000 lbs., and in 1882, 69,581,844 lbs.; the estimated product of the raw silk in 1882 was 5,214,000 lbs.

On the 1st of January 1883, the total number of sailing vessels and steamers making long voyages was 7,720, of 990,004 tons, the tonnage of steamers alone being 104,719 tons. According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population, that is individuals whose names were inserted in the 'Inscription Maritime,' of 181,381 at the commencement of 1883. The total number of vessels which entered Italian ports in the year 1882 was 110,015, of 17,559,956 tons, of which 26,271 were steamers, of 14,111,111 tons. Of the total 16,352 (10,123 Italian), of 5,140,581 tons (1,523,795 Italian), were sea-going vessels, and the remainder coasters. There cleared the Italian ports during the same year 109,334 vessels, of 17,485,090 tons, of which 26,202, of 14,064,758 tons, were steamers. Of the total 4,715, of 3,991,151 tons, were sea-going vessels, and the remainder coasters.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of

January 1882 was 5,484 English miles, of which about one-fourth belonged to the State.

In the sessions of 1878 and 1879 the Italian Parliament passed bills for the construction of additional 3,739 miles of railway, to complete the existing system. The new lines are to be built within a period of fifteen years, at a total cost of 40,000,000*l.*, with a State contribution of 26,000,000*l.*, paid in annual instalments of 2,000,000*l.* The total expenditure in the construction of railways up to the end of December 1881 was 107,131,392*l.*

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1882, was 3,420. In the year 1881 the post conveyed 168,878,086 letters and postcards, 154,562,446 newspapers and printed matter; and of money-orders 4,022,308, for the value of 20,147,805*l.* The revenue in 1881 was 29,787,318 lire, and the expenditure 25,980,398 lire.

The length of telegraph lines in 1883 was 17,258 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the Government. There were, at the same date, 1,747 telegraph offices, exclusive of railway and private offices. The number of telegrams forwarded in the year 1882 throughout the kingdom was 6,454,942, including 373,807 official telegrams. The revenue in 1882 amounted to 469,924*l.*, and the total expenditure to 344,827*l.*

Italy has a station on the bay of Assab, on the African coast of the Red Sea, opposite Aden. It has an area of 243 square miles and a population of 1,193 on December 31, 1881.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. *Of Italy in Great Britain.*

Ambassador.—Count Nigra, accredited January 19, 1883.
Secretaries.—Chevalier Tommaso Catalani; Guilio Silvestrelli.
Attachés.—Emmanuele Prinetti; Guido Cagnola; Guilio Desme.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Raphael Noce.

2. *Of Great Britain in Italy.*

Ambassador.—Sir J. Savile Lumley, K.C.B., born in 1825; Chargé d'Affaires in Russia, 1862 and 1865; Envoy to Saxony, 1866-67; to Switzerland, 1867-68; to Belgium, 1868-83; appointed to Italy, August 29, 1883.
Secretaries.—Hugh Fraser, Hon. Hugh Gough, W. N. Beauclerk.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Kane, R.N.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are:—

Money.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centesimi* = Average rate of exchange (gold), 25 to 1*l.* sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The	*Gramma*	=	15·434 grains troy.
„	*Chilogramma*	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Quintal Metrici*	=	220 „ „
„	*Tonnelata*	=	2200 „ „
„	*Litro*, Liquid Measure	=	0·22 Imperial gallon.
„	*Ettolitro* { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ „
	{ Dry Measure	=	2·75 Imperial bushels.
„	*Metro*	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„	*Chilometro*	=	1093 yards.
„	*Metro Cube* }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„	*Stero* }		
„	*Ettaro*, or *Hectare*	=	2·47 acres.
„	*Square Chilometro*	=	0·386 square mile. (2·59 sq. chilo—1 sq. mile)

The common currency of the kingdom in recent years has been paper money of various denomination, gold standing at a premium of from 10 to 12 per cent.

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MONTENEGRO.

(Tchernagora—Kara-dagh.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrovic Njegos, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Pétrovna Vucoticova*, born May 3, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotič, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are seven daughters and two sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879.

The reigning prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro, in 1697, who liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, October 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the formal recognition of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas' nominal yearly income is fixed, for the present, at 9,000 ducats, or 4,100*l.* A yearly sum of 48,000 roubles, or 4,800*l.*, has been received by Montenegro from Russia since the Crimean war, as a reward for its friendly attitude during that period. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government and Population.

The constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests

with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one-half of them nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and five military commands.

Schools for elementary education are supported by government; education is compulsory and free. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary at Cettinje, and a girls' high school maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, or 60,000*l.* A loan of 1,000,000 florins was raised in Vienna in 1881 at an interest of 6½ per cent. on the salt monopoly of the principality, and 70,000*l.* is owed to Russia for grain supplied in 1879.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,550 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, including the town and district of Dulcigno on the Adriatic. The latter, however, was only surrendered by Turkey to Montenegro at the end of November 1880, in exchange of the district and town of Gussinjé, which the Sultan declared himself unable to give up, under pressure of the great European Powers. The boundaries in the south and east are still (December, 1883) in process of delimitation. The total population was stated in official returns to number 250,000 in 1879.

The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. Nearly all the inhabitants have a little cultivable land, but the produce is seldom sufficient for consumption. Live stock of all kinds are reared.

The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 14 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except a lifeguard of the Gospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. Recently the Moslem inhabitants of Dulcigno have been exempted from military service on payment of a capitation tax. The Montenegrins belong entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race, and in religion adhere to the Greek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop consecrated

by the Holy Synod of Russia, with the exception of 4,000 Roman Catholics and 7,000 Mussulmans of Albanian or Slav origin.

The Church was formerly the State; now its authority is limited to purely ecclesiastical matters. There are three monasteries, which have been permitted to retain sufficient property for the maintenance of a limited number of clergy.

The exports are valued at about 200,000*l.*, imports at 20,000*l.* The principal exports are shumac, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines, smoked mutton, hides, skins, and furs. There are excellent carriage roads from Cattaro to Cettinjé, and from Cettinjé to Rieka on Lake Scutari, and good bridle roads over the rest of the Principality. There are 280 miles of telegraph in the country.

British Consul-General—W. Kirby Green, C.M.G.

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NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning King.

Willem III., born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Emperor Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Married, in second nuptials, Jan. 7, 1879, to Queen *Emma*, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. (See page 172.)

Son and daughter of the King.

I. *Alexander*, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, offspring of the first marriage, born August 25, 1851; admiral in the navy of the Netherlands, and major-general in the army.

II. Princess *Wilhelmina*, offspring of the second marriage, born August 31, 1880.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, Oct. 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy,

was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king; there is also a large revenue from domains. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	1815
Willem II.	1840
Willem III.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—grondwet—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by

the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbers 86 members. All citizens are voters who are 23 years of age, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and pay assessed taxes to an amount varying from 20 guilders (1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) for the poorer districts to 112 guilders (9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) for the richest and most populous electoral district, Amsterdam. The total number of electors in 1882 was 126,290, or 1 voter in about 33 persons. Clergymen, judges of the Hooge Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House, retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The ministers must attend at the meetings of both Houses, but have only a deliberative voice, but may not vote, unless they are members. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council (appointed April 22, 1883), namely :—

1. The Minister of the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers.—Dr. J. Heemskerk.

2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Jonkheer Dr. P. J. A. M. van der Does de Willebois.

3. The Minister of Finance.—W. J. L. Grobbee.

4. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. M. W. Baron du Tour van Bellinghave.

5. The Minister of the Colonies.—J. P. Sprenger Van Eyk (Dec. 29, 1883).

6. The Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral F. L. Geerling.

7. The Minister of War.—General A. W. P. Weitzel.

8. The Ministry of Public Works and Commerce (Waterstaat).—J. G. van der Bergh.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family called in for the purpose. There is also a State Council—Raad van State—of 14 members, of which the sovereign is president, and which he must consult on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Cour de Cassation), by five courts of justice, by 23 district tribunals, and by the various cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church. In the last census returns the number of Protestants is given at 2,469,814; of Roman Catholics, 1,439,137; Old Catholics, 6,251; of divers other Christian denominations, or of unknown creed, 15,798; and of Jews, 81,693. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and Hertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. For Protestant Churches the sum of 117,104*l.* is set down in the budget of 1884; for Roman Catholics, 47,690*l.*; and for Jews, 1,306*l.*

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. In 1880, of the conscripts called out, 11·5 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in North Brabant and Overyssel, where it was 18·6. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857, supplemented, with important alterations, tending to extend national education, by another law, passed August 18, 1878. Under the regulations of the latter Act, the cost of primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State being responsible for 30 per cent., and the communes for 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. According to Government returns for 1881, there are 2,791 public elementary schools, with 10,824 teachers and 1,136 private schools, with 4,299

teachers. Of the private schools 1,050 are not subsidised. At the same date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 407,807 (409,520 in 1882), and the pupils in the private schools 136,808 (142,692 in 1882). A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart is given in 73 public middle-class schools (75 in 1882), with 5,742 pupils, and 29 additional 'Latin schools and gymnasia,' with 1,889 pupils in 1881; besides special secondary day and evening schools, private middle-class schools, and technical schools of various kinds. There are four universities at Leyden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and Utrecht, with 1,544 students in 1882, and a polytechnic institution at Delft, with 388 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. There were besides 802 public and private infant schools, with 87,728 pupils, in 1881. In 1880, Government spent 185,264*l.* on private education, and in 1881, 388,769*l.*; in 1881 the communes expended 461,143*l.* Besides this 89,798*l.* were spent on normal schools in 1881. For 1883 it was estimated that 1,250,000*l.* would be spent in education, of which about one-third would fall to the State.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue is derived mainly from excise duties, chief among them those on spirits, from direct taxes, on land and assessed, and from stamps. Interest upon the public debt forms the principal branch of expenditure. The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the years 1875 to 1881, with the estimates for 1882 and 1883 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
1875	119,837,573	9,986,464	118,911,247	9,909,270
1876	105,733,172	8,811,097	112,635,219	9,394,601
1877	102,273,821	8,522,818	118,165,410	9,847,117
1878	110,474,620	9,206,219	115,896,889	9,658,074
1879	111,703,169	9,308,597	115,291,264	9,607,605
1880	115,514,181	9,626,181	113,309,179	9,442,431
1881	111,304,716	9,275,393	123,651,578	10,304,298
1882	112,295,922	9,357,993	129,889,432	10,824,119
1883	111,162,297	9,263,524	139,915,990	11,659,665

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1884 were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1884	Branches of Expenditure	1884
	Guilders		Guilders
Direct taxes:—		Civil list	750,000
Land tax	11,057,725	Legislative body and Royal cabinet	619,601
Personal	10,608,000	Department of foreign affairs	699,314
Patents	4,262,400	Department of justice	5,739,160
Excise duties	39,550,000	„ „ interior	14,028,476
Indirect taxes	24,450,000	„ „ marine	12,927,215
Import duties	4,812,000	„ „ finance	19,934,792
Tax on gold and silver	301,100	„ „ war	21,160,000
Domains	2,270,000	„ „ Public Works, &c.	33,259,091
Post Office	5,000,000	Department of colonies	1,233,543
Telegraph service	1,049,200	Public debt	32,858,577
State lottery	440,000	Contingencies	50,000
Shooting and fishing licenses	142,000		
Pilot dues	1,000,000		
Dues on mines	3,525		
State railways	2,144,000		
Contribution from Dutch East Indies	2,405,375		
Miscellaneous receipts	4,207,700		
Total revenue	113,703,025	Total expenditure	143,259,769
	£9,475,252		£11,938,314

It will be seen from the above tables that there has been almost constant deficits in the finances of the Netherlands in recent years, these deficits being partly caused by expenditure on public works, which are paid for out of revenue each year.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in the budget estimates, only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1883 calculated the total revenue at 139,238,492 guilders, or 11,603,208*l.*, with an expenditure of 147,700,121 guilders, or 12,308,343*l.* The expenditure of 1883 was distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

	Guilders
Administrative and other expenses in the colonies	123,311,629
Home government expenditure	24,388,492
Total expenditure	147,700,121
	£12,308,343

See under *Dutch East Indies*, in Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

It will be seen from the preceding budget estimates for the kingdom of the Netherlands, that the largest branch of expenditure is

that for the national debt. In the budget for 1884 the national debt is given as follows:—

Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. Debt	630,597,200	15,764,930
3 per cent. ditto	91,322,350	2,739,670
3½ per cent. Redeemable ditto	9,984,000	341,565
Old 4 per cent.	194,848,800	7,793,952
4 per cent. Debt of 1878	21,697,100	863,044
„ „ „ 1883	60,543,100	2,421,724
Total	1,008,992,550	29,924,885
Amsterdam Canal Guarantee	—	224,000
Floating Debt	—	1,250,000
Annuities	—	55,691
Paper Money	10,000,000	—
Sinking Fund	—	1,404,000
Total Debt	1,018,992,550 £84,916,045	32,858,576 £2,738,214

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets, the total provincial expenditure in 1882 being 4,743,665 guilders, or, 395,305*l.*; the special communal expenses are estimated at 3½ millions sterling annually, half of which is covered by direct taxation.

Among direct taxes for the national revenue that on land and buildings is the most important, estimated to yield 921,477*l.* in 1884, and next the personal tax (on incomes, doors, windows, servants, &c.), estimated at 884,000*l.* in 1884. The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 6,820,893*l.* in 1882, and of land 3,931,081*l.* The personal tax amounts to 4*s.* 2*d.* per head. The total debt amounts to 20*l.* per head, and the annual charge (1884) to 13*s.* 3*d.* The total exports amount to about 14*l.* per head.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands, which was reorganised partly on the system of Germany, in 1881, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty, have to serve, nominally, five years; but really only for twelve months, meeting afterwards for six weeks annually for practice, during four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutteryen'—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from

25 to 34; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all from 35 to 55. The first class, numbering about 30,000 men, is again subdivided into two parts: 1, the unmarried men and widowers without children, and 2, married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 40,000 men, is organised in eighty-nine battalions. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all between 19 and 50 capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.'

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands, consisted, according to the budget of 1884, of 42,843 infantry, 3,987 cavalry, 1,432 engineers, 13,291 artillery, 362 mounted police; in all, including special services, 62,687 under-officers and men, besides 2,320 officers, staff and administration. Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards and 8 regiments of the line; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 regiment of light-horse artillery, 1 company of pontonniers, and 1 torpedo company.

The army of the Netherlands in the Dutch East Indies in 1882 numbered 32,149 officers and men, composed as follows:—

Colonial Army	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staffs and special services	502	3,250	3,752
Infantry . . .	732	23,964	24,696
Cavalry . . .	29	781	810
Artillery . . .	93	2,595	2,688
Engineers . . .	16	343	359
Total . .	1,372	30,933	32,305

Of the rank and file 14,524 were Europeans, 119 Africans, and 16,290 natives. There are besides small garrisons, altogether about 600 officers and men, in the Dutch West Indies, besides several companies of volunteers.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, in January 1882, of 135 steamers, including 19 ironclads; and 30 steamers, mostly small, for service in the East Indies. There are besides 22 torpedo boats.

The following is a tabular list of the armour-clad ships, the columns of the table exhibiting, after the name of each ship, first, the armour thickness at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class:—	Inches				
Koning der Nederlanden	8	4	35-ton	4,560	5,300
Schorpioen	6	2	12-ton	2,225	2,175
Guinea	6	2	12-ton	2,000	2,378
Buffel	6	2 4	12-ton 32-pdrs.	2,200	2,200
Stier	6	2 4	12-ton 32-pdrs.	2,257	2,100
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden	4½	4	12-ton	2,426	3,300
Draak	8	2	25-ton	800	2,156
Second-class:—					
Adder	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Bloedhond	4½	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Cerberus	4½	2	12-ton	630	1,530
Haai	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,566
Heiligerlee	4½	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Hijena	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,566
Krokodill	4½	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Luipaard	5½	1	25-ton	680	1,525
Matador	5½	2	25-ton	680	1,650
Panter	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,566
Tijger	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,566
Wesp	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,566

The largest ironclad of the navy, the Koning der Nederlanden, was built at the Government dockyard at Amsterdam, and launched in August 1876. It is a double-turret ship, 268 feet in length, and nearly 50 feet in breadth, and armed with four 35-ton Armstrong guns. The next armour-clad vessel in the preceding list, the Schorpioen, constructed by the 'Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseilles, France, is 194 feet long, and 36 feet in extreme breadth, and has its armament of two 12-ton guns in a single turret. The Guinea is a sister-ship of the Schorpioen, and also built on the same plan are the Buffel and the Stier, all of them with single turrets and ram bows; while the Prince Hendrik der Nederlanden, constructed at Birkenhead, is a double-turret ship.

The iron armour-clad ships of the second class are all constructed on the same model. They are each 187 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth, with their two 12-ton guns in a single turret. They are intended only for coast defence, their maximum not being greater than eight knots per hour.

The unarmoured ships of the navy of the Netherlands comprise 24 corvettes, while the rest are avisos and gunboats, all of them screw steamers. There are also numerous paddle steamers, most of them used as despatch boats. The whole of the sailing vessels, as well as many of the smaller steamers, are employed in the colonial service.

The navy was officered, in 1883–4, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 25 captains, 35 commanders, 345 first and second lieutenants, 55 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 92 administrative and 91 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 57 officers and 2,221 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

The Government of the Netherlands spends from two to three million florins annually (160,000*l.* to 250,000*l.*) in strengthening its various means of defence. The Netherlands have some small fortresses and a great many forts connected with each other, which would serve, with the aid of inundations, to defend the interior of the country, while most of the avenues from the coast are fortified.

Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. The King of the Netherlands is Grand-Duke of Luxemburg, and nominates the Government. There is a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members, elected directly by the Cantons for six years. By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. It has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1880) of 209,570, of whom 207,782 were Catholics. In 1882 the revenue was 414,675*l.*, and expenditure 389,446*l.* There is a debt of almost 600,000*l.*, contracted mainly for the construction of railways. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 220 miles of railway, and 450 miles of telegraph lines.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years. The last decennial census of December 31, 1879, gave the area at 32,972 square kilometres, or 12,648 English square miles, with a population of 4,012,693, comprising 1,983,164 males and 2,029,529 females. The following table shows the area and population of each of the eleven provinces of the kingdom at the

census of December 31, 1879, with the estimate for January 1, 1883 :—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1879	Jan. 1, 1883
North Brabant . .	1,980	466,497	480,996
Guelderland . . .	1,965	466,805	481,530
South Holland . .	1,166	803,530	851,895
North Holland . .	1,070	679,990	732,692
Zealand . . .	690	188,635	190,757
Utrecht . . .	534	191,679	200,632
Friesland . . .	1,282	329,877	329,237
Overyssel . . .	1,291	274,136	279,540
Groningen . . .	790	253,246	259,900
Drenthe . . .	1,030	118,845	121,540
Limburg	850	239,453	244,252
Total . . .	12,648	4,012,693	4,172,971

The population in 1849 was 3,056,879; in 1859, 3,309,128; in 1862, 3,579,529; the increase between the last two censuses was 12 per cent. or 1·2 per annum. In 1883 there were 2,064,392 males and 2,108,579 females in Holland, and the average density of the population was 329·8 per square mile, being greatest in South Holland, where it was 716 per square mile, and nearly the same in North Holland, the population there, however, being mostly concentrated in towns.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the nine years from 1874 to 1882 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1874	136,072	85,069	31,353	51,003
1875	138,469	96,834	31,553	41,635
1876	142,209	90,186	31,699	52,023
1877	142,618	82,289	31,470	60,329
1878	150,493	98,486	30,710	52,007
1879	155,134	98,099	30,655	57,035
1880	151,380	102,806	30,349	48,574
1881	150,690	95,447	29,849	55,243
1882	153,900	93,394	29,565	60,506

Included in the births and deaths for 1882 are 7,446 still-born infants, or 4·8 per cent. of the total births. Excluding the still-born, there were 4,594 illegitimate children born, or 3· per cent. of

the whole living births; the highest percentages, 3·90 and 3·80 were in Utrecht and Groningen, and the lowest, 1·70, in North Holland.

At the census of 1879 there were 67,000 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, the bulk of them being Germans and Belgians. Emigration has increased in recent years. In 1878 the number of Dutch emigrants was 2,783; and in 1881, 10,100, most of whom went to North America.

In 1881, there were 519 persons accused before the courts of justice, and 495 condemned of serious crimes; or, 1 person in about 8,500 of the population. Before the district tribunals 16,417 persons were accused, and 14,741 sentenced; about one-fifth to fines. There is no poor-law or poor-rate in the Netherlands, but mendicity is treated as a crime. The communes grant small subsidies for poor relief, but this is largely effected by the religious bodies and organised private charity. The total number of poor relieved temporarily during the year 1880 was 216,532, or 5 per cent. of the total population.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large town population. On January 1, 1883, the following towns had populations of above 25,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Amsterdam	350,201	Tilburg	29,840
Rotterdam	162,140	Maestricht	29,206
The Hague ('s Gravenhage)	127,931	Leeuwarde	29,044
Utrecht	72,516	Dordrecht	28,295
Groningen	48,896	Nimeguen	27,522
Arnhem	43,870	Delft	26,642
Leiden	42,167	Bois-le-Duc	25,124
Haarlem	42,083		

In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Netherlands, classified, like that of Belgium and France, into 'general and special,' is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain. No official returns are kept of the value of the general commerce, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in 1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and exports 2,955 millions; while in 1881, the former were 10,325 million kilogrammes, and the latter 4,751 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for the five years 1877–81:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
1877	750,000,000	62,500,000	541,000,000	45,083,000
1878	809,000,000	67,416,000	563,000,000	46,916,000
1879	846,000,000	70,500,000	581,000,000	48,416,000
1880	839,000,000	69,916,000	629,000,000	52,416,000
1881	919,000,000	76,750,000	690,000,000	57,500,000

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1882 :—

	Imports		Exports	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
Iron of all kinds .	122,338,000	10,194,916	88,500,000	7,375,000
Textiles, raw and manufactured .	101,880,000	8,490,000	89,670,000	7,472,500
Wheat and flour .	64,300,000	5,358,300	36,000,000	3,000,000
All other grains .	54,760,000	4,563,300	27,400,000	2,283,300
Butter . .	625,000	52,080	38,500,000	3,208,300
Cheese . .	—	—	9,100,000	758,300

To the imports for home consumption of 1881, Great Britain contributed 25, and Germany 29 per cent. From the Dutch East Indies came 6, from Belgium 11, from Russia 5, from America 9, and from France $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the exports of home produce of 1881, there went 40 per cent. to Germany, and 23 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 16, East Indies 6, France $1\frac{1}{3}$, and Russia 1 per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1873	13,272,444	16,745,850
1874	14,464,158	14,427,113
1875	14,836,336	13,118,691
1876	16,602,154	11,777,192
1877	19,861,254	9,614,387
1878	21,465,591	9,303,090
1879	21,959,384	9,353,151
1880	25,909,373	9,246,682
1881	23,022,985	8,899,513
1882	25,320,709	9,379,737

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1882 were butter, of the value of 4,310,830*l.*; live animals, principally oxen and sheep, of the value of 1,044,329*l.*; cheese, of the value of 866,061*l.*; gin, 50,804*l.*; sugar, 1,286,897*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,100,498*l.*; woollen manufactures, 1,391,357*l.*; cotton, chiefly manufactures, 983,299*l.* Enumerated also as exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, of the value of 3,380,276*l.*, in 1880, and of 2,295,641*l.* in 1882, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, seat of the German silk industry. The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1882 were cotton goods, mainly yarn, of the value of 2,445,801*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,345,375*l.*; and woollen-yarn and manufactures, of the value of 1,373,098*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

The surface of the Netherlands is divided as follows in acres (1881):—Uncultivated land, 441,324; cultivated land, pasture, gardens, 5,005,949; woods, 552,940. In 1881, 1,457,000 acres were under various kinds of grain—chiefly wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, and barley. The total yield of grain crops proper was 30,673,500 bushels. In 1881 there were in the Netherlands 271,000 horses, 1,434,400 cattle, 792,000 sheep; 146,000 cattle and 282,000 sheep were exported in 1881.

In 1881, 139 vessels were engaged in deep-sea fishing, and 269 in coast-fishing.

The following table shows the number of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy in 1882:—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing vessels .	751	266,000
Steamers . .	86	96,000
Total . .	837	362,000

In 1871 there were 1,846 sailing vessels and 56 steamers: in 1876, 1,707 of the former and 84 of the latter; while from the above table it will be seen in 1882 that there were 751 sailing vessels and 86 steamers. The tonnage of the steamers had, however, increased from 72,000 in 1876 to 96,000 in 1882.

In 1882, 8,776 vessels of 4,538,000 tons entered, and 8,785 of 4,532,000 tons cleared, Dutch ports. Of the ships entered 4,313 of 2,466,400 tons were British.

In 1883, there were railways of a total length of 2,022 kilometres,

or 1,263 English miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. The State owned 1,163 kilometres, or 727 English miles, and private companies the remainder. The total earnings of the various lines in the year 1881 were 23,209,914 guilders, and the total expenses 12,975,160 guilders, leaving a balance of 10,234,754 guilders, or 852,896*l.* The earnings of the State railways in 1881 were 10,128,187 guilders, and expenses 6,462,421 guilders, leaving a balance of 3,665,766 guilders, or 305,480*l.* The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1882 was 182,000,000 guilders, or 15,166,000*l.*

In 1882 the number of letters which passed through the post-office was 59,828,000, nearly 2½ millions more than in 1881; post cards, 18,565,954; journals, and other printed matter, 59,299,000; samples, 2,324,313. The post-office did business to the amount of 26,313,873 guilders, or 2,192,823*l.* in money-orders, in 1882; and the postal savings'-bank (started in 1881) received 2,157,700 guilders, or, 179,808*l.* in deposits, during 1882, the total deposits remaining at the end of the year being 1,974,707 guilders, or 164,559*l.*

The number of Post-offices in 1882 was 1,290. The total income of the Post-office in the year 1882 amounted to 4,590,540 guilders, or 382,541*l.*, and the expenditure to 3,311,375 guilders, or 275,948*l.*

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January 1883 was 4,132 kilometres, or 2,582 English miles, the length of wires 15,486 kilometres, or 9,680 English miles, and the number of offices 443. In the year 1882 there were 3,333,271 paying telegrams carried. The receipts amounted to 1,071,608 guilders, or 89,300*l.*, and the ordinary expenses to 1,477,015 guilders, or 123,084*l.*, besides extraordinary expenses of 102,395 guilders, or 8,366*l.*

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 682,792 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was 26,841,597, or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the various colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possessions in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America.

Colonial Possessions	Area : English Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies:—		
Java and Madura	50,848	20,088,613
Sumatra, West Coast	46,200	1,115,721
Sumatra, East Coast	16,282	147,730
Benkulen	9,576	146,105
Lampongs	9,975	129,297
Palembang	61,152	617,170
Atjeh	6,370	479,474
Riau-Lingga	17,325	100,957
Banca	4,977	69,856
Billiton	2,500	32,166
Borneo, West Coast	58,926	365,669
Borneo, South and East Districts	144,788	593,822
Celebes	45,150	378,050
Menado	26,600	538,397
Molucca Islands	42,420	383,272
Timor and Sumba	21,840	800,000
Bali and Lombok	3,990	1,357,379
New Guinea	67,410	200,000
Total, East Indies	636,329	26,743,678
2. West India Islands: —		
Curaçao	210	25,421
Aruba	69	5,598
St. Martin	17	3,359
Bonaire	95	5,218
St. Eustache	7	2,247
Saba	5	2,223
Total, West Indies	403	44,066
3. Surinam	46,060	53,853
Total Possessions	682,792	26,841,597

The populations given above are mainly after official data relative to the year 1881.

Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian are by far the most important.

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l.*, per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l.* 13*s.*, in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possessions, the Dutch East Indies, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Netherlands in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. M. E. G. George de Bylandt, accredited June 23, 1871.
Councillor of Legation.—Jonkheer Dr. P. J. F. M. van der Does de Willebois.

2. Of Great Britain in the Netherlands.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861–71; Envoy to Greece, 1872–77; appointed Envoy and Minister to the Netherlands, October 31, 1877.
Secretaries.—Henry Philip Fenton; H. A. Helyar; Hon. E. B. Lyon.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 ordered an unrestricted coinage of ten guilder pieces in gold.

Weights and Measures.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, together with the old designations, are:—

The *Kilogram* (Pond)	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Meter* (El)	=	3·281 imperial feet.
„ *Kilometer* (Mÿl)	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ *Are* (Vierkante Roede)	=	119·6 sq. yards, or 024·6 sq. acre.
„ *Hektare* (Bunder)	=	2·47 acres.
„ *Stere* (Wisse)	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ *Liter* (Kan)	=	1·76 imperial pints.
„ *Hektoliter* (Vat)	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

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Staatsbegrooting voor het dienstjaar 1884. s' Gravenhage, 1883.

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Verzameling van Consulaire en andere Berigten en Verslagen over Nijverheid, Handel en Scheepvaart. Uitgegeven door het Ministerie van Buitenlandsche Zaken. Jaargang 1882. 4. 's Gravenhage, 1883.

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PORTUGAL.

(Reino de Portugal e Algarves.)

Reigning King.

Luis I., born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to Queen *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Carlos*, Duke of Braganza, born September 28, 1863.

II. Prince *Affonso*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, son of the King of Saxony. (See p. 146.)

II. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Wilhelm*, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince *Ferdinand*, born Aug. 24, 1865. 3. Prince *Karl*, born September 1, 1868.

II. Prince *Augustus*, born November 4, 1847.

Father of the King.

Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, June 10, 1869, to Elise, Countess Edla.

Aunt of the King.

Princess Adelaide, born April 3, 1831; married, Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, son of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; widow, Nov. 14, 1866. Offspring of the union are six daughters and one son, Prince Miguel, born Sept. 19, 1853; married, Oct. 17, 1877, to Princess Elisabeth of Thurn und Taxis, born May 28, 1860.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his

nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; while his consort, Queen Pia, has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or 13,300*l.*, and King Ferdinand 100,000 milreis, or 22,200*l.* The whole grants to the royal family amount to 571,000 milreis, or 126,888*l.*

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

	A.D.
I. *House of Burgundy.*	
Henri of Burgundy	1095
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'	1112
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'	1185
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	1211
Sancho II., 'Capel'	1223
Affonso III.	1248
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	1279
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'	1325
Pedro, 'the Severe'	1357
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'	1367
II. *House of Avis.*	
Joan I., 'the Great'	1385
Eduardo	1433
Affonso V., 'the African'	1438
Joan II., 'the Perfect'	1481
Manoel	1495
Joan III.	1521
Sebastian 'the Desired'	1557
Enrique 'the Cardinal'	1578
III. *Interval of Submission to Spain.*	
Philip II.	1580
Philip III.	1590
Philip IV.	1623
IV. *House of Braganza.*	
Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	1640
Affonso VI.	1656
Pedro II.	1683
Joan V.	1706
José	1750
Maria I. and Pedro III.	1777
Maria I.	1786
Joan José, Regent	1796
Joan VI.	1816
Pedro IV.	1826
Maria II.	1826
Miguel I.	1828
Maria II., restored	1834
V. House of Braganza-Coburg.	
Pedro V.	1853
Luis I.	1861

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitutional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Cámara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Cámara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 150, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage is still hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law making certain qualifications necessary for peers chosen by the Crown. Fresh reforms in the organisation of the Upper House are in contemplation (1883). The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens twenty-one years of age, who can read or write, possessing a clear annual income of 22*l.*, and by heads of families; electors must register themselves. It is proposed (1883) to introduce a restriction into the present electoral qualification. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l.*, per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. The number of electors was 823,356, or 18 per cent. of the total population, in 1882. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, which, with Madeira and the Azores, return 149 deputies, or 1 deputy to 30,540 people. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s.* a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, in charge of the following ministries appointed October 22, 1883:—

1. Presidency of the Council and Minister of War.—General A. M. de Fontes *Pereira de Mello.*

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Senhor Barjona *Freitas.*

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Senhor Lopo *Vaz.*

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Senhor *Aguiar.*

5. Minister of Finance.—Dr. E. R. Hintz *Ribeiro.*

6. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Senhor Pinheiro *Chagas.*

7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Senhor *Barboza Bucage.*

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1882 numbered twelve members.

Justice is administered by means of a supreme tribunal which sits in Lisbon, and decides cases for the whole Portuguese dominions. Courts of 'Relaçao, three in number (similar to the French Cour de Cassation'), at Lisbon, Oporto, and in the Azores; and Courts of first instance in all district towns.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 66,666*l.* There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

In a report from the British Embassy in Lisbon, dated 1883 (based on the census of 1875), the number of illiterate inhabitants in Portugal and its islands is stated to be 3,751,774, or 82 per cent. of the total population, including, however, young children.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. In 1876, there were 3,510 primary schools, with 198,131 pupils, whereas in 1854 there were only 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. Portugal has six normal schools. Within the last few years there has been great progress in primary education. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. There are 21 lyceums (1875) which, with private middle-class schools, imparting secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 9,274 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the Government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1875–79; while in 1882–83 it had risen to 868,648 milreis, or 193,033*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to nearly 6,000,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The actual revenue in the year 1878–79 was 6,432,107*l.*, and the actual expenditure 7,581,933*l.*, thus showing a deficit of 1,149,826*l.* In 1882–3 the revenue was, according to the rectified budget estimate, 7,177,886*l.*, and expenditure 7,739,185*l.*, showing a deficit of 561,252*l.*

The following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the budget, approved by the General Cortes, for the financial year ending June 30, 1884:—

Revenue	£	Expenditure	£
Direct taxes . . .	1,387,790	Public debt . . .	2,901,850
Stamp and Register duties	763,777	Ministry of Finance .	1,389,208
Indirect taxes and customs	3,884,700	,, ,, Interior .	482,565
National domains and miscellaneous receipts .	665,573	,, ,, Justice .	142,455
Repayments and sundries	238,069	,, ,, War . .	1,019,821
		,, ,, Marine and Colonies . . .	379,120
		Ministry of Public works	618,405
		,, ,, Foreign affairs	70,065
			7,003,489
		Extraordinary expenditure	907,758
Total revenue .	6,939,909	Total expenditure .	7,911,247

The estimated deficit was consequently 971,338*l.* In the extraordinary budget of 1882–3, about 70,000*l.* were set down to supplement the deficient revenue of the colonies; in 1883–4 this amounted to above 13,000*l.* The bulk of the extra expenditure in 1883–4, 700,000*l.*, was for public works.

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The deficit for the year 1867–68 amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,291,457*l.*, and it rose to 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028*l.* in 1868–69, but fell to 1,156,000 milreis, or 256,888*l.*, in the estimates of 1879-80. The revenue of the kingdom during the thirty years 1850–80 increased by about sixty per cent.

The direct taxes consist of a land-tax amounting to one-half of the direct taxes; an industrial tax on all industries, trades, and professions one-sixth; house-tax of 2 per cent. on rents; income-tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes, but now only levied on salaries and the coupons of the internal debt; sumptuary tax on carriages, horses, servants. The chief sources of revenue are indirect taxes and customs.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l.*, was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis, or 7,777,777*l.* The total debt rose gradually in the next thirty years, and at the end of 1856 had come to amount to 20,974,000*l.*, requiring an annual interest of 629,000*l.* The debt more than doubled in the next ten years, and at the end of 1866 amounted to 43,255,000*l.*, the annual interest being 1,297,000*l.* At the end of 1871 the debt had risen to 64,333,000*l.*, the annual interest amounting to 1,927,000*l.*; and at the end of 1881 the debt was

96,163,344*l.* The total charge for the public debt in 1884, including 600,000*l.* which comes under the Ministry of Finance, is 3,500,000*l.*

Included in the existing debt is the 'old debt,' which has been nearly all converted, only about 424,000*l.* remaining unconverted. The external debt amounts to about 50,000,000*l.* sterling, the last loan issued being one of 5,189,000*l.* in 1882. The funded debt of Portugal, per head of population, is nearly as large as that of the United Kingdom, the quota of debt for each inhabitant amounting to 20*l.* 11*s.*, and the annual share of interest, at 3 per cent., to 13*s.* 6*d.* Besides the funded debt there is a large floating debt, estimated variously at from 2,500,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* sterling. It was resolved that in the financial year 1883–4 the floating debt should not exceed 4,000,000*l.*

A large portion of the foreign debt of Portugal consists of loans raised between 1877 and 1882. The first of these, a foreign loan of 6,500,000*l.* nominal, at three per cent., was issued at 50 in 1877. Only 4,000,000*l.* of this loan was subscribed at the time. This was followed by the issue of another foreign loan of 2,500,000*l.*, on the same terms, in July 1878, and by a foreign loan of 5,000,000*l.*, issued in December 1880, and, finally, in 1882, by a loan of 5,189,000*l.*, in 5 per cent. bonds.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Its organisation is based on the law of June 23, 1864, modified by subsequent laws in 1868, 1869, 1875, and 1877. All young men of twenty-one-years of age, with certain exceptions, are obliged to serve. The effective is fixed annually by the Cortes. For one-half of those drawn by conscription the time of service is eight years, of which three have to be spent in the regular army, and five in the reserve; the other half belong to the second reserve. A large part of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

The state of the finances of the kingdom has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The strength of the army was fixed for 1883 at 30,000 men.

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men; its actual strength in that year being 27,000 officers and men. On the war-footing the strength is 2,688 officers and 75,000 men.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1883, of 33 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

9 corvettes,	with a total of	61	guns and	of 2,270	horse-power.
7 steamers,	„ „	10	„ „	610	„
11 gun-boats,	„ „	30	„ „	880	„
5 sailing-vessels,	„	28	„ „	—	„
1 torpedo-boat,	„ „	—	„ „	150	„

Total 33 steamers, . . with 129 guns and of 3,910 horse-power.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette *Vasco do Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in January 1876. The *Vasco do Gama* has an unusually sharp prow for 'ramming.' The ship is plated with armour 10 inches thick, and carries two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The length of the *Vasco do Gama* is 216 feet, the depth 25 feet, and the breadth, 40 feet. Her displacement is 2,480 tons, horse-power 3,600, and speed about 13 knots. The only other two notable vessels of the navy are the unarmoured screw-corvettes *Rainha de Portugal* and *Mindello*, both built at Blackwall, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, and 1,124 tons displacement, with engines of 900 horse-power, each having an armament of 8 guns, two of 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong cannon.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 42 captains; 41 lieutenant-captains; 149 lieutenants; and manned by 2,940 sailors in 1883–4.

The fortified places of Portugal are mostly in a state of decay; they are Elvas, Jerumenha, Campo Mayor, Marvao, Peniche, Nonsando, Almeida, and the forts of Lisbon; there are several naval harbours.

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the two last censuses, taken in December 1869, and on the 1st of January, 1878, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1869	Jan 1, 1878
Minho	2,671	988,995	982,735
Tras-os-Montes . . .	4,065	370,144	393,279
Beira	8.586	1,288,994	1,323,134
Estremadura . . .	8,834	837,451	911,922
Alemtejo	10,255	333,237	350,103
Algarve	2,099	177,342	199.142
Total . .	36,510	3,996,163	4,160,315

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Eng. square miles, with a population of 259,800 inhabitants; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 130,584. The population of Continental Portugal was estimated at 4,306,554 in 1881, and of the whole kingdom at 4,708,178.

The population increased only 4·1 per cent. in the nine years, or at the average rate of less than ½ per cent. per annum. Of the total population, mainland and islands, in 1878, 2,175,829 were males, and 2,374,870 females. The average density in the mainland is 111 per square mile; it is greatest in province Minho, 367 per square mile; and least in Alemtejo, where it is only 34 per square mile. The only non-Portuguese element in the population of any consequence is the gypsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns.

Portugal had in 1878 two towns with a population of above 20,000 —Oporto, with 105,838; and Lisbon, with 246,343 inhabitants; the population of Braga was 19,755, Funchal, 19,752, Ponta Delgada, 17,635.

The emigration from Portugal (including the Azores and Madura) in the ten years 1872–81 amounted to 133,088. In 1872 it was 17,284; in 1875, 15,440; in 1879, 13,208; in 1880, 12,597; in 1881, 14,637. Of the total number in the ten years 129,549 went to America, mainly to Brazil.

In 1879, 12,497 persons were accused before the criminal courts, and 8,130 condemned, being at the rate of 0·18 per cent. of the population of mainland and colonies.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the three years from 1873 to 1875 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	147,933	116,061	32,146	31,872
1874	152,715	117,431	33,323	35,284
1875	153,597	106,673	33,095	46,924

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Portugal has increased rapidly in recent years. During the 30 years ending 1881, the imports had nearly doubled, and the exports had increased 66 per cent. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports for 1881 and 1882 :—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1881	7,957,882	4,578,607
1882	8,068,202	5,499,025

The following table shows the value of the leading exports and imports for 1882:—

	Exports	Imports
	£	£
Fermented liquors, chiefly wine	2,217,513	40,000
Live animals	606,000	228,330
Metals and Minerals	965,012	1,551,070
Timber	602,117	230,514
Breadstuffs	93,466	1,695,274
Cotton	19,000	850,362
Wool and Hair	59,000	495,441
Colonial Produce	30,000	752,145

Included in the imports of 1882 is a sum of 620,005*l.* of specie, and 566,843*l.* in 1881. In the exports of 1882 the specie amounted to 578,000*l.*, and 26,000*l.* in 1881.

The commercial relations of Portugal are largely with Great Britain, although there has been a decrease in recent years both in imports and exports; they each form about 45 per cent. of the total. In 1881 Portugal imported to the value of 1,177,626*l.* from the United States, of which 1,000,000*l.* was for breadstuffs; the exports to the United States were only one-sixth of the imports. The share of France is 12 per cent. of imports and 6 per cent. of exports; Brazil, 6 per cent. of former and 24 per cent. of latter. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1878	3,319,968	2,116,094
1879	3,025,228	1,899,039
1880	3,762,504	2,105,674
1881	3,357,012	2,092,824
1882	3,676,054	1,956,908

Wine is the staple article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l.* (see below). The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 640,076*l.* in 1882; iron,

wrought and unwrought, valued at 192,543*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 106,926*l.* in 1882.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1878	2,920,285	931,011
1879	2,888,288	904,479
1880	3,144,927	1,035,397
1881	2,798,885	888,508
1882	3,000,780	928,536

For the total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, during the last ten years, see *Spain*, page 438. In 1882 it was 15,715,813 gallons, valued at 5,458,923*l.*; consequently, one-fifth the quantity and one-sixth the value was from Portugal.

Only about 51 per cent. of the soil of Portugal is productive; 22·6 is under tillage, 16·7 under grass, 8 per cent. under woods and forests, 2·2 per cent. under vineyards. Sufficient grain is not produced for the consumption of the population, but considerable quantities of potatoes, oranges, onions, figs, and garlic are exported. The average annual value of the cereal production is estimated at 8,600,000*l.*, of which Indian corn 4,000,000*l.*, and wheat 2,673,000*l.* were the chief items. The produce of wine in 1882 was estimated at 125,000,000 gallons, and its value at 5,700,000*l.* In 1882 there were 2,977,454 sheep and 624,658 cattle. Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable. Iron ore is worked in some places, and a small quantity is exported; copper is worked in the south, and considerable quantities of copper are exported. There are no manufactures of importance.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January 1883, of 468 vessels (including 21 steamers), of an aggregate burthen of 123,824 tons. In 1882 there entered Portuguese ports (exclusive of coasters) 5,067 vessels of 3,013,445 tons, more than half the vessels and about two-thirds the tonnage being British.

The length of railways open for traffic in 1883 was 1,000 miles. In 1883 a bill was passed for the construction of 158 additional miles. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom in December 1882 was 931, besides 43 in the islands. There were 18,633,667 letters and postcards, and 13,078,015 packets and newspapers carried in the year 1882. The number of telegraph offices, at the end of

1882, was 226. There were, at the same date, 2,920 miles of lines and 7,084 English miles of wires. The number of telegrams dispatched in the year 1880 was 1,122,548.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles. The total population, according to the last official returns, referring to 1871–81, numbered 3,333,700. Official returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows :—

Colonial Possessions.	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1879) . .	1,650	99,317
In Senegambia, Bissao, &c. (1873) .	26	9,282
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands (1878–9)	454	20,931
Ajuda (1873)	13	4,500
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes	312,509	2,000,000
Mozambique and dependencies . .	382,683	350,000
Total, Africa . . .	697,335	2,484,030
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa, Salsette, Bardes, &c. (1881)	1,447	419,993
Daman, Diu, &c. (1881) . . .	158	61,474
Indian Archipelago	5,527	300,000
China : Macao, &c. (1880) . . .	28	68,086
Total, Asia . . .	7,160	849,553
Total, Colonies . .	709,495	3,333,700

Both the area and population of the actual Portuguese possessions in Angola are much exaggerated; other estimates reduce the population to 700,000. The Portuguese claim to have jurisdiction over the region adjoining the mouth of the river Congo. Except in Cape Verde and Macao the expenditure in the Colonies exceeds the revenue derived from them. The total revenue from the colonies in 1883–4 was 607,098*l.*, and expenditure 627,568*l.*

The imports into Portugal from the African colonies in 1880 amounted to 150,964*l.*, and exports to there 390,840*l.*; imports from Asiatic colonies 10,360*l.*, exports, 7,500*l.*

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. The island of St. Vincent is 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 3,297 inhabitants.

By the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal in 1858, domestic slavery came to an end, nominally, in all the Portuguese colonies and settlements on the 29th of April, 1878.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Portugal in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister—Senhor M.M. d'Antas, accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, April 30, 1877.
Secretaries—H. Teixeira de Sampayo; Luiz de Quillinan.

2. Of Great Britain in Portugal.

Envoy and Minister—George Glynn Petre. Appointed January 25, 1884.
Secretaries—Walter Baring; F. E. H. Elliot.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange, 4*s.* 5*d.*, or about 4½ milreis to £1 sterling.

Large sums are calculated in *Contos of Reis*, or 1,000,000 Reis, value £222 4*s.* 5*d.*

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures are the legal standards. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The *Libra*		=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Almude*	of Lisbon	=	3·7 imperial gallons.
	„ Oporto	=	5·6 „ „
„ *Alquiere*		=	0·36 imperial bushel.
„ *Moio*		=	2·78 imperial quarters.

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ROUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I., King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domnul,' or Lord of Roumania, April 20, 1866; accepted his election May 22, 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania, March 26, 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born December 29, 1843.

The King has an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l.*

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son Prince Ferdinand, the act having been registered by the Senate in October, 1880.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 70 members, two for each of the 30 districts, 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The other house consists of 145 deputies, of whom 80 are for Wallachia and 65 for Moldavia. A senator must be 40 years and a deputy 25. A deputy must either belong to a learned profession, to the military or civil services, or have an income of about 400*l.* a year. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, who are divided into four Electoral Col-

leges in each district. Those who pay most taxes belong to one or other of the first three classes of voters, who elect their deputies directly. The remaining electors vote indirectly. Only the first and second have votes for the Senate. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of seven ministers, and a President who is Prime Minister. In the session of 1883 the Chambers had under consideration a revision of the Constitution, more especially the electoral laws.

Wallachia is divided into seventeen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts (the Dobruja being excluded), each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Of the total population of Roumania Proper 4,529,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church; 114,200 Roman Catholics; 13,800 Protestants; 8,000 Armenians; 6,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics); 400,000 Jews; 2,000 Mahometans. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. In 1882 there were 2,730 primary schools, with only 119,897 pupils, or about 2 per cent. of the total population (in Great Britain the proportion is 12·3 per cent.). There are 9 normal schools, with 773 pupils; 35 high schools, with 5,697 pupils; 2 universities (Bucharest and Jassy), with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and having in 1882 87 professors and teachers and 693 students.

Revenue and Army.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The old capitation-tax was reduced by two-thirds in 1882, and since April 1883 it has been further reduced to 4*s*. 9*d*. per head, the number of persons paying it being 788,653 in 1883. There is an income-tax of 6 per cent. on lands and houses, and 5 per cent. on Government salaries. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the five years 1877–81:—

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Revenue . .	4,402,540	4,708,410	4,168,022	4.837,709	4,927,235
Expenditure . .	4,639,425	4,844,868	4,490,998	4,908,898	5,227,003

In the budget for 1882–3 the receipts were set down at 4,860,057*l*.

and expenditure the same. The following are the budget estimates for 1883–4:—

Revenue	£	Expenditure	£
Direct taxes	954,000	Public debt	1,933,887
Indirect ,,	2,152,400	Ministries:—	
Crown lands	814,933	Finance	529,793
Ministries:—		Foreign Affairs	64,008
Interior	199,600	Justice	172,343
Finance	119,536	Public Instruction	461,926
Public works	306,428	War	1,092,710
Public instruction	3,240	Public Works	214,638
Justice	48	Interior	407,936
Foreign affairs	6,200	Ministers' salaries	2,518
War	31,320	Extraordinary credits	57,458
Miscellaneous	339,512		
Total	4,937,217	Total	4,939,217

The public debt of Roumania amounted on April 1, 1883, to 27,782,110*l.*, including a loan of 3,000,000*l.*, contracted in 1882–3 for the purchase of the Cernavoda railway, and for projected new lines. Of the total amount about 17,000,000*l.* have been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce unfunded debt, and pay off peasant freeholds. There are only two loans, those of Messrs. Stern (292,900*l.* in 1883) and Oppenheim (634,740*l.* in 1883) in the London market, and these are to be redeemed by 1888 and 1889. The others are held to a large extent in Germany, a small portion in France, and about one-third in the country itself. The charge of the debt in the budget of 1883–4 is 1,933,887*l.* The debt amounts to 5*l.* 3*s.* per head of population, and the interest to 7*s.* 2*d.* The exports average 1*l.* 16*s.* per head.

The army of Roumania consists of an active army, divided into Permanent and Territorial, with its reserve; the Militia; the Civic Guard, and the *levée en masse*. The active army in Roumania consists of 4 army corps (each of 2 divisions of infantry, 1 brigade of light cavalry (Calarashi), 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 squadron of train, and 1 company of hospital corps), and 1 active division in the Dobruja. 1. Permanent Army.—Infantry: 8 regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each; 4 battalions of rifles. Cavalry: 2 regiments of hussars (Roshiori) of 4 squadrons, 1 regiment of gendarmerie in the Dobruja. Artillery: 5 regiments of field artillery, each of 6 batteries of 6 guns; 3 companies of artificers. Engineers: 2 battalions, each consisting of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of miners, 1 telegraph company, and 1 company of pontoniers. Gendarmerie: 2 companies and 2 squadrons. Hospital Service; 80 officers, 18 *employés* and 4 companies. Administra-

tive Troops: 40 officers, 3 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. Every retired officer is obliged to serve in the reserve until the age of 37. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 1,200 officers, 80 *employés*, 18,532 men, 2,945 horses, and 180 guns. 2. Territorial Army.—32 regiments of infantry (Dorobanzi) of 2, 3, and 4 battalions; 12 regiments of cavalry (Calarashi) of 5 and 6 squadrons each; 14 batteries of artillery, with 6 guns per battery; these latter perform the duties of firemen in time of peace. The total of the territorial army is 100,000 men and 84 guns. 3. The militia, consisting of 30 regiments of infantry. 4. The Civic Guard and the *levée en masse*, the strength of which is not definitely fixed.

Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is obliged to serve either in the permanent army 3 years of active service and 5 in the reserve, or in the territorial infantry 5 years of active service and 3 in the reserve, or in the territorial cavalry 4 years of active service and 4 in the reserve. The entry into the permanent or territorial army is decided by lot. All young men not taken for the conscription form part of the militia. After completing their service in the permanent or territorial army, all are enrolled in the militia until their 36th year. Inhabitants of towns serve in the civic guard till the age of 46, and those of the country from their 36th to their 47th year form part of the *levée en masse*. The army is also kept up to its strength by enlisting volunteers and re-engaging the men in the reserve. The army is being reorganised on the territorial system; the country will be divided into five districts, to each of which will be attached a corps d'armée, subdivided into 2 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments.

Roumania has 1 large war-ship, the Mirzea, ready in August 1883; there are besides 4 avisos; 3 gunboats; 1 torpedo-boat; and 8 police-sloops for the Danube.

In 1883 it was resolved to spend 600,000*l.* in fortifications, mainly for the defence of Bucharest.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. According to official returns made in 1876 and 1877, the total area embraced 45,642 English square miles, of which 27,500 square miles came to the former Wallachia, and 18,142 to Moldavia. The total population of Roumania was estimated in the same returns at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males and 2,454,864 females.

By the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, Roumania ceded to Russia that portion of the territory of Bessarabia taken from Russia under the Treaty of Paris of 1856. At the same time the Principality received, in addition to several islands in the Danube, the territory known as the Dobruja.

The total actual area is 48,307 square miles, and the estimated population is 5,376,000. The Roumanian is a Latin dialect, with many Slavonic words; it was introduced by the Roman colonists who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The people themselves, though of mixed origin, may now be regarded as homogeneous. Roumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria; their total number probably reaches 8 millions. Included in the population of Roumania Proper are 400,000 Jews, 200,000 Gipsies, 85,000 Slavs, 39,000 Germans, 29,500 Hungarians, 8,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, &c. The total population of the Dobruja is estimated at 106,943, comprising 31,177 Roumanians, 28,715 Bulgarians, 16,493 Turks, 10,058 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 9,165 Greeks, 6,540 Tartars, 6,162 Russians, 2,471 Germans, and 1,051 Jews.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus, or otherwise, of births over deaths, was as follows (excluding the Dobruja) in each of the four years from 1879 to 1882:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1879	166,058	127,273	46,484	38,785
1880	166,448	158,585	39,117	7,863
1881	190,824	121,892	42,040	68,932
1882	189,487	132,471	44,242	57,026

Among the births and deaths in 1882 are comprised 2,156 still-born, or 1·12 per cent. of the total births. The illegitimate births are about 5 per cent. of the total number.

The following are the principal towns with population, at the end of 1876. The capital and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,805 inhabitants; Jassy, 90,125; Galatz, 80,763; Botochani, 39,941; Ploësti, 33,170 inhabitants; Braïla, 28,272; Berlad, 26,568; Crajova, 22,764; Giergevo, 20,866; Focsani, 20,323; Piatra, 20,000.

Trade and Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the commerce for the last four years:—

	1879	1880	1881	1882
	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	10,179,304	10,213,456	10,990,298	10,754,076
Exports . . .	9,546,000	8,756,754	8,260,732	9,789,208

In 1871 the value of the imports was 3,317,088*l.*, and exports

7,107,311*l.* The following, according to Roumanian returns, shows the value of the commerce in 1882 of the leading countries with which Roumania deals:—

	Austria	Gt. Britain	Germany	France	Turkey	Russia
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	5,380,581	1,817,208	1,211,652	923,587	414,097	358,764
Exports . .	2,988,248	3,906,770	220,279	1,069,799	513,998	309,772

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1882:—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
Textiles . . .	3,436,280	272,430	Minerals, pottery	351,924	10,223
Metals	1,881,861	—	Animals . . .	224,081	435,101
Skins, leather, &c.	1,534,016	—	Oils, fat, &c. .	246,390	7,523
Wood and manufactures . .	619,376	205,725	Cereals . . .	196,498	7,916,816
Exotic products .	578,613	3,449	Fruits, vegetables, &c. .	42,658	328,295

According to the British Trade Returns the total imports of British home produce into Roumania in 1882 amounted to 972,559*l.*, and the total exports of Roumania to Great Britain to 4,973,901*l.*

The principal British imports into Roumania are cotton goods, 529,134*l.* in 1882, and iron, wrought and unwrought, 133,858*l.* The leading exports from Roumania to Great Britain are wheat, 1,738,994*l.*, and barley, 3,056,994*l.* in 1882.

Of the total population of Roumania 70 per cent. are devoted to agriculture. There are 654,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area 68 per cent. is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16·9 per cent. under forest. Cereals are the leading products, while oil-seeds and vines are largely grown. The average annual production of cereals is about 12 million quarters, of which more than half is exported. In 1873 Roumania had 1,857,977 cattle and 3,502,404 sheep.

The total number of vessels that entered Roumanian ports in 1880, both from up the river Danube and from the sea, was 19,875, of 2,969,848 tons, and cleared 18,564, of 3,174,131 tons. At the port of Sulina, in the central mouth of the Danube, 1,646 vessels, of 903,063 tons, cleared, of which 583, of 608,443 tons, were British. The quantity of cereals exported by the Sulina mouth in 1882 was 6,631,944 quarters, besides 126,000 cwt. of flour. For details as to the International Danube Commission, see Austria, p. 29.

In 1882 Roumania had 922 lines of railway, besides 50 under

construction (785 belonging to the State) and 378 projected. The total cost of construction up to 1882 had been 15,481,580*l.* The nett income from the railways in 1881 was 315,651*l.*

In 1882 there were 15,432,128 letters and newspapers passed through the post office; 467,340 parcels, and 90,400 money-orders. The number of offices was 227. In 1882 there were 3,390 miles of telegraph lines, and 6,025 miles of wire, on which 1,213,903 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 214.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Roumania in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Jon Ghica, accredited August 10, 1881.

2. Of Great Britain in Roumania.

Envoy and Minister.—William Arthur White, C.B.; appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, May 2, 1878; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, March 3, 1879.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French decimal system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the lei, equivalent to the franc.

Russian and Austrian coins and Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Roumania.

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Report on Roumania: its Products, Industries, and Commerce, by Consul-General Schuyler, in 'Reports of Consuls of United States.' No. 4, 1881.

Report by Mr. White on the kingdom of Roumania, in 'Reports of H.M.'s Diplomatic and Consular Offices.' Part VI. 1883. Folio.

Report by Acting Consul-General Vecqueray on on the trade and commerce of Galatz in 1882; by Vice-Consul Blunt on Kustendjie; and by Vice-Consul Cumberbatch on the Danube, in Part IV. of 'Reports of H.M.'s Consuls.' 1883.

Trade of Roumania with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1882.' London, 1883.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Boué (Ami), La Turquie d'Europe. 4 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

Bratiano (J. C.), Mémoire sur la situation de la Moldo-Valachie depuis le traité de Paris. 8. Paris, 1863.

Cretzulesio (E.), La Roumanie considerée sous le rapport physique, administratif, et économique. 8. Bucarest, 1876.

Obédénare (M. G.), La Roumanie Economique. Paris, 1876.

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Ubicini (J. H. A.), Les Provinces Roumaines. 8. Paris, 1856.

RUSSIA.

(Empire of all the Russias.)

Reigning Emperor.

Alexander III., Emperor of all the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; educated at Russian universities; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881, and was crowned at Moscow May 27, 1883; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Nicholas*, heir apparent, born May 6 (May 13), 1868.
II. Grand-duke *George*, born April 28 (May 10), 1871.
III. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born April 6 (April 18), 1875.
IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born Nov. 23 (Dec. 5), 1878.
V. Grand-Duchess Olga, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Cyrille, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (Nov. 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, High Admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Marie*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. (See p. 197.)

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess *Olga*, sister of the late Emperor Alexander II.; born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Würtemberg. (See page 140.)

II. Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the preceding, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian

navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue five children:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes (see page 281). 3. Vera (Wjera), born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow, January 27, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; aide-de-camp of the Emperor. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; captain in the Russian army.

III. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; field-marshal in the Russian army, and inspector-general of cavalry and the corps of engineers; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856; colonel in the Russian army. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; captain in the Russian army.

IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832, field-marshal in the Russian army; married, August 16 (Aug. 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue seven children:—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married Jan. 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring a daughter, Alexandrine, born December 24, 1879. 3. Michael, born October 4 (Oct. 16), 1861; general in the Russian army. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; colonel in the Russian army. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (Oct. 7), 1869; colonel in the Russian army. 7. Alexis, born December 16 (December 28), 1875; lieutenant in the Russian army.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house

of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses of the Protestant faith, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is estimated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.*

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.	
Michael	1613
Alexei	1645
Feodor	1676
Ivan and Peter I.	1682
Peter I.	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727
House of Romanof—Female Line.	
Anne	1730
Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth	1741
House of Romanof-Holstein.	
Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas	1825
Alexander II.	1855
Alexander III.	1881

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by

the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract: otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1883, the council consisted of forty-six members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it only enounces its opinion upon the subjects under consideration, and is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation.

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each

department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, which are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—General Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to Count Alexander Adlerberg, March 29, 1871.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Nicolas Carlovich De Giers, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April, 1882.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Vannovski, aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed minister of war, March 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—High-Admiral Grand Duke Alexis.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—Actual Privy Councillor Count Tolstoy, appointed June, 1882.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Actual Privy Councillor Delyanoff, appointed 1882.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Bunge, appointed 1881.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Actual Privy Councillor D. Nabokoff, appointed June 14, 1878.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Actual Privy Councillor Ostrovsky, appointed 1881.

10. The Ministry of Public Works and Railways.—Vice-Admiral Possiet, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Control.—Actual Privy Councillor Solski, appointed Comptroller-General, October 1879.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The Emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by

the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is a Court of Requests, which examines into all the petitions presented to the Tzar.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia (including Poland and Finland) 68 governments, with 625 districts. Some of them are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kief, Odessa, and Moscow. The Asiatic part of the Empire comprises 4 general governments, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), and Eastern Siberia, with 33 governments and territory. At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of a special officer.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes, which elect an Elder (Starosta), or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('Mir'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary, the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs, such as the division

of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. These communal assemblies take place several times a year as business of importance requires it. The communes are united into districts or 'Voloste,' embracing a population of about 2,000 males. Each of the districts is presided over also by an Elder, 'Starshina,' elected at the district assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the communal assemblies in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The district assemblies decide similar affairs as the communal assemblies, but concerning the whole district. In conjunction with these assemblies are district tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at district assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855, and of Alexander III., of March 14, 1881), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-General of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of nineteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date

of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is, however, not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command its execution. In official documents the emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, but the death of his wife does not occasion the cessation of his clerical functions. By the rules of the Church he is not allowed to remarry. The priests may, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There were in Russia in 1880 nearly 500 cathedrals and about 41,525 churches attached to the established faith, with 94,509 clergy of all kinds. There were 449 monasteries, with 10,178 inmates, and 170 nunneries, with 4,380 nuns and 12,496 'sisters.' The Holy Synod has a capital of about 5 millions sterling at its disposal. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was confiscated partly by Peter I. and principally by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole immovable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Petersburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western frontier districts.

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as in the following table for 1879:—

Creeds	Total
Orthodox Greek Catholics	63,835,000
United Greeks and Armenians	55,000
Roman Catholics	8,300,000
Protestants	2,950,000
Jews	3,000,000
Mohammedans	2,600,000
Pagans	26,000

Under the Ministry of Public Instruction, Russia is divided into eleven educational provinces, each presided over by a curator. Including Siberia, the empire possesses nine Universities, with 710 professors and 10,500 students in 1882. Finland has a university of its own at Helsingfors. In 1879 there were in European Russia 326 high schools (lyceums, gymnasiums, &c.), with 78,062 pupils, besides 45 in Finland with 4,422 pupils. There are besides numerous agricultural, industrial, mining, and other special schools.

In 1880 there were in the villages 22,770 primary schools, with 1,140,915 pupils (904,918 boys, and 235,997 girls) and 24,389 teachers (19,511 males, and 4,878 females). The expenditures for these schools amounted in 1879 to 6,148,973 roubles, or 878,424*l*. In 1882 there were 61 normal schools, including Finland, with 3,969 pupils.

In the budget for the year 1883, a sum of 18,401,695 roubles, or 2,628,813*l*., was set down for public education.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred could read and write, and 19 per cent in 1882. In 1880 Finland had 1,493 elementary schools, with 151,892 pupils. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided, as above stated, into educational districts, each of which has a number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, Warsaw, Caucasus, and Orenburg.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of two-thirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the

total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, and also, since 1866, accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State, which, entering into minute details, cannot be issued till after the lapse of a number of years.

The following table gives the total actual revenue and expenditure of the Imperial Government for each of the years from 1875 to 1882 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Roubles	£	Roubles	£
1875	532,306,209	76,043,744	529,050,426	75,578,632
1876	559,262,692	79,894,670	573,107,058	81,872,437
1877	548,830,831	78,404,404	585,044,811	78,357,783
1878	625,972,735	89,424,676	600,510,612	85,644,373
1879	661,954,192	94,564,884	643,892,258	91,798,894
1880	651,016,683	93,002,383	694,505,313	99,215,044
1881	651,754,009	93,107,715	732,413,150	104,630,450
1882	744,260,858	106,322,979	778,505,423	111,215,060

The expenditure from 1876 to 1882 is exclusive of the large expenses incurred during the war with Turkey, which in 1876 amounted to about 51 million roubles, in 1877 to over 429 million, in 1878 to 408 million, in 1879 to 128 million, and in 1880 to about 59 million. It should also be remembered that, during the last five years, the actual value of the rouble has only been about 2*s*.

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of, first, ordinary receipts; secondly, 'recettes d'ordre;' and thirdly, extraordinary receipts. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into four heads, namely, first, ordinary, expenditure; secondly, anticipated deficits in receipts ('non valeurs dans les recettes'); thirdly, 'dépenses d'ordre;' and fourthly, temporary disbursements, the latter chiefly incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the 'recettes d'ordre' represent the estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government, of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist mainly of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidising railways and for promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the 'recettes d'ordre' on the expenditure side of the Budgets.

The following two tables show the principal sources of revenue and the chief branches of expenditure of the Government according to the budget estimates for the year 1883 :—

Sources of Revenue	1883
1. Ordinary Revenue:	Roubles
Direct taxes	137,430,359
Indirect taxes	411,744,377
Mint, mines, post, and telegraphs	27,750,516
State domains	48,688,961
Miscellaneous receipts	74,185,963
Revenue of Transcaucasia	7,772,831
Total ordinary revenue	707,573,007
2. 'Recettes d'Ordre'	5,974,581
3. Extraordinary receipts	62,957,835
Total revenue {	778,505,423
	£ 111,215,060

Branches of Expenditure	1883
1. Ordinary Expenditure:	Roubles
Interest and sinking fund of the national debt	199,080,157
Imperial Chancery	1,676,726
Holy Synod	10,369,929
Ministry of the Imperial House	10,550,000
,, ,, Foreign Affairs	3,852,929
,, ,, War	193,089,960
,, ,, the Navy	30,633,200
,, ,, Finance	98,197,414
,, ,, Imperial Domains	20,087,840
,, ,, the Interior	68,260,301
,, ,, Public Instruction	18,401,695
,, ,, Public Works and Railways	19,349,321
,, ,, Justice	17,645,934
Department of General Control	2,588,864
Civil administration of the Caucasus	7,654,354
Various	932,868
Total ordinary expenditure	702,371,492
2. Anticip. deficits in receipts	8,500,000
3. 'Dépenses d'Ordre'	5,974,581
4. Extraordinary expenses	63,659,350
Total expenditure {	778,505,423
	£ 111,215,060

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of personal imposts on the peasants—which produce nine-tenths of the whole sum of direct taxes, the other tenth consisting of a land-tax and a tax on inhabited houses in cities. Customs and excise duties form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation.

The estimated revenue for 1884 is 792,264,073 roubles, or 113,180,582*l.*, and expenditure 801,997,412 roubles, or 114,571,059*l.*; deficit 1,390,477*l.*, which it is proposed to cover by a new stamp tax in Poland and a 1 per cent. tax on commercial and industrial enterprises.

It will be seen from the above table that the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In 1883, the total amount required for interest and sinking fund was divided as follows:—

Interest, &c., on Public Loans	1883
	Roubles
Foreign loans:	
Terminable	23,303,367
Perpetual	23,486,049
Internal terminable loans:	
Debt to sundry departments	125,837
Four per cent. bank bills (metallic)	4,500,000
Five per cent. bank bills	13,450,000
1st and 2nd lottery loans	13,290,750
1st and 2nd oriental loans	44,000,000
Treasury bills	9,331,200
Polish obligations	1,890,000
Debt on Polish 'Feuilles de liquidation'	3,184,124
Internal perpetual loans	10,117,546
Interest and sinking fund on consolidated bills issued for construction of railways, &c.	52,401,184
Total	199,080,157
	£28,440,022

The finances of Russia, almost since the beginning of the century, exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of reproductive works, such as railways. But the war expenditure was by far the greatest cause of the deficits. The total war outlay incurred by Russia during the four years 1876–80 amounted to 1,075,396,653 roubles, or 153,628,093*l.*

To cover a series of annual deficits and, at the same time, to procure the capital for the construction of a network of railways throughout the Empire, a number of foreign loans were raised during the twenty-eight years from 1850 to 1882. The most important of them were, first, a loan of 6,400,000*l.*, issued in 1850, to meet the expenditure for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow;

secondly, a loan of 12 millions sterling, issued in 1859; thirdly, a loan of 8 millions, issued in 1860; and fourthly, a loan of 15 millions sterling, issued in 1862, the latter three contracted partly for the covering of financial deficits and partly for the construction of railways. The subsequent foreign loans were one for 2,600,000*l.*, issued in 1863, and two for 6,000,000*l.* each, issued respectively in 1864 and 1866. The next was a foreign loan of 12,000,000*l.*, brought out in January 1870; followed by another loan of 12,000,000*l.*, issued in 1871; and by two loans, each of 15,000,000*l.*, the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The two foreign loans of 1850 and of 1864 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring; the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were contracted by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris; the foreign loan of 1877 was contracted by Messrs. Mendelssohn, Berlin, in union with the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, and other continental banks. A foreign loan of 23,000,000*l.* was issued in November 1880 direct by the Russian Government, but both Messrs. Rothschild and the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris declining to contract for it, there were but few subscribers; and, finally, in 1882, Messrs. Baring brought out a loan of 8,904,200*l.*

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fifteen in number—including early liabilities dating back to 1822—contracted up to 1882 :—

Foreign Loans of Russia.

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
	£		
1822	6,400,000	5	77
1850	5,500,000	4½	93
1859	12,000,000	3	68
1860	8,000,000	4½	92
1862	15,000,000	5	94
1863	2,600,000	5	85
1864	6,000,000	5	86
1866	6,000,000	4	61
1867–9	23,110,000	4	61–3
1870	12,000,000	5	80
1871	12,000,000	5	81
1872	15,000,000	5	89½
1873	15,000,000	5	90
1874	1,480,000	5½	87½
1875	15,000,000	5½	87½
1877	15,000,000	5½	85
1880	24,000,000	4	75
1882	8,900,000	3	55
	202,990,000		

Not included in the above list are several loans for railways, guaranteed by the Imperial Government. On January 1, 1883, the railway debt of Russia was officially stated to amount to 1,500,000,000 paper roubles, or 214,285,700*l.* The earlier of the foreign loans of Russia have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1875; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding sum was 2,950,000*l.*; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 5,100,000*l.*; and of the 1860 loan, issued by Baring Brothers, it was 6,600,000*l.* at the same date. But the repayments, through sinking funds, were comparatively small of the subsequent loans.

The entire public debt of Russia, interior and foreign, was estimated to amount to 2,450,000,000 roubles, or 350,000,000*l.*, on the 1st of September 1878, the total including an internal loan of 210,000,000 roubles, or 30,000,000*l.*, issued in 1877, soon after the commencement of the war against Turkey, and two other internal loans, called 'The Second and Third Eastern Loans,' to the amount of 300,000,000 roubles each, or 85,714,284*l.* issued in 1878 and 1879. On January 1, 1882, the total debt had increased to 4,780,812,699 roubles, or 682,973,242*l.* In December 1883 a new internal loan of 50,000,000 gold roubles, or 7,142,857*l.*, was floated.

Included in the debt here enumerated is a very large quantity of paper money with forced currency. According to official reports, the total amount of bank notes in circulation on the 1st of January 1876, was 797,313,480 roubles, or 113,901,925*l.* There were new issues of paper money to the amount of 400,000,000 roubles during the years 1876 to 1879. The total debt represented by paper money of forced currency is now (Nov. 1883) 1,130,000,000 roubles, or upwards of 161,000,000*l.*

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that in 1815 the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old

paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment, in 1859, of a State bank, the Bank of Russia, under the control of the Minister of Finance, the nominal value of the paper money was considerably raised, with a prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the course of a number of years.

The Grand-duchy of Finland had a revenue of 38,019,135 marcs, or 1,520,765*l.*, and expenditure of 37,199,435 marcs, or 1,487,977*l.* in 1883. Its total debt on January 1, 1883, amounted to 70,085,739 marcs, or 2,803,429*l.* The special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1874, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1874, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor. This law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service, the soldiers pass over into the reserve for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years, the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve to reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers, and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period of service. After acquitting themselves of service in the line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers.

Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. It is enacted by the law of 1874, that 'now as formerly, military service will be performed under special laws by the Cossacks, the non-Russian inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire, and the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland.' Now (1883) the military service in Finland is re-organised on the model of Russia. The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two in every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country require it. The garrison troops are organised to answer the following purposes. Firstly, in time of peace they are employed to do ordinary garrison service, and, secondly, they instruct recruits, and, in the cavalry, break-in horses; they also drill the men on furlough and in the reserve called out for exercise. In time of war, the garrison troops continue the garrison duty, drill recruits, and supply the 'cadres' for the formation of the infantry and foot artillery reserves, as also for the formation of 'troupes de marche' of all arms of the service. The reserve forces are only formed in time of war. The 'cadres' are supplied by the local garrisons and filled up by the reserves. The reserve forces have a double destination, namely, first to act as a field force in separate infantry regiments and divisions with their own foot artillery and train, and, secondly, to garrison fortresses and supply fortress artillery. One company of the garrison troops is regarded as a sufficient 'cadre' for a battalion of reserve, and one garrison gun as a 'cadre' for a reserve battery. The 'troupes de marche' are formed upon 'cadres' supplied by the garrison troops of all arms. They consist of all men on furlough and in reserve, in excess of the numbers required for raising the field forces to the war standard. They are also employed to fill up the gaps occasioned by losses in the field forces. To keep the Guards always

at their full complement, special reserve forces are attached to them, at the rate of one battalion per regiment of infantry and rifle brigade, and one battery per artillery brigade. The reserve and garrison battalions are stationed in the districts whence they draw their reserves at the rate of two reserve battalions per garrison battalion. Subsequent laws up to 1882 have in some important points altered the organisation of the Russian army. A new scheme for the re-organisation of the cavalry received the Emperor's sanction in September 1883, to be completed in four years. The engineers are also to be re-organised and considerably increased in strength.

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to official returns, was as follows in 1883 :—

	Peace Footing.		War Footing.	
Active Army.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Staff	934	2,439	1,160	4,020
192 Regiments, Infantry	12,096	349,056	15,168	742,464
50 Battalions, Riflemen	742	23,407	1,079	52,044
56 Regiments, and 2 squadron of Cavalry	1,753	44,290	1,767	44,955
51 Brigade Artillery	1,909	57,537	1,812	74,088
30 Horse-batteries	149	5,411	154	6,230
Engineers	837	19,698	834	35,410
Total	18,420	502,738	21,974	959,211
Reserve.				
Infantry	2,987	54,075	7,107	507,790
Artillery	396	7,164	576	19,872
Engineers	24	978	104	5,718
Total	3,407	62,217	7,787	533,380
Depôt troops	725	19,110	5,342	319,637
Local troops	1,555	50,593	2,333	120,274
Instruction troops	62	1,198	11	259
Cossacks	1,984	49,962	3,356	141,969
Irregular troops	139	5,637	143	6,188
General total	26,292	691,455	40,946	2,080,918

To these numbers have to be added 111,982 horses, and 1,844 guns in time of peace, and 368,206 horses and 3,778 guns in time of war. If various special categories were added, the total peace-footing of officers and men would be about 770,000, and the war-footing 2,200,000; and if the militia (untrained, and levied only in time of

war) were added, the total available war forces of Russia would amount to about 3,200,000. A census of horses taken in 1883 in 58 provinces of European Russia, gave a total of nearly 15 millions as fit for service in case of necessity.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form nine battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks, the principal section of these troops, contains about 1,400,000 inhabitants. By Imperial decree, dated April 29, 1875, every Cossack of the Don, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. No substitution is allowed, nor payment of money in lieu of service. Exemption from military service is granted, however, at all times, to the Christian clergy, and, in times of peace, to physicians and veterinary surgeons, apothecaries, and teachers in public schools.

The military organisation of the Don Cossacks is in eight districts, called Woisskos. Each Woissko furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has existed among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes, viz., first, the minors or 'Maloletniye,' up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the 'Sluzhiliye,' for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the 'Otstavniye,' who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve, after which period they are regarded as wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute, varying in peace and war, together with grants to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the regular or Don Cossacks, whose war strength is 46,985 officers and men and 47,413 horses, there are Cossacks in other parts of the

empire, Cossacks of the Kuban, 36,521 men; of the Terek, 8,956 men; of Astrakhan, 1,308 men; of Orenburg, 19,745 men; of the Ural, 7,313 men; of Siberia, 8,919 men; of Semirechensk, 1,971 men; Transbaikal Cossacks, 9,297 men; and Cossacks of the Amur, 2,115 men.

2. *Navy.*

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of the year 1882, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:—1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 216 war-vessels, comprising 29 armour-clad ships, 33 armoured steamers, 59 transports, and 95 torpedo-boats; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of 100 vessels, comprising 2 armour-clad ships, 27 armoured steamers, 59 unarmoured steamers, and 12 torpedo-boats; 3, the Siberian Fleet, consisting of 12 armed and 4 unarmoured steamers; 4, the Lake Aral Fleet, 6 unarmoured steamers; 5, the Caspian Sea Fleet, consisting of 8 armed and 13 unarmed steamers and 6 torpedo-boats. The total comprises 373 vessels (including 8 sailing ships), armed with 757 guns, with a tonnage of 203,786 tons, and engines of 36,571 horse-power.

The ironclad fleet of war of Russia, comprising 31 ships—29 in the Baltic, and 2 in the Black Sea—was made up, at the end of 1883, of the following classes of ships:—

		Armour thickness Inches
1st Class:	One mastless turret-ship	14
2nd Class:	Eleven sea-going cruisers	4½ to 7
3rd Class:	Seventeen vessels for coast defence	4 to 6
4th Class:	Two circular monitors	9 and 16

The following table gives the list of the ironclad vessels of the Russian navy. The columns of the table show, after the name of each ship, first, the maximum thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1883:—

Names of ironclads	Armour at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
	Inches				
Peter the Great (*turret ship*)	14	4	12-inch	8,000	9,665
Cruisers :—					
Minin	7	16	4 8-inch 12 6-inch	5,700	5,740
Duke of Edinburgh	6	6	4 8-inch	6,300	4,600
General-Admiral	6	6	2 6-inch	6,300	4,600
*Dmitri Donskoi	7	16	2 8-inch 14 6-inch	7,000	5,750
*Wladimir Monomach	7	16	ditto	7,000	5,750
Turret ships (seagoing) :—					
Admiral Tchitchagoff	6	2	11-inch	2,000	3,700
Admiral Spiridoff	6	2	11-inch	2,000	3,740
Admiral Greig	4½	3	11-inch	2,000	3,750
Admiral Lazareff	4½	3	11-inch	2,000	3,750
Battery ships :—					
Knjaz-Pojarski	4½	10	8 8-inch 2 6-inch	2,835	4,800
Sevastopol	4½	17	16 8-inch 1 6-inch	3,090	6,210
Petropaulovski	4½	22	21 8-inch 1 6-inch	2,810	6,175
Pervenetz	4½	14	10 8-inch 4 6-inch	900	3,280
Netronj-menja	4½	16	8-inch	1,630	3,340
Kreml	6	16	8-inch	1,120	3,410
Two-turretted monitors :—					
Tcharodeika	4½	4	9-inch	785	1,880
Roussalka	4½	4	9-inch	705	1,880
Smertch	4½	2	9-inch	700	1,520
Single-turretted monitors :—					
Strjlec	5 layers of 1-inch plates	2	9-inch	1,430	444
Jedinrog		2		1,406	460
Latnik		2		1,515	490
Bronensoe		2		1,380	480
Vragan		2		1,415	432
Tifon		2		1,666	430
Lawa		2		1,590	335
Perm		2		1,550	338
Wjescum		2		1,450	530
Koldun		2		1,666	480
Circular ironclads :—					
Admiral Popoff	16	2	12-inch	3,590	2,230
Novgorod	9	2	11-inch	2,705	3,300

NOTE.—The 12-inch gun weighs 40 tons ; 11-inch, 28 tons ; 9-inch, 12 to 15 tons ; 8-inch, 9 tons ; 6-inch, 4½ tons.

The most powerful vessel of the Russian ironclad navy is the mastless turret-ship Peter the Great, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874. She resembles in design and construction the great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the Dreadnought (see page 241), though of larger size, its length being 330 feet, and its extreme breadth 64 feet. The Peter the Great carries two turrets. The engines originally fitted in the ship having proved unsatisfactory, the ship was sent to England in 1881, and fitted with engines of the most modern type.

Next to the Peter the Great in the list stand five belted cruisers. The Duke of Edinburgh, originally called the Alexander Nevsky, and the General-Admiral, are each 285 feet in length and 48 feet in extreme breadth, built of iron sheathed with wood, and with a six-inch armour-belt on the water line to protect the vital parts. The battery deck of these cruisers is not protected by armour, the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four Russian ironclads named after admirals, namely, the Admiral Tchitchagoff, Admiral Spiridoff, Admiral Greig, and Admiral Lazareff. They are turret-ships of the type of the Prince Albert in the Royal Navy, the turrets being encased in six-inch armour. The next ship in the list, the Knjaz-Pojarski, was built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The Knjaz-Pojarski is a central battery ship, 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and is fully rigged. The last two armour-clad ships, the Sevastopol and Petropaulovski, are of obsolete type, having been built in 1863 and 1864, the former being the first constructed ironclad of the Russian navy.

An entirely new feature in the construction of armour-clad vessels is represented by the two Circular Monitors, also called 'Popoffkas,' after their designer, Admiral Popoff, builder of the Peter the Great. The first of these ships, named the Novgorod, of 2,000 tons burthen and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of Nicholaieff, near Sevastopol; and the second, named Admiral Popoff, was launched in October 1875 from the dockyard of Nicholaieff. The Admiral Popoff is 120 feet in diameter against 100 feet of the Novgorod, and of greater speed, with less draught of water, namely, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. However, as the mean speed of the Circular Monitors is not calculated to be more than from six to eight miles an hour, they must be held to be chiefly fitted for defensive purposes, serving as 'floating fortresses.'

The Wladimir Monomach, launched 1882, and Dmitri Donskoi, launched 1883, but neither yet finished (Dec. 1883), are each 306 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 25 feet deep at the stern. Besides the

guns mentioned in the table, they will carry other artillery of small calibre and apparatus for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. Two new ironclads, the Tchesme and Sinope, of the Peter the Great type but stronger, were contracted for in 1883 to be built at Nicholaieff by the Russian Navigation Society, to be launched in 1886 and completely finished by 1888. The two vessels are each 314 feet long, 69 feet wide, and 42 feet deep. The plating is eighteen inches thick above the water-line. The turret is to be covered with a plating of fourteen inches in front and twelve inches behind, and each will carry six 12-inch guns and seven rifled 6-inch guns. The double engines will be of 9,000 horse-power. Two other vessels of the same type are reported to have been laid down in 1883, and one more powerful, on the Neva, besides two cruisers.

The Imperial navy was commanded, in 1882, by 136 admirals, vice-admirals, and rear admirals, 650 captains, 656 lieutenants and midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy, and 26,683 sailors. The navigation detachment contained, at the same date, five generals and 508 staff officers; the naval artillery four generals and 197 staff officers; and the naval engineers six generals and 139 staff officers.

The sailors of the Imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; many of them, however, are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy is nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgeïevsk on the right bank of the Vistula; the fortifications of Warsaw, Ivangorord on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovski on the Bug. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug; and works are being executed in the south at the foot of Mount Lisa-Gora. Between Poland and the Duna is the citadel of Vilna, while other works are being carried out on the river Niemen. The river Duna is defended at its mouth, at Riga, Dunaberg, and Vitebsk. On the west frontier, south of Poland, are several old fortified places which are being restored. The lower course of the Dniester is defended at Bender, Tiraspol, Akkermann, and Ovidiopol; behind this line are Bobruisk, Kiev, Lavra, Kherson; the entrance to the Dnieper and the Bug is defended by Kinburn and Ochakov. The Baltic coasts are defended at Dunamunde, Revel, Narva, Kronstadt, Viborg, Frederickshamm, Rochtensalm island, Sveaborg islands, Hangœuds, Abo, and the Aland islands. Besides the places already mentioned, the Black Sea coast is defended by

the batteries of Odessa and by Kherson; in the Crimea Sebastopol has been refortified and the Isthmus of Perekop has various lines of defence, while fortifications are found at Kertch, Yenikalé, Kaffa, Azov, and Taganrog. There are numerous fortified posts on the Caucasian coast, the chief of which is Poti at the mouth of the Rion. The Caucasus itself has numerous fortifications of varying importance: Yekaterinodar on the Kuban; Adagun, Krymskaya, and Bakan on affluents of the left bank of that river; Vladikavkaz on the Terek and Nalchik on one of its left affluents; Derbend on the Caspian; Gunib and Deshlagar in Daghestan; Tiflis; Akalchik, Allessandropol, Erivan, and Shovska, and the recent annexations Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. In the Asiatic dominions are Krasnovodsk and Chikislar on the Caspian; Chat and Kizil-Arvat on the Persian frontier; Nukuss and Petro-Alexandrovsk on the Khiva frontier; on that of Bokhara, Katykurgan and Samarkand, Uratiube and Khojent; on that of Kashgar, Karakol and Narinsk; on the Chinese frontier, Bakhta and Borokhudzyr. In the interior of Russian Turkestan are several fortified places, as at Kasalinsk, Karamakchi, and Tashkent. On the Pacific coast there are fortifications at Nicolaieff at the mouth of the Amour, Petropaulovski, and Vladivostok.

Area and Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the terrestrial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can lay claim to accuracy have yet been made, and the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, made by the government in recent years, mainly undertaken for purposes of finance or war, serve to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. According to them, the total area of the Empire embraces 8,387,816 English square miles, while the total population numbers 100,372,553, being, on the average, 12 individuals to the square mile. The density of population of European Russia is considerably greater than that of the Asiatic part of the Empire. Russia in Europe (including Poland and Finland), comprising an area of 2,088,419 English square miles, with 85,058,415 inhabitants, has, on the average, 40 individuals to the square mile, while Asiatic Russia, extending over 6,299,397 English square miles, with 15,314,138 inhabitants, has barely more than two individuals to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the details of official estimates,—referring mostly to the year 1882, as regards the whole of European

Russia, and mostly to 1878–82, in respect to the Asiatic portion of the Empire—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia :—

Governments	Area : English square miles	Population	Governments	Area : English square miles	Population
1. *Russia in Europe :—*			Bessarabia .	14,046	1,365,307
Archangel .	331,490	311,673	Cossacks of the Don . .	61,911	1,404,648
Jaroslav .	13,750	1,047,183	Ekaterinoslaf .	26,147	1,597,458
Kaluga . .	11,939	1,114,372	Kherson .	27,522	1,684,234
Kostroma .	32,701	1,261,710	Sea of Azov .	14,217	—
Koursk . .	17,936	2,273,930	Taurida . .	24,538	946,603
Moscow . .	12,858	1,938,358			
Nijni Novgorod	19,796	1,390,017	South Russia	168,381	6,998,250
Novgorod .	47,234	1,086,788			
Olonetz .	57,437	317,110	Grodno . .	14,965	1,196,545
Orel . .	18,041	1,852,880	Kovno . .	15,691	1,416,620
Pskov . .	17,069	890,944	Minsk . .	35,273	1,504,576
Riazan . .	16,254	1,678,802	Moghilev .	18,158	1,117,398
Smolensk .	21,638	1,243,088	Podolia . .	16,223	2,204,091
Tambov . .	25,683	2,428,748	Vilna . .	16,412	1,181,798
Tula . .	11,956	1,304,805	Vitebsk . .	17,439	1,095,303
Tver . .	25,223	1,644,600	Volhynia .	27,736	2,011,786
Vladimir .	18,863	1,341,661			
Vologda . .	155,492	1,139,982	Western Russia	161,897	11,728,117
Voronej . .	25,438	2,366,074			
Great Russia	880,798	26,632,725	Courland .	10,535	688,440
			Esthonia .	7,817	367,254
Chernigov .	20,232	1,875,855	Livonia . .	18,158	1,149,300
Kharkov .	21,040	2,071,837	St. Petersburg	20,759	1,634,320
Kiev . .	19,689	2,581,766			
Poltava . .	19,265	2,445,423	Baltic Provinces	57,269	3,839,314
			Total, Russia Proper .	1,895,041	75,731,384
Little Russia	80,226	8,974,881			
Astrakhan .	86,668	766,840	Kalisz . .	4,391	755,452
Kazan . .	24,600	1,902,815	Kielce . .	3,897	614,711
Orenburg .	73,886	1,096,376	Lomsha . .	4,667	531,697
Penza . .	14,996	1,337,155	Lublin . .	6,500	861,234
Perm . .	128,245	2,476,876	Piotrkow .	4,729	824,572
Samara . .	60,198	2,177,600	Plotzk . .	4,200	530,099
Saratow . .	32,622	2,021,838	Radom . .	4,769	624,070
Simbirsk .	19,109	1,431,872	Siedlce . .	5,536	611,382
Ufa . .	47,032	1,684,621	Suwalki . .	4,846	598,980
Viatka . .	59,114	2,662,104	Warsaw . .	5,622	1,293,222
Eastern Russia	546,470	17,558,097	Poland .	49,157	7,245,419

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population	Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
Abo-Bjorneborg	9,332	348,006	Amoorskaya .	173,552	36,786
Kuopio . .	16,499	358,049	Irkutsk . .	309,177	387,413
Nyland . .	4,584	205,516	Primorskaya, or Maritime Region .	731,910	74,000
St. Michael .	8,818	168,219	Tobolsk . .	531,959	1,228,433
Tevastehus .	8,333	223,641	Tomsk . .	329,024	1,051,551
Uleaborg .	63,954	210,731	Trans-Baikal .	240,770	497,760
Viborg . .	16,623	305,037	Yakutsk. .	1,517,063	243,443
Wasa . .	16,078	362,413	Yeniseisk .	992,832	428,517
Finland .	144,221	2,081,612			
Total, European Russia	2,088,419	85,058,415	Siberia .	4,826,287	3,947,903
2. *Russia in Asia:*—			Zarafshan .	19,625	391,897
Kuban . .	36,782	952,523	Semirechinsk .	155,290	685,945
Stavropol .	27,020	589,951	Syr-Daria .	165,996	1,109,542
Terek. . .	23,267	626,430	Russian Kulja	4,350	70,000
			Amu-Daria .	39,974	222,200
Northern Caucasia .	87,069	2,168,904	Ferganah .	28,040	808,000
			Government of Turkestan .	413,275	3,247,584
Baku . .	15,151	571,747			
Daghestan .	11,521	501,618	Akmolinsk .	210,556	456,325
Elizabethpol .	17,114	629,410	Semipalatinsk	188,291	526,380
Erivan . .	10,670	586,032	Black Irtish Region	9,300	—
Kutais . .	7,995	610,639	Turgaï . .	202,183	320,075
Sukhum . .	3,331	44,000	Uralsk . .	141,468	525,332
Chernoiemore .	2,741	16,679			
Tiflis . .	15,613	709,259	Khirgiz Steppes	751,798	1,828,112
Sakhatali .	1,620	72,969			
Trans-Caucasia	85,756	3,472,353	Central Asia	1,155,773	5,075,696
Batûm . .	2,790	62,000			
Kars . .	6,174	114,282	Total, Asiatic Russia .	6,299,397	15,314,138
Armenia .	8,964	176,282			
Trans-Caspian territory .	126,248	203,000	Grand total, Russian Empire .	8,387,816	100,372,553
Caucasia .	308,037	6,290,539			

There are 49,971,817 males and 50,400,736 females.

By articles 42 and 59 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, Russia added to its vast territories the province of Bessarabia,

taken from Roumania, together with the districts of Ardahan, Kars, and Batum, in Asia Minor, detached from the Turkish Empire. The population of Kars in 1882 was 162,979, including 11,261 troops.

In 1881 most of Kulja was restored to China, leaving Russia only the area given in the above table.

According to official returns the total numbers of births, deaths, and marriages in Russia in Europe (except Poland and Finland and Bessarabia) were as follows in each of the five years from 1871 to 1875.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1871	3,300,186	2,483,947	667,840	816,239
1872	3,312,993	2,731,429	690,232	581,564
1873	3,494,862	2,441,220	647,945	1,053,642
1874	3,487,863	2,386,749	665,070	1,101,117
1875	3,548,157	2,384,494	669,799	1,163,663

On the average of these years about 3 per cent of the births were illegitimate.

The following are the statistics for 1880:—

	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus
Russia in Europe	3,678,071	2,684,828	725,427	993,243
Poland . .	294,021	189,514	62,771	104,507
Finland (1881) .	74,469	53,777	14,283	20,692
Siberia . .	180,802	131,793	32,952	49,009

The following are the official statistics of emigration and immigration of Russians during the ten years 1871–80:

Years	Emigrants	Immigrants	Years	Emigrants	Immigrants
1871	144,000	118,000	1876	347,000	303,000
1872	199,000	188,000	1877	331,000	284,000
1873	236,000	204,000	1878	342,000	305,000
1874	286,000	252,000	1879	258,000	245,000
1875	329,000	297,000	1880	295,000	259,000

This shows an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 352,000 in ten years; but the statistics are incomplete, taking no account of the considerable number of emigrants who leave the country without legal authorisation. According to unofficial statements the immigration of foreigners has recently greatly exceeded emigration, and has steadily increased since 1870. In 1881 the total emigration was stated to be 743,000, and immigration 770,000.

The great majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. The following are the populations of the principal towns, mostly according to estimates of 1880:—

Towns	Population
Russia in Europe—	
St. Petersburg (1881)	876,575
Moscow (1882)	750,867
Warsaw (1882)	406,261
Odessa (1882)	217,000
Riga (1881)	168,844
Kherson	128,079
Kicheneff (Bessarabia)	130,000
Kieff (1874)	127,251
Saratoff	109,588
Kharkoff(1879)	101,175
Kasan	94,170
Vilna	88,636
Nicolaieff	66,335
Taganrog	63,025
Elisabetgrad	63,064
Tula	60,744
Astrakhan	57,704
Berdicheff	56,980
Orel	54,889
Jitomir	54,224
Simferopol	52.585
Dunaburg	52,261
Samara	51,947
Revel (1881)	50,859
Kronstadt	48,276
Lodz	47,625
Voronej	46,279
Akkermann	45,598
Helsingfors	44,584
Rostoff	44,453
Kovno	44,245
Minsk	41,720
Penza	41,468
Mohilev	40,536
Vitebsk	40,401
Bobruisk	40,079
Orenburg	35,000
Smolensk(1881)	33,200
Dorpat (1881)	29,727
Sevastopol	26,133
Åbo	23,242
Novgorod	21,039
Russia in Asia—	
Tiflis	104,204
Tashkent	100,000
Andijan	43,000
Samarcand	36,000
Khokand	35,000
Stavropol	34,915
Irkutsk	33,800
Tomsk	33,795
Omsk	30,890
Khojent	28,000

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The population of Russia Proper is composed of three groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering about 35,000,000, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, Volhynia, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslaf, and Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Mohilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, mostly Slav, there is a great variety of ethnical elements in the general population of the Russian Empire. It is estimated that of the total population of the empire 88 per cent. are Aryan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 'Turanian,' 4 per cent. of Uralo-Altaic Stock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Semitic. Of the Aryan population, $81\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are Slav, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Lithuanian and Lettish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Teutonic, 1 per cent. Græco-Latin. Of the Slavs, $74\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. are Russian, and $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Polish, while of the former, about one-half are 'great Russians.' Of the population of European Russia, $1\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. are Tartar, $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. Bashkir, and $1\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. Finns. About 40 languages or dialects are spoken in Russia.

Previous to the year 1861, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private

individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. For every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to become a freeholder. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken at the time, 22,225,075 Crown peasants—10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

	Per cent.
Town lands, about	0·4
Crown „	34·6
Lands attached to mines	3·5
„ held by peasants	20·6
„ „ landed gentry and nobility	19·7
„ „ other proprietors, or not surveyed	20·4

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and one-fifth by the peasantry.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Russia with foreign countries is officially divided into trade with Europe and trade with Asia; the former being subdivided into trade through the Baltic ports, through the White Sea ports, through the Southern ports, and over the European land frontier. The immense extent of the Empire, and its ever-changing limits eastward, make it difficult to obtain exact returns of the aggregate amount of its foreign commerce, which must be partly

estimated. According to official statements, the total value of imports in the five years 1876 to 1880 averaged, in round numbers, 500,000,000 roubles, or 71 millions sterling, while the value of the exports during the same period averaged 534,000,000 roubles, or 76 millions sterling per annum.

The following table shows the value of the commerce of the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) by the three principal routes in 1881 :—

Imports	From Europe	From Finland	From Asia	Total
	£	£	£	£
Food material and exports .	15,700,000	270,000	3,820,000	19,790,000
Raw and half-wrought materials	41,610,000	500,000	580,000	42,690,000
Manufactured goods . .	18,880,000	880,000	580,000	20,340,000
Total imports . . .	76,190,000	1,650,000	4,980,000	82,820,000
Exports	**To Europe**	**To Finland**	**To Asia**	**Total**
	£	£	£	£
Food material and animals .	42,210,000	1,260,000	300,000	43,770,000
Raw and half-wrought materials	33,850,000	310,000	950,000	35,110,000
Manufactured goods . .	960,000	320,000	830,000	80,990,000
Total exports . . .	77,020,000	1,890,000	2,080,000	80,990 000

In addition, gold and silver were imported to the value of 1,600,000*l.*, and exported to the value of 11,040,000*l.* The value of the imports of Finland in 1881 was 6,190,000*l.*, and exports, 4,290,000*l.*; in 1882 the imports of Finland were valued at 6,682,177*l.*, and exports 4,794,925*l.*

The four principal articles of import are raw cotton, iron and other unwrought metals, tea, and manufactured goods and machinery of all kinds, while the staple articles of export are grain, hemp, flax, linseed, and other agricultural produce, and cattle.

The two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, about 40 per cent. annually come from Germany, and 20 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 30 per cent. each go to Great Britain and Germany, on the average of the five years 1878 to 1882.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia, in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1873	21,189,231	8,997,721
1874	20,933,391	8,776,468
1875	20,708,901	8,059,524
1876	17,574,488	6,182,838
1877	22,142,422	4,178,641
1878	17,803,852	6,559,482
1879	15,876,585	7,644,629
1880	16,029,695	7,952,226
1881	14,053,221	6,165,077
1882	21,047,722	5,771,847

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1880 to 1882 :—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1880	1881	1882
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	12,497,004	11,229,568	13,397,362
Southern „ . .	3,532,691	3,823,653	7,650,360
Total . . .	16,029,695	14,053,221	21,047,722

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1880	1881	1882
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	6,818,982	5,136,124	4,895,489
Southern „ . .	1,133,244	1,028,953	876,358
Total . . .	7,952,226	6,165,077	5,771,847

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain and flour exports were of an annual average value of over 7 millions sterling during the five years 1878 to 1882, though in 1881 they were little more than one-half. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1882 were flax, exported to the value of 2,227,002*l.*; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 3,112,916*l.*; flax seed, rape, and linseed, exported to the value of 2,453,672*l.*; hemp, exported to the value of 521,811*l.*, and wool 617,199*l.* Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; cordage and twine; oil-seed cake; and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1882 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 933,588*l.*; cotton stuffs

and yarn, of the value of 763,019*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 425,880*l.*, and coal, 779,394*l.*

The quantities of grain and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1878 to 1882, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	11,109,783	10,457,892	8,306,082	6,098,715	11,328,944
Southern „ .	10,299,388	7,965,046	4,891,318	5,620,169	13,936,721
Total .	21,409,171	18,422,938	13,197,400	11,718,884	25,265,715

The declared value of the exports of grain and flour from the northern ports in the year 1882 was 4,169,637*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 5,765,484*l.* Thus, the total value of these exports of Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 10,935,121*l.* in 1882. The total was 10,085,049*l.* in 1877; 8,334,171*l.* in 1878, 7,379,285*l.* in 1879; 5,393,476*l.* in 1880; and 4,869,280*l.* in 1881.

Of the total area of Russia in Europe, 71·7 per cent. is regarded as productive, and 28·3 per cent unproductive. Of Finland the productive area is 64·4 per cent. Of the total area of European Russia, 38 per cent. is under forest, and 57 per cent. of the area of Finland. The value of the export of timber in 1881 from Russia was 6,600,000*l.*, and from Finland 3,240,000*l.* Of the area of Russia, 21·6 per cent. was under cultivation in 1881, and 2·3 per cent. of Finland. Russia produces more grain than any other country of Europe, chiefly wheat, rye, and oats, the mean annual product amounting to 35,000,000 tons, nearly three times that of France; the quantity exported in 1881 was about 3,000,000 tons.

In 1876 Russia had 16,904,000 horses, 28,089,000 cattle, 49,108,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, and 10,374,000 swine. In 1881 the number of horses exported was 23,567; of cattle, 23,822 (47,504 in 1879); of sheep 581,385, and 18,690 tons of wool; of swine, 530,440.

The mineral resources of Russia are very considerable, but except in the case of the precious metals comparatively undeveloped; though great progress hes been made recently. In 1860 the quantity of gold raised was 1,491 poods (of 36 lbs. each) and in 1881 2,244 poods. The value of the production of gold in 1882 was 10 millions sterling. Silver declined from 1,070 poods in 1860 to 576 in 1881. The following table shows the quantities in poods of the leading minerals and metals produced in 1860 and 1881:

	1860	1881
	Poods	Poods
Copper	315,693	211,465
Iron ore	—	62,500,000
Pig iron	18,174,125	28,661,720
Coal	8,000,000	213,258,477
Salt	26,109,002	50,734,355
Naphtha	1,206,074	40,474,731

Both coal and iron have still to be imported to a large extent. Large quantities of naphtha are exported, the quantities produced at the wells on the Caspian shores increasing rapidly every year. In 1880 27,000,000 poods of cast-iron were made in Russia, wood being much more largely used than coal; in the same year 25 million poods of steel were manufactured. The number of furnaces in Russia in 1880 was 2,224. There is also considerable iron-industry in Finland. The number of persons engaged in the mining and working of minerals was 392,046 in 1880.

The number of manufactories in Russia in 1879 was 27,927, employing about 710,000 workpeople. Domestic manufacture in many branches of industry is carried on to a very large extent. The total value of the produce of the large factories in 1879 was 129,857,000*l.*

The commercial navy of Russia consisted in the year 1883 of 187 steamers, of 138,291 tons, and 2,155 sailing vessels, of 477,072 tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were engaged in trading to foreign countries, and the remainder coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were about 400 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents. In 1882 13,032 vessels, of 5,000,000 tons, entered, and 13,839, of 4,956,000 tons, cleared the Russian ports, more than half at the Baltic ports, and about one-third at the southern ports; 2,660 of them were British. In the coasting trade 28,949 vessels entered and the same number cleared in 1881.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of the reign of Nicholas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoie-Selo and Pawlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicholas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, 1851. Under the successor of Nicholas, the late Emperor,

the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and on the 1st of January 1878, the total length of the railways of Russia open for traffic was returned officially at 20,417 versts, or 13,611 English miles. The latest official returns state that on the 1st of January 1883, the total length of railways in Europe, exclusive of Finland, open for traffic had increased to 14,306 English miles. At the same date 1,000 miles more of lines were in course of construction. Of the lines open, 13,670 miles belonged to private companies and the remainder to the State. At the same date there were 732 miles of railway in Finland, nearly all belonging to the State.

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the then existing system by 6,500 versts, or 4,333 English miles, which, added to the 2,500 versts, or 1,666 English miles, previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts, or 6,000 English miles. The new network is divided into four classes, according to different degrees of urgency, and the first of these classes will include the Siberian Railway and the seven projected lines in the coal basin of the Don; 2,600 versts, or 1,734 English miles, are assigned to this class, at the head of which has been placed the immense Siberian line, reported as 'most urgent' by a Special Commission on Railways summoned in 1870. It is from a station on this line, probably Tiumen, that the Central Asian line to Tashkend is to take its rise, the continuation of the Orenburg line in that direction having been condemned as impracticable, owing to the inhospitable nature of the country it would have to traverse. The importance of the seven lines for the coalfields of the South is great, as the new railways will traverse this field in every direction, and connect it on one side with the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and on the other with the existing trunk lines of the Empire.

In 1880–81 a railway for military purposes was constructed from Mikhailovsk on the S.E. shore of the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, and a tramway thence to Beurma, near Bami, about 200 miles in all; within 100 miles of Askabad, and 260 of Sarakhs on the N.W. frontier of Afghanistan. The railway joining the Black Sea and the Caspian was completed in 1883.

On the 1st of January 1879 there were 45 railway companies existing in the empire. Of this number, 10 had constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; while the remaining 35 were guaranteed—15 to the full amount of their capital, and the other 20 only to a partial extent. The entire sum guaranteed in 1874 by

the State in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounted to 51,177,627 roubles, or 7,311,089*l.* In the year 1878 the sum of 14,592,172 roubles, or 2,084,596*l.*, being 78·52 per cent. of the sum total, was paid out of the exchequer to the railway companies. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The following table shows the gross receipts, the working expenses, and the net receipts of the Russian railways during each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1872	102,645,916	66,081,549	36,564,367
1873	123,696,908	72,248,948	51,447,960
1874	141,632,640	89,124,000	52,508,640
1875	142,004,655	92,941,455	49,063,200
1876	147,396,236	100,267,449	47,128,787
1877	193,223,874	121,494,777	71,729,097
1878	211,905,758	133,120,261	78,785,497
1879	212,771,418	151,175,558	61,595,860
1880	192,649,652	151,608,536	41,041,296
1881	200,404,244	145,974,500	54,429,744

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year 1878, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,450,288,196 roubles, or 207,184,028*l.* The capital consisted of 135,446,153*l.* in bonds and 71,737,875*l.* in shares. No less than 92,101,350*l.* of the bonds and 9,055,750*l.* of the shares were held by the Government themselves; 48 8–10 per cent. of the whole railway property of the country was therefore held by the Government.

The Post-office in the year 1881 conveyed 137,358,000 letters and post cards, 12,398,000 parcels, and 97,253,000 newspapers. There were 4,521 post-offices in the empire in 1881. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1881 did not cover the expenditure. In Finland there were 141 post-offices; the number of letters conveyed in 1881 was 6,250,000; parcels, 556,000; newspapers, 7,790,000.

The length of State telegraph lines in Russia, in 1882, was 58,740 English miles, and the length of wire 109,000 English miles. Of the total system, about seven-eighths was the property of the State. There is in addition about 7,340 miles of line belonging to private companies. There were at the same date 2,824 telegraph

offices. The total number of telegrams carried in 1882 was 9,800,200. The receipts of the telegraph office showed, in recent years, a small annual surplus, which is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

With reference to the navigation of the Danube, see *Austria*, p. 29.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Russia in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Baron Mohrenheim, accredited December 12, 1882.
Councillor of Embassy.—Prince G. Cantacuzène.
Secretaries.—Count N. Adlerberg; M. N. Boulatzell.
Military Attaché.—Major-General G. De Lantz.
Naval Attaché.—Vice-Admiral J. Likhatcheff.

2. Of Great Britain in Russia.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., born in 1820; Chargé d'Affaires in Uruguay, 1854–59; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1859–63, and to Paraguay, 1863–65; Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1865–67; Envoy and Minister to the United States, 1867–81. Appointed Ambassador to Russia, October 24, 1881.
Secretaries.—J. G. Kennedy; C. F. F. Adam; G. E. Welby.
Military Attaché.—Colonel Chenevix Trench.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2*s.* 10*d.*, or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

Weights and Measures.

The	*Berkowitz*	= 360 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Pood*	= 36 „ „
„	*Chetvert*	= 5·77 imperial bushels.
„	*Oxhuft*	= 58½ wine gallons.
„	*Anker*	= 9¾ „ „
„	*Vedro*	= 2¾ imperial gallons.
„	*Arsheen*	= 28 inches.
„	*Dessiatine*	= 2·702 English acres.
„	*Ship Last*	= 2 tons.
1	*Pound*	= $\frac{9}{10}$ of a pound English.
1	*Pood*, or 40lbs. Russian . .	= 36lbs. English.
63	*Poods*	= 1 ton.
1	*Tchetvert*	= $\frac{7}{10}$ of imperial quarter.
100	*Tchetverts*	= 70 quarters.
1	*Verst*	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a mile.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

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SERVIA.

(Knjažestvo Srbija.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Milan I., King of Servia, born August 10–22, 1854, the son of Obrenovič I., grandson of Jefrem, half-brother of Prince Milos. Succeeded to the throne, as Prince Milan Obrenovič IV., by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his cousin, Prince Michail Obrenovič, June 10, 1868. Crowned Prince at Belgrade, and assumed the government, August 22, 1872; proclaimed King, March 6, 1882; married October 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Guard. Offspring of the union is a son, Alexander, born August 14, 1876.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovič Obrenovič, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenovič was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 12, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Prince Milan Obrenovič II. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenovič was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (now King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of Servia, proclaimed by the Great National Assembly, June 29, 1869, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of eight ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupština.' The 'Sevjet,' or Senate, is a body with

functions intermediate between the King's legislative council and the National Assembly. It consists of 15 members, and examines and elaborates the projects of laws, and authorises extraordinary loans. The president and vice-president are nominated by the king. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly, which is renewed every three years, consists (1883) of 178 members, three-fourths of whom are elected by the nation, and one-fourth by the king. No military man may be member of the Assembly, or vote in elections. Besides this there is the Great National Assembly, which has four times the elected members of the ordinary (536), and is called when required to decide on vital and constitutional questions. It has no king's deputies, and is supposed to meet at least once in every three years. Every tax-paying Servian is eligible as elector, and as deputy all who pay not less than 30 francs taxes per annum, and who are past thirty years of age.

Church and Education.

The religion of Servia is the Greek Orthodox, but it is almost independent of the Patriarch at Constantinople. There are 4,178 Roman Catholics, chiefly subjects of Austria-Hungary, with about 460 Protestants and 3,490 Jews.

Servia is divided into five dioceses, the bishops of these, with the metropolitan at Belgrade, forming the Church Synod. This synod for the election of the metropolitan is assisted by lay members, drawn from the National Assembly and lay tribunals. In Servia there are 498 churches, 26 chapels, and 52 monasteries, with 1,099 persons in holy orders, 125 of whom are monks.

The High School or Servian University has three faculties: philosophy, law, and technics, with 29 professors, and 158 students in 1883. There are two normal schools at Belgrade and one at Nisch, with 19 teachers and 167 students. Of grammar schools (gymnasia) there are three, with 53 teachers and 1,176 students. Besides these there are 18 lower grammar schools with 122 teachers and 2,205 students; besides several art, engineering, and trade schools, with 32 teachers and 393 students. Of common schools there are 616, 876 teachers and about 40,000 pupils, only one-eighth of whom are females.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue of Servia is derived chiefly from direct imposts, including a general capitation tax, classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, and which is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes. The budget for 1883 is as follows:—Revenue, 1,392,000*l.*, expenditure, 1,391,100*l.*, showing 900*l.* surplus, and being an

increase of revenue to the amount of 86,500*l.* over the previous year. The increase (about the same) in the expenditure is chiefly due to the expenses incurred in reorganising the Servian army on the German system. The budget for 1884 has not been voted, but that for 1883 will by law serve for 1884 in the event of no vote being taken. The national debt is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions being incurred for the new railway (Belgrade-Vranja), the interest and amortization of which, during 50 years, is 6 per cent.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions for a lottery loan to repay the war requisitions; a quarter of a million due to Russia; and a quarter of a million incurred in 1882 to pay the claims of the disinherited Turks in the annexed provinces. The interest and expenses on the debt is 310,000*l.* in the budget for 1883.

The King is Commander-in-Chief of the army. It is divided into three classes. The first, the standing army and its reserves, from 20 to 30 years of age; the second class is composed of those who have served in the active army, from 30 to 37 years of age; the third class, from 30 to 50 years of age, only called on under extraordinary necessity. The first-class has 5 divisions, 1 active; the second, 5 divisions; the third, 60 battalions; and each of these has its assigned district. Every male of 20 years is obliged to serve in these classes—with few exceptions. After two years' service in the active army they pass into the reserve of the first class. Reserves of the first class have 30 days' service annually, and the second class is called up for 8 days annually. The standing cadre of the army consists of 15 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 20 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 1 fortress half battalion, 1 pioneers battalion, 1 pontooneers half battalion, 5 sanitary companies, 5 transport squadrons, and 1 Pyrotechnic company. The battalions are in 5 regiments, and every territorial division has thus 1 regiment. Every division has also 1 regiment of 4 field batteries. All the batteries have 6 guns. The strength of the standing cadre is about 18,000 men. On active footing the cadre is augmented by its first class reserve, and thus raised to a strength of 100,000 men. The strength of the second class is 55,000 men. The third class has 12 battalions in each division and has also a strength of about 55,000 men. This whole army of three classes, numbering together 210,000 men, is always in whole or in part on either a peace footing, an extraordinary footing, or on a war footing, and either class is available for active service as required for the defence of the country when called on by the Royal ukase in conformity with the law. Officers 900; guns about 350.

Population and Commerce.

Servia has an area of 18,800 square miles, with a population

estimated at 1,820,000 in 1882. The inhabitants are almost entirely Slav, the Turkish population on the territory (4,250 square miles) acquired from Turkey by the Berlin Treaty having rapidly disappeared. There are under 3,492 Jews (who have much of the commerce of the country in their hands). The gipsy population (27,289), it is stated, is turning to the cultivation of the land on the advantageous terms offered to them by the Government. The capital of the country is Belgrade, with a population of 36,177 in 1883. The state is divided into 21 counties.

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 15,355 in 1880, to 36,836 in 1881, and to 38,565 in 1882.

The following table, compiled by the British Consul at Belgrade, gives the value of the trade of Servia by the different frontiers in 1882:—

	Imports.	Exports.	In transit.
	£	£	£
Austro-Hungarian.	1,581,434	1,489,449	6,724
Turkish . .	42,192	65,847	2,519
Roumanian . .	81,311	88,483	208
Bulgarian . .	64,991	120,084	7,311
	1,769,928	1,763,863	16,762

Taking into account the value of the smuggled goods, the real value of Servian imports is probably 2,000,000*l.*

The chief article of export is live animals (43 per cent. of total), particularly pigs, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles. Large quantities of cereals, hides, and prunes are also exported; exports of grain and wine are on the increase. The chief imports are sugar, salt, cotton goods, and other textiles, iron manufactures, cattle and horses, and petroleum. In the Board of Trade returns, the commerce of Servia with Great Britain is returned as nil; but a British Consular Report for 1882 gives the value of the total imports from England at 400,000*l.* Hitherto, Servia has been without banks, but a law of 1883 authorised the opening of a national bank with a capital of 800,000*l.* The commercial resources of Servia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads, but a railway from Belgrade to Vranja is being constructed. There are 1,370 miles of telegraph, with 59 stations.

Of the total area 4,200,000 acres (about one-third) are under cultivation, maize and wheat being the chief crops. The land is divided up into small farms, varying mostly from 10 to 13 acres; there being altogether 1,750,000 persons occupied in agriculture. In 1882 the live stock was estimated at 1,067,940 swine, 122,500 horses, 826,550 cattle, 3,620,750 sheep, 725,700 goats. Servia is stated to

be rich in minerals, coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, &c., but as yet little developed.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Servia in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—M. Philip Christič, appointed Dec. 6, 1882.

Consul-General.—James George Cotton Minchin.

2. Of Great Britain in Servia.

Minister Resident.—Sidney Locock, formerly Secretary of Legation in Japan, 1865–8; the Hague, 1868–72; Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, 1872–74; Minister Resident for Central America, 1874–81. Appointed Minister Resident in Servia, April 16, 1881.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The circulating coin consists largely of Austrian and Russian currency.

Servia joined the Latin Monetary Convention (see page 39), by a treaty dated June 20, 1879. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc; the gold Milan is equal to 20 dinars; there are also various decimal silver and copper coins.

The usual weights and measures adopted by the people in their transactions are those of Turkey (see page 505), and in foreign trade those of Austria.

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Thiers (Henri), La Serbie: son passé et son avenir. 8. Paris, 1862.

SPAIN.

(Las Españas.)

Reigning King.

Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857, the son of Queen Isabel and of the Infante Francisco; proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, December 31, 1874; assumed the government, January 9, 1875; married January 23, 1878, to Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier; widower, June 26, 1878; married, in second nuptials, Nov. 29, 1879, to Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria, born July 21, 1858. Offspring of the second union are two daughters: 1. Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born September 11, 1880; 2. Maria Teresa, born November 12, 1882.

Sisters of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, born Dec. 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, Nov. 26, 1871.

II. Infanta Marie della *Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864.

Parents of the King.

Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, Sept. 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, Nov. 8, 1843; exiled Sept. 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the King.

Infanta *Louise*, born Jan. 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married Oct. 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Isabelle, born Sept. 21, 1848; married May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born Feb. 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.

Infante Don *Carlos* Marie-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married, Feb. 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter

of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes in June 1876, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen was fixed by the Cortes, in December 1879, at 450,000 pesetas, or 18,000*l.*, with a jointure of 250,000 pesetas, or 10,000*l.*, in case of widowhood. The parents of the King, ex-queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*, and the four infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

House of Aragon.	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic'	1512
House of Habsburg.	
Carlos I.	1516
Felipe II.	1556
Felipe III.	1598
Felipe IV.	1621
Carlos II.	1665
House of Bourbon.	
Felipe V.	1700
Fernando VI.	1746
Carlos III.	1759
Carlos IV.	1788
Fernando VII.	1808
House of Bonaparte.	
Joseph Bonaparte	1808
House of Bourbon.	
Fernando VII., restored	1814
Isabel II.	1833
Provisional Government	1868
Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
House of Savoy.	
Amadeo	1870
Republic.	
Executive of the Cortes	1873
Marshal Serrano, President	1874
House of Bourbon.	
Alfonso XII.	1875

The average reign of the thirteen monarchs of Spain, from King Fernando V. to King Alfonso XII., filling a period of nearly three centuries and three-quarters, was twenty-seven years.

Government and Constitution.

The present constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 79 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators—first, Senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life Senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180;

and thirdly, Senators, not exceeding 180, elected by the Corporations of State, and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino. The elective Senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. Electors must be registered, 25 years of age, have paid 1*l.* per annum land tax for one year, or 2*l.* industrial tax for two years; members of certain learned academies, members of chapters, and priests and curates, public officials with a salary of 80*l.*, pensioned civil servants, retired officers, professors, and certain other classes have a right to vote. At the election of 1879 there were 42,215 electors, or 1 elector to every 17 of the population. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the Island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants, paying 125 pesetas, or 5*l.*, annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted, who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The King has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The King appoints the president and vice-president of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own officials. The King and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of Alfonso XII. become extinct the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to his uncles, the

brothers of Ferdinando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct 'the nation will elect its monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, appointed January 18, 1884, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Señor Canovas del Casullo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Señor J. de Elduayen, Marquis del Pazo de la Merced.

Minister of Finance.—Señor Cos-Gayon.

Minister of the Interior.—Señor Romero y Robledo.

Minister of Justice.—Señor Francisco Silvela.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Señor Pidal y Mon.

Minister of War.—General Quesada y Matheus, Marquis de Miravelles.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Anteguera.

Minister of the Colonies.—Count Tejada de Valdosera.

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people are guaranteed by Section 99. Every commune of at least sixty members has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from four to twenty-eight Regidores, or Consejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Alcaldes tenientes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in the Ayuntamientos, re-elected every two years, the members appointing annually the Alcalde, executive functionary, from their own body. From the communal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament, the Diputacio provincial, the members of which are elected by the Ayuntamientos. The Diputaciones provinciales, which are invested with large political powers, and in many respects independent of the national government and legislature, meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Consejo provincial, a committee of from three to six members, re-elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial self-government, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces, however, self-government is being generally abolished since the last civil war, and in the rest of Spain, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except 6,654 Protestants, 4,021 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 other religions, and 13,175 not stated. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

It was found at the general census of 1877, that of the population above 12 years of age, 2,683,320 males, and 4,531,217 females, or 7,214,537 in all, 60 per cent. of the adult population could not read. There has been little progress in this respect during the last forty years. By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained; education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. Compulsion has never been enforced; and partly from political causes and partly from the wretched pay of most of the elementary teachers (10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum), education is very inefficient. In 1881, however, several improvements were introduced. Under the Minister of Public Works there is a Director-General of Public Instruction, with a Council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 59 inspectoral districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the Municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being 950,000*l.* Most of the children are educated free. In 1880 there were 23,132 public, and 6,696 private primary schools, or 1 for every 560 inhabitants, including 1,100 public and private schools for adults and Sunday schools. In 1880 there were 1,769,476 pupils on the books, the attendance being 1,295,254.

Secondary education is conducted in 'Institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education is inefficient. These Institutions prepare for the Universities, of which there are ten, attended in 1883 by 15,732 students—viz., medicine, 6,659, law, 5,917, pharmacy, 1,915, science, 680, philosophy, 561. The fees largely cover the expense of the universities. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1882–83 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was only 290,693*l*., the real burden to the Government being only 140,000*l*.

In 1876 the number of places of worship and schools of Spanish Protestants were as follows:—53 places of worship; 90 schools, enrolled members 2,500, and 8,000 attendants at service on Sundays at the various chapels; 3,000 children. The poorest receive Protestant education.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom published since the year 1870–71, but only budget estimates. There are, indeed, accounts of public revenue and expenditure published monthly; but the public accounts have not been approved by Parliament since 1865–67; and the *Tribunal de Cuentas* has not audited the accounts later than 1868–69. According to official returns, the following were the estimated ordinary revenue and expenditure for the financial years from 1877 to 1882:—

Financial years	Revenue		Total Expenditure	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1877–78	736,000,000	29,440,000	735,750,000	29,430,000
1878–79	750,630,202	30,025,208	753,177,865	30,127,114
1879–80	778,478,388	31,139,135	806,590,940	32,263,638
1880–81	791,650,792	31,666,031	836,651,193	33,466,047
1881–82	783,000,000	31,320,000	782,650,000	31,306,000
1882–83	782,997,225	31,319,889	782,639,250	31,305,570

The following are the budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1884:—

Revenue.	Pesetas	Expenditure.	Pesetas
Direct taxes	239,295,000	Civil list	9,800,000
Indirect „	152,829,000	Cortes	1,988,785
Customs	123,808,000	Public debt	273,883,448
Registration, stamps and monopolies	251,290,000	Indemnities and pensions	50,431,189
Revenue from national property	13,944,886	Ministry of President of Council and of State	1,101,709
Treasury receipts	21,210,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,676,370
		Ministry of Justice	54,730,217
		„ „ War	123,621,705
		„ „ Marine	33,595,222
		„ „ Interior	46,106,065
		„ „ Public Works	44,939,717
		„ „ Finance	20,371,921
		Expense of collecting taxes	137,394,050
Total	802,376,886	Total	801,640,398
	£32,095,075		£32,065,615

There was besides an extraordinary budget for 1883–84, involving expenditure to the amount of 3,120,000*l.*, to be covered partly by the sale of national lands and partly by the proceeds of conversion of the debt.

The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871–72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only 'by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' The finances of Spain have never been in a satisfactory condition. Although in 1881–82 the budget estimate of the revenue was 31,320,000*l.*, and the expenditure 31,306,000*l.*, still, as in previous years, there was a large deficit, and in October 1881, the Minister of Finance spoke in strong terms of the mismanagement of his predecessors, and proposed a new basis of financial administration, by which to rectify past deficiencies and secure a surplus in the future. He proposed a budget for 1882–83, with a revenue of 782,997,225 pesetas and an expenditure of 782,639,250 pesetas, leaving a balance of 14,319*l.* Efforts were made again, in preparing the budget for 1883–84, to adopt extraordinary means to increase the revenue.

The large and constantly increasing annual deficits, dating from the reign of Queen Isabel, were covered, partly, by loans, partly by extraordinary taxation—such as 'exemptions from military ser-

vice,' figuring in the budget of 1874-75,—and partly by the sale of national property, formerly belonging to churches, convents, and monasteries. The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large amount. On January 1, 1881, the total Spanish debt was estimated to amount to 512,000,000*l.*

It was admitted by successive ministers of finance in recent years that Spain was absolutely unable to pay interest on its debt in the existing state of things, ruined both by a costly and wasteful civil war, and desperate and equally costly efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. In a report of the Government of the King Alfonso XII., dated July 1875, it was stated that not any of the national creditors could hope to be satisfied 'without having recourse to credit operations at an enormous rate of interest, which in a short time doubles the original debt.' It was arranged in 1881–2 that the bulk of the Spanish debt should be converted into a new series of 4 per cents. The external debt was thus reduced to a capital of 80,000,000*l.* at 4 per cent.; the redeemable internal debt reduced to a capital of 70,000,000*l.* new internal 4 per cents.; and the perpetual internal including the railway obligations to a capital of 90,000,000*l.*, also at 4 per cent. Exceptions to the reduction were the 5 per cent. consolidated due to the United States, 120,000*l.*; the 3 per cent. due to Denmark, 120,000*l.*; and the 3 per cent. securities and guarantees. The total capital of the debt is thus reduced to 240,000,000*l.* Under the new adjustment the annual charge would be 9,500,000*l.*, equal to about 11*s.* per head of the population. In the budget of 1883–4 the total charge of the debt is 10,955,337*l.*, one-third of the total expenditure and nearly one-half the value of the exports. In addition to this, the

State has incurred obligations in respect to the island of Cuba estimated at over 10,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France, and by subsequent laws in 1877, 1878, and 1882. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of about 60*l.* any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of depôt battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 400,000 men. The strength of the permanent army of the Peninsula for 1883–84 was framed at 20,000 officers and 94,894 men; while for Cuba the number was 25,653; Porto Rico, 3,302; and the Philippines, 7,870 men. Of the infantry there are 140 battalions, of the cavalry 24 regiments; 8 regiments of field and 3 of mountain artillery, besides 6 reserve regiments, and 10 battalions of pioneers; there are 5,000 officers for the colonial army. On the war-footing the artillery would have 85 batteries, with 510 guns in all. There are besides 13 battalions of fortress artillery, and 5 regiments of engineers. The Civic Guard consists of 15 regiments with 780 officers and 14,756 men. On the staff are 406 generals and 133 reserve generals.

For military purposes the kingdom, with the islands, is divided into fourteen districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. It is further subdivided into 140 territorial divisions for infantry, in each of which is a regimental depôt; for the cavalry there are 24 districts, and 6 for artillery. There are, on the peace-footing, 17,500 horses and 2,500 mules.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels afloat and under construction, in 1883:—

Vessels	*First-class:—*	Guns
5	ironclad frigates	60
12	screw frigates	220
2	paddle steamers	13

Second-class :—

Vessels		Guns
5	paddle steamers	12
10	screw steamers	36
2	screw transports	4

Third-class :—

1	ironclad monitor	3
1	floating battery	5
26	screw steamers	37
48	screw gunboats	57
1	paddle gunboat	1
6	paddle steamers	12
1	screw transport	2
4	pilot sailing vessels	—
Total 124		462

The total horse-power of the engines is 27,986.

The armour-clad ships of the Spanish navy were constructed in England and in France. The largest of them, the Vittoria, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are, in length, 316 ft.; in breadth, 57 ft.; and in depth, 38 ft.; while the displacement is 7,100 tons. The Vittoria carries four 12-ton, three 9-ton, and twelve 7-ton guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. plates and 10-in. teak; the engines, of 5,000-horse power, are of the same type as those of the Warrior and Minotaur. Next to the Vittoria in size is the Numancia, constructed by the company of the 'Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée,' at Marseille, France. The Numancia is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet. The Numancia is encased by 5-in. plates, and has an armament of six 18-ton, three 9-ton, and sixteen 7-ton Armstrong guns, broadside battery. Next in rank after the Numancia stands the Arapiles, oldest of Spanish ironclads, built at Blackwall, near London, and launched October 17, 1864. The Arapiles, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery. Of similar construction is the Saragossa, also with $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch armour, and the Mendez Nunez, formerly named the Resolution. The other five ironclads, called the Sagunto, Puycerda, Duque de Tetuan, Aragon, Castilla, and Navarra, are smaller vessels, with 4-inch armour, carrying from three to ten guns. The three last-named ironclads were built for coast defence.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, thirty-five in

number, all of the same size, 107ft. long, 22½ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and drawing about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers, and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1883, by 14,000 sailors and 7,033 marines, and commanded by one admiral, thirty vice- and rear-admirals, and 644 commissioned officers of various grades; there were 7,033 marines. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places:—On the North and North-West coast, Fontaarbia, the fortified port of Passage, and the military ports of Santona and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilbao and Vittoria; in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pampeluna, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Mouzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Girone, Olot, Cartelfollit, Figueras; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Malaga, Almeria, Carthagena, and Alicante; on the Ebro are Logrono, Tudela, Saragossa, Mequinenza, and Tortosa; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque and Badajoz; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

Area and Population.

The last general enumeration of the population took place on the 31st December 1877, the returns showing that at that date the kingdom, including the Balearic and Canary Islands—'Baleáres' and 'Canárias,' each considered a province—and the small strip of territory in North Africa, facing Gibraltar, had an area of 195,767 square miles, and a total population of 16,634,345, comprising 8,134,331 males and 8,500,014 females. The legal population as distinct from the population present was returned at 16,753,591, of whom 8,253,293 were males and 8,500,298 females. The area of Continental Spain is 191,100 square miles, and its population 16,061,859. An estimate for June 1883 gives the total population as 16,858,721. The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the kingdom is divided, according to the census of December 31, 1877:—

Provinces	Area in Square Miles	Total Population	Provinces	Area in Square Miles	Total Population
Alava . .	1,205	93,538	Logroño . .	1,945	174,425
Albacete . .	5,972	219,058	Lugo . .	3,787	410,810
Alicante . .	2,098	411,565	Madrid . .	2,997	594,194
Almeria . .	3,302	349,076	Málaga . .	2,824	500,322
Avila . .	2,981	180,436	Múrcia . .	4,478	451,611
Badajoz . .	8,687	432,809	Navarra . .	6,046	304,184
Baleáres . .	1,860	289,035	Orense . .	2,739	388,835
Barcelona .	2,985	836,887	Oviedo . .	4,091	576,352
Burgos . .	5,650	332,625	Palència . .	3,126	180,771
Cáceres . .	8,013	306,594	Pontevedra .	1,739	451,946
Cadiz . .	2,809	429,206	Salamanca .	4,940	285,695
Canárias . .	2,808	280,974	Santander .	2,113	235,299
Castellon de la Plana . .	2,446	283,981	Segóvia . .	2,714	150,052
Ciudad-Real .	7,840	260,358	Sevilla . .	5,295	506,812
Córdoba . .	5,190	385,482	Sória . .	3,836	153,652
Coruña . .	3,079	596,436	Tarragona .	2,451	330,103
Cuenca . .	6,725	236,253	Teruel . .	5,491	242,165
Gerona . .	2,272	299,702	Toledo . .	5,586	335,038
Granada . .	4,937	479,066	Valencia . .	4,352	679,046
Guadalajara .	4,870	201,288	Valladolid .	3,043	247,458
Guipuzcoa .	728	167,207	Vizcaya . .	849	189,954
Huelva . .	4,122	210,447	Zamora . .	4,135	249,720
Huesca . .	5,878	252,239	Zarragoza .	6,607	400,587
Jaen . .	5,184	423,025	Ceutà and Presidios, N. Africa		2,476
Leon . .	6,167	350,210			
Lérida . .	4,775	285,339	Total . .	195,767	16,634,345

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain are natives of the country, the aliens being less numerous than in any other state of Europe. According to the census returns of December 31, 1877, there were at that date only 26,834 resident foreigners—'extrangeros residentes'—the mass of them in four provinces, namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Spaniards are a mixture of Celts, Latins, Goths, Vandals, Moors, and Arabs. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Morescoes in the South; 50,000 gipsies; and a very few Jews.

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1789, the population was calculated to number 10,061,480; in 1820 it was 11,000,000, and in 1828 it was stated to be 13,698,029. At a census taken in 1846, the population was found to be 12,168,774, and it was at the census of 1860, 15,658,531. Finally, at the census of 1877, the population amounted, as before shown, to

16,625,860, being an increase of 967,329 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about ·35 per cent. per annum. The average density of the population is 85 per square mile; the greatest density is in the province of Barcelona, where it is 280. and 260 in Pontevedra; while it is higher than 200 per square mile in Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa; in several provinces it is only between 50 and 70 per square mile, falling to about 32 in Ciudad Real.

The births in Spain in 1882 were 493,817 (6·15 per cent. illegitimate), and deaths 435,477: surplus 58,340.

There were at the census of December 31, 1877, 14 towns in Spain with a population of over 50,000. The following is a list of these towns, with the number of their inhabitants:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	397,816	Carthagena .	75,908
Barcelona . .	248,943	Cadiz . .	65,028
Valencia . .	143,861	Xeres de la Frontera . .	64,533
Sevilla . .	134,318	Palma . .	58,224
Malaga . .	115,882	Lorca . .	52,934
Murcia . .	91,805	Valladolid .	52,206
Zaragoza . .	84.575		
Granada . .	76,005		

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Spain were as follows in each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1878	541,183,774	21,647,350	479,878,207	19,195,128
1879	604,947,481	24,197,919	528,198,542	21,127,941
1880	712,046,313	28,481,852	642,968,179	25,718,727
1881	650,000,000	26,000,000	671,000,000	26,840,000
1882	614,750,000	24,590,000	642,250,000	25,690,000

The leading imports in 1882 were as follows:—

	£		£
Grain	3,780,000	Machinery	1,320,000
Cotton and cotton goods	3,670,000	Sugar	1,080,000
Other textures	2,470,000	Iron and ironwares	1,080,000
Brandy	1,770,000	Coal	840,000
Timber	1,420,000		

The chief exports were:—

	£		£
Wine	11,880,000	Olive oil	510,000
Metals and minerals	7,600,000	Cork	520,000
Fruits	2,350,000		

Among the importing countries, Great Britain and France stand first; but in exports, the former holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain	Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£		£	£
1873	10,973,231	3,736,620	1878	9,115,394	3,210,926
1874	8,641,639	4,064,231	1879	8,398,776	2,940,188
1875	8,660,953	3,430,343	1880	10,699,936	3,222,022
1876	8,763,146	3,992,365	1881	10,027,505	3,654,608
1877	10,842,097	3,636,915	1882	11,488,256	3,669,618

One of the principal articles of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine, although there has been a considerable falling off in recent years. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Quantities	Value	Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£		Gallons	£
1873	9,389,367	3,033,113	1878	5,714,948	1,634,669
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783	1879	5,059,819	1,432,484
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127	1880	5,395,164	1,477,777
1876	6,895,116	2,076,538	1881	4,954,015	1,339,973
1877	6,803,794	2,017,112	1882	5,025,903	1,309,209

The following table exhibits the quantities and values of the total wine imports into the United Kingdom for 1873–82 :—

Years	Quantities	Value	Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£		Gallons	£
1873	21,682,356	8,267,326	1878	16,452,538	5,988,685
1874	18,234,972	6,863,465	1879	15,162,857	5,365,250
1875	18,429,305	6,801,015	1880	17,385,496	6,465,944
1876	19,950,723	6,993,399	1881	16,297,033	5,651,107
1877	19,568,807	7,138,966	1882	15,715,813	5,458,923

Thus Spain contributes about one-third of the average quantity and value. Besides wine, the following were the leading exports from Spain to the United Kingdom in 1882 :—

	£		£
Fruits	2,485,057	Iron and copper pyrites	1,114,505
Iron ore . . .	2,769,124	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	852,492
Lead	1,055,677	Oxen and bulls . .	585,189

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 387,449*l.* in 1882; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 562,517*l.*; coals, of the value of 567,391*l.*; machinery, 468,526*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 275,245*l.* in 1882.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive, over 20·4 as unproductive, though only 34 per cent. of the area is under cultivation. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, and potatoes are the leading crops, and a considerable quantity of wheat flour is exported, to the amount of 500,000*l.* in 1882. The vine is the most important culture (3·7 per cent. of the whole area), while large quantities of oranges (377,462*l.* in 1881), raisins (933,217*l.* in 1881), nuts and olives (863,950*l.* of oil in 1881) are exported. Of animals, mules and asses and sheep are important; there were 890,982 asses, and 941,653 mules in 1878; in the same year there were 2,353,247 cattle, 16,939,288 sheep, 2,348,602 swine, and 3,813,000 goats. In 1880 12,000 cwt. and in 1882 21,000 cwt. of wool was imported, and 62,000 and 39,000 exported.

Lead, iron, and copper are the most important minerals; in 1881 the export of lead was valued at 2,109,704*l.*; of iron ore, 1,514,000*l.*; of copper ore, 1,304,968*l.* The bulk of these ores go to Great Britain.

The total value of cereal products in 1878 was estimated at 81,680,000*l.*; of wines, brandy and olive oil 39,452,000*l.*; of animals and animal products 23,840,000*l.*; and of all agricultural products 138,012,000*l.* The value of mining products and metal works was 5,600,000*l.*; of cotton manufactures 9,200,000*l.*; woollen manufactures 9,000,000*l.*; of all industrial products 40,060,000*l.*

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1883, of 1,807 vessels, of a total burthen of 564,471 tons, comprising 252 steamers, of 248,243 tons. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,975 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 81,696 tons.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1883, was 7,908 kilometros, or 4,942 English miles; and 3,138 kilometros, or 1,957 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession. During the reign of Alfonso alone 1,075 miles of new lines have been opened. For the lines in construction in 1883 the subvention of the State amounts to 9,470,830*l.* The total subventions to the railway companies by the State up to the end of 1880 amounted to 26,000,000*l.* For the year 1880 the total receipts of the Spanish railways amounted to 5,568,741*l.*, and the working expenses to 2,452,531*l.*

The Post-office carried 94,962,000 letters and post cards in the year 1881, besides above 40,000,000 journals and 6,000,000 samples. There were 2,655 post-offices on the 1st of January 1879.

The length of lines of state telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1881 was 16,264 kilometros, or 10,165 English miles, and the length of wire 40,500 kilometros, or 25,312 English miles. In the year 1881, the total number of telegraph messages was 3,978,804, one-fourth of the whole international, and one-fifth of the remaining number administrative despatches.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, a small strip of territory in Northern Africa, and another strip on the west coast of Morocco. The total area of these possessions is 164,926 English square miles. The total population, according to the census returns mostly for 1877, numbered 7,884,239. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America:		
Cuba	43,220	1,521,684
Porto Rico	3,550	731,648
Total, America . .	46,770	2,253,332
2. Possessions in Asia:		
Philippine Islands	114,326	5,559,020
Caroline Island and Palaos . .	560	36,000
Marian Islands	420	8,665
Total, Asia . . .	117,306	5,603,685
3. Possessions in Africa:		
Fernando Po, Annabon, Coresco, Elobey, San Juan	850	35,000
Total Possessions .	164,926	7,884,239

The population of Cuba in 1877 was distributed as follows:—Spaniards, 977,992; foreign whites, 10,632; Chinese, 43,811; negroes, 489,249. The number of slaves from 1870 to 1877 decreased by 136,000. But the total number of inhabitants also decreased by 20,500 during the same period.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873, while a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba was laid before the Cortes in November 1879, supported by the government. The bill provides that on the promulgation of the law embodying it, all slaves from 55 and upwards shall become free. Slaves from 50 to 55 were to be liberated on September 17, 1880; from 45 to 50, in September 1882; from 40 to 45, in 1884; from 35 to 40, in 1886; and from 30 to 35, in 1888. Those under 30 will be emancipated in 1890. From the middle of 1880 to the middle of 1883, 28,055 slaves were freed under this law; according to a report of 1883 there were then only 137,500 slaves in Cuba. From 1880 a sum of 100,000 piastres was to be annually set apart in the Cuban budget for defraying the expense of the emancipation of the slaves, the price to be paid to the owners being fixed at 350 piastres for each slave.

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the S.E. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets. The capital Havanna has 25,000 in-

habitants. In Cuba and Porto Rico there are 3,300 miles of telegraph, and in Cuba about 900 miles of railway.

The total exports from the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto-Rico, to the United Kingdom in 1882 were of the value of 1,768,637*l.*; and the imports of British produce, of 2,299,648*l.*

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 801,161*l.* in 1877; 922,661*l.* in 1878; 2,299,764*l.* in 1879; 770,673*l.* in 1880; 529,280*l.* in 1881; and 714,124*l.* in 1882. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco and cigars, the value amounting to 972,478*l.* in 1882. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 975,018*l.*, and the latter of 303,733*l.* in 1882.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1882 were of the value of 2,307,117*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 1,306,949*l.* The chief articles of exports to Great Britain in 1882 were unrefined sugar, of the value of 1,425,688*l.* and hemp, of 830,033*l.* Of the British imports in 1882 the value of 1,792,795*l.*, or about two-thirds, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been in a very fluctuating condition for a number of years. The capital of the Philippines, Manilla, has 270,000 inhabitants (1880); there are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Spain in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, accredited March 31, 1875.
Secretaries.—Marquis del Moral; P. J. de Zulueta.

2. Of Great Britain in Spain.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir R. D. B. Morier, K.C.B., appointed June 22, 1881.
Secretaries.—E. D. V. Fane; Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Real*	= 100 *Centimes*	=	Average rate of exchange,			100	= £1	sterling.
„ *Peseta*	= 4 *Reales*	=	„	„	„	25	= £1	„
„ *Escudo*	= 10 *Reales*	=	„	„	„	10	= £1	„

Weights and Measures

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the metre becoming the metro, the litre the litro, the gramme the gramo, and the are the area. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The *Quintal*	.	.	=	101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Libra*	.	.	=	1·014 „ „
„ *Arroba* { for wine	.	.	=	3½ imperial gallons.
„ „ oil	.	.	=	2¾ „ „
„ *Square Vara*	.	.	=	1·09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ *Fanega*	.	.	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(Sverige och Norge.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, a son, Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882.

II. Prince *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

IV. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Eugenia*, born April 24, 1830.

Niece of the King.

Princess *Lovisa*, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,338,000 kronor, or 74,333*l.*, from Sweden, and 433,922 kronor, or 24,106*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with

the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa: —

House of Vasa.	
Gustaf I.	1521
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1599
Gustaf II. Adolf	1611
Christina	1632
House of Pfaltz.	
Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1718
House of Hesse.	
Fredrik	1720
House of Holstein-Gottorp.	
Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809
House of Ponte Corvo.	
Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the newly-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storthing was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Riks-act, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects, that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 138 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population, on the basis of the population for 1871. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping. The number of electors for the provincial and municipal assemblies is about 370,000, or 11 per cent. of the total population, and the number of electors to the First Chamber, 2,241, or ·049 of the population—·046 representing the provinces, and ·085 the cities. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 206 members, of whom 64 are elected by the towns and 142 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value

of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1881 was 281,163, or 6·2 of the population; only 66,591, or 23·7 of the electors actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows:—

1. Carl Johan *Thyselius*, Minister of State; appointed June 13, 1883.
2. Baron Carl Fredrik Lotharius *Hochschild*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; appointed April 27, 1880.
3. Nils Henrik Vult von *Steyern*, Minister of Justice; appointed April 19, 1880.
4. General K. A. *Ryding*, Minister of War; appointed June 16, 1882.
5. Baron Carl Gustaf *von Otter*, Minister of Marine; appointed April 19, 1880.
6. Julius Edvard von *Krusenstjerna*, Minister of the Interior; appointed November 30, 1883.
7. Otto R. *Themptander*, Minister of Finance; appointed March 8, 1881.
8. Carl Gustaf *Hammarskjöld*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; appointed August 27, 1880.
9. Johan Henrik *Lovén*; appointed June 5, 1874.
10. Johan Christer Emil *Richert*; appointed August 27, 1880.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter,

who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

The kingdom is divided into 3 high court districts, 115 district courts divisions, and 303 assize districts.

Church and Education.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics and 2,403 parish churches and chapels in 1883. At the census of 1880, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,544,434, the Protestant dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others, numbering 16,911, including 6,091 unbaptised children. Of other creeds, there were 810 Roman Catholics, 17 Greek-Catholics, 89 Irvingites, 2,993 Jews, and 414 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the proceeds of the Church lands.

The kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, frequented the former by 1,650 and the latter by 800 students in 1883. Education is well advanced in Sweden. There are upwards of 130 public high and normal schools of various grades, besides several special schools—military and naval, technical, navigation, deaf and dumb institutes, &c.—with 20,000 pupils in 1880. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. The system is the same as in Norway.

In 1881 there were 9,549 elementary schools with 11,120 teachers and 684,134 pupils, being quite 98 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years of age. In 1881 the expenditure on education was 525,468*l.*, of which more than one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits of 1881 only 0·41 per cent. were unlettered.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. In the session of 1883 a project was introduced of lightening the direct tax on the poorer classes and increasing the tax on agricultural land, so as to assimilate it to other kinds of landed property. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for the year 1883–4 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1883 by the Diet.

Revenue	Kronor	Expenditure	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c.	21,270,000	(*a*) Ordinary: Royal Household	1,338,000
Customs	28,500,000	Justice	3,758,000
Post	5,300,000	Foreign Affairs	613,800
Stamps	3,100,000	Army	17,246,000
Impost on spirits, &c.	12,090,000	Navy	5,504,612
,, ,, income	3,350,000	Interior	4,446,618
Net profit of the State Bank	1,300,000	Education & Ecclesiastical Affairs	10,189,466
Surplus from previous years	4,100,000	Finance	13,418,631
		Pensions	2,620,538
			59,135.665
		(*b*) Extraordinary	8,221,335
		(*c*) Expenditure thro' the Riksgäldskontor Payment of loans	9,619,236
		Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.)	620,800
			10,240,036
		(*d*) Carried to Floating capital	1,412,964
Total revenue	79,010,000 £4,389,777	Total expenditure	79,010,000 £4,389,777

The extraordinary expenditure consisted of 122,220*l.* for the army, 126,363*l.* for navy, and the remainder for the interior, public worship, education, and pensions. The land tax amounts to an average of 2*s.* per head of the population, and the farm tax to about 1*s.* The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1882 :—

	Kronor
Taxed:	
Agricultural land	2,145,213,462
,, buildings	42,349,542
Other land	216,437,888
,, buildings	765,259,743
Total rateable value	3,169,260,635
Untaxed:	
National lands	101,331,515
Other ,,	80,988,518
National buildings	42,338,465
Private ,,	63,292,160
Total value land and buildings	3,456,211,293 £192,011,738

The rateable income from the land is 6,264,884*l.* and from buildings 11,410,602*l.*

The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 306,500 kroner, or 17,027*l.*, a sum not entered in the estimates. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes and the provincial assemblies (Landsting).

On January 1, 1883, the public liabilities of the kingdom, contracted almost entirely for railways, were as follows, according to reports laid before the Diet :—

	Kroner
Railway loan of 1860 without interest . . .	2,164,444
„ „ 1868 at 5 per cent. . . .	19,859,776
„ „ 1870 „ 5 „ „ . . .	13,695,800
„ „ 1872 „ 4 „ „ . . .	20,582,300
„ „ 1875 „ 4½ „ „ . . .	36,004,000
„ „ 1876 „ 4½ „ „ . . .	35,094,200
„ „ 1878 „ 4 „ „ . . .	26,328,550
Unfunded obligations, 1879, at 4½ per cent. . .	5,000,000
Funded railway loan, 1880 „ 4 „ „ . .	70,222,350
Total	228,951,420 / £12,719,525

In 1883 the 1868 loan was converted into new bonds of the 1880 loan, and the unfunded obligations were redeemed. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 3*l.* 15*s.* per head of the population, and the interest to about 2*s.* 4*d.*; but as the railway receipts amount to two-thirds of the interest, the charge per head is nominal.

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, and the engineers.

2. The *Indelta*, one battalion of chasseurs, the privates of which are paid and kept by the landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, often extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a 20 days' annual practice, and the cavalry for 20 to 26 days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised partly by

landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

4. The *Beväring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows in 1883:—

	Line [1]	Beväring	Militia	Total
Officers and Staff . .	1,860	397	100	2,357
Infantry	28,681	126,000	7,378	162,059
Cavalry	5,063	4,000	—	9,063
Artillery (258 guns) .	4,244	5,000	228	9,472
Engineers . . .	910	—	—	910
Total . .	40,758	135,397	7,706	183,861

[1] Värfvade and Indelta.

There are also Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. However, they can be required only to serve within the limits of their own districts. At the end of 1882, the volunteers numbered 10,688 men. In 1883 the total army of Sweden, officers and men, numbered 194,940, with 258 guns and 8,109 horses

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, 1871, 1875, 1877, 1878, and 1880 the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the army, but neither of these were adopted by the representatives of the people. In opening the Diet of 1883 the king stated that steps would be taken to reorganise the national defence on a more efficient footing. Among other points it was proposed to abolish the *Indelta*, and that all recruits for the regular army should be enrolled by enlistment.

The navy of the kingdom is divided into three classes, namely, first, the Royal Navy; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve, and thirdly, the Naval *Beväring*. The fleet consisted, in 1883, of the following vessels:—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
Ironclads:—			
4 monitors . . .	1,570	8	342
10 gunboats . . .	1,191	10	383
Unarmoured steamers:—			
1 line of battle-ship (school ship) . .	800	66	115
1 frigate . . .	1,400	16	318
4 corvettes . . .	2,780	26	706
9 gunboats (1st class)	6,820	18	644
9 „ (2nd class)	1,520	9	351
2 yachts . . .	1,050	4	87
2 transports . .	260	—	67
10 torpedo boats . .	1,349	—	100
Sailing vessels:—			
1 line of battle-ship .	—	62	644
4 corvettes . . .	—	78	1,168
6 brigs . . .		22	384
Galleys:—	—		
23 with 5 guns each .	—	115	1,380
47 with 2 guns each .	—	94	1,034
Total 133	18,740	528	7,723

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor Loke, of 1,600 tons displacement, and 430 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called John Ericsson, Thordön, and Tirfing, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. They have 5-inch armour at the water-line, and each carries two heavy guns in a turret. In 1883 the Royal Navy was officered by 3 flag-officers, 3 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 27 sub-lieutenants, while the Royal Naval Reserve was commanded by 74 commissioned officers. The naval Beväring at the same date numbered about 50,000 men. The chief fortifications of Sweden are, on the coast, Marstrand and Karlsten, Göteborg with Elfsborg, Karlskrona with Kungsholm and Drottingkär, Stockholm with Waxholm and Frederiksborg: in the interior, Karlsborg.

Area and Population.

The first census took place in 1748, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted in 1800 to 2,347,303, in 1850 to 3,482,541, in 1860 to 3,859,728, in 1870 to 4,168,525, and in 1880 to 4,565,668. The increase during the last decade was 9·5 per cent., notwithstanding a large emigration, or nearly 1 per cent. per annum.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on 31st of December 1880, are shown in the following table :—

Governments (Län.)	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1880	Population, Dec. 31, 1882.
Stockholm (City) . . .	13	168,775	185,325
Stockholm (Rural district) .	2,995	147,021	147,485
Upsala	2,053	111,019	112,151
Södermanland . . .	2,631	147,186	147,766
Östergötland	4,243	267,133	269,325
Jönköping	4,464	196,271	195,807
Kronoberg	3,841	169,736	167,930
Kalmar	4,438	245,105	243,333
Gotland	1,203	54,668	53,293
Blekinge	1,164	137,477	138,733
Kristianstad	2,507	230,619	227,957
Malmöhus	1,847	349,310	349,308
Halland	1,899	135,299	134,274
Göteborg and Bohus . .	1,952	261,114	266,096
Elfsborg	4,948	288,947	284,379
Skaraborg	3,307	257,942	255,436
Vermland	7,346	268,417	262,177
Örebro	3,521	182,263	180,388
Vestmanland	2,623	128,491	128,168
Kopparberg	11,421	190,133	190,242
Gefleborg	7,418	178,728	181,349
Vesternorrland . . .	9,530	169,195	174,750
Jemtland	19,593	83,623	86,580
Vesterbotten	21,942	106,435	109,203
Norrbotten	40,563	90,761	92,660
Lakes Venern, Vettern, &c. .	3,517	—	—
Total . . .	170,979	4,565,668	4,579,115

In 1882 there were 2,218,343 males and 2,360,772 females.

The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1877	138,476	83,175	30,674	55,301
1878	134,464	81,418	29,151	53,046
1879	143,242	81,351	28,635	61,891
1880	134,261	82,753	28,919	51,509
1881	132,804	80,800	28,301	52,004

In addition to the births given for 1881 there were 3,880 still-born, or 2·8 of the whole births. Of the total births 13,729, or

10 per cent., were illegitimate; in Stockholm alone the ratio was 30 per cent.

Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, showed at first a tendency to assume considerable proportions; after some years it began to decrease, though in recent years it has again rapidly risen. In 1860, the number of emigrants was 348; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1866 to 7,206; in 1867 to 9,334; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, to 17,450 in 1871, to 15,915 in 1872, to 13,580 in 1873, and to 7,791 in 1874. The number was 9,727 in 1875, 9,418 in 1876, 7,610 in 1877, 9,032 in 1878, 17,637 in 1879, 42,109 in 1880, 45,992 in 1881, and in 1882, 49,920. Over four-fifths of these went to the United States.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1882 730,456, showing an increase of 39 per cent., or more than four times the rate of the general average of the kingdom, and but two towns had, in 1882, more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, 185,325, and Göteborg, 81,203; Malmöhus, 39,512; Nordköping, 27,231; Gefle, 18,953; Karlskrona, 18,413; Jönköping, 17,089; Upsala, 16,436; Lund, 14,367 inhabitants. The number of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of their families, amounts to 2,309,790 in 1870, or considerably more than one-half of the population. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. At the census of 1870, 410,371 persons were engaged in or dependent on mining, metal works, and manufactures, and 139,916 on trade. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled.

With the exception of 16,412 Finns, 6,600 Lapps, and about 12,000 of foreign birth (mostly from Norway, Denmark, and Germany), the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family.

In 1880 there were 1,981 men and 319 women accused of serious crimes, and 1,690 men and 267 women sentenced.

In 1880 the number of paupers was returned as 219,532, or 4·81 of the total population.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France, Denmark, and Germany. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is largest with Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Norway, and the United States, in the order here indicated. The imports consist

mainly of textile manufactures, coal, and colonial merchandise, the last largely on the increase, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. Both the imports and exports more than doubled in the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the total imports rising from 7,500,000*l.* to 15,700,000*l.*, and the total exports from 5,000,000*l.* to 12,500,000*l.* In 1881 the value of the imports was 16,000,000*l.* and exports 12,400,000*l.* In 1881 the following were the values of the leading imports and exports:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Textile manufactures	2,617,414	237,242
Colonial wares	2,152,776	5,120
Corn and flour	2,124,210	1,529,499
Raw textile material and yarn	1,554,270	22,132
Live animals and animal food	1,324,066	934,862
Minerals, mostly coal	1,104,118	79,485
Hair, hides, and other animal products	966,940	95,149
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	935,778	276,067
Metals, raw and partly wrought	422,777	2,280,527
Timber, wrought and unwrought	134,853	5,957,968

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1873	7,739,744	3,150,323
1874	8,483,552	3,390,850
1875	6,762,538	2,801,003
1876	7,972,529	2,713,181
1877	7,859,812	2,453,250
1878	6,852,291	1,686,305
1879	6,475,371	1,400,085
1880	8,264,956	1,942,069
1881	7,351,881	2,081,311
1882	8,833,620	2,232,671

The staple article of exports from Sweden to the United Kingdom consists of wood and timber. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber, including house frames, amounted to 4,330,756*l.* in 1874, to 2,808,124*l.* in 1875, to 3,796,913*l.* in 1876, to 4,390,417*l.* in 1877, to 2,982,951*l.* in 1878,

to 2,498,094*l.* in 1879, to 3,602,947*l.* in 1880, to 3,022,586*l.* in 1881, and to 3,579,973*l.* in 1882. Next to wood and timber, the most important article of exports is oats, sent to the value of 1,449,039*l.* in 1882 to the United Kingdom. Of other exports to Great Britain, the chief are iron in bars, unwrought, valued 1,279,975*l.*; butter, valued 393,231*l.*; and live animals, valued 457,232*l.*, in the year 1882. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 298,146*l.*; coals, of the value of 438,621*l.*; and cotton manufactures, valued 286,115*l.* in 1882.

Of the total land area of Sweden 7·2 per cent. is under cultivation, 4·9 per cent. under natural meadows, and 4·2 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export. Of the cultivated land one-half is under cereal crops, the principal crop being oats, which yielded 50,000,000 bushels in 1881, one-fourth of which was exported. On the other hand, large quantities of wheat and rye-flour are imported. The value of all cereal crops in 1882 was 14,946,000*l.* In 1880 Sweden had 464,820 horses, 2,227,757 oxen, 1,457,462 sheep and lambs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep, and in 1881 19,000 head of cattle and 21,800 sheep were exported.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1881, throughout the kingdom, 965,636 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 505,842 tons; the bar iron to 324,117 tons, and the steel to 51,392 tons. Of iron ore in 1881, 24,232 tons and in 1882, 20,200 tons were exported; 55,489 tons pig-iron in 1881 and 55,500 in 1882; 188,556 tons bar-iron and rods in 1881, and 213,200 tons in 1882. There were also raised in 1881 2,769 lbs. of silver, 23,868 cwt. of copper, and 1,030,654 cwt. of zinc ore. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 5,633,394 Swedish cubic feet of coal in 1881. In 1881 there were 29,503 persons engaged in mining.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1881, numbered 4,151 vessels, of a burthen of 552,961 tons, of which total 3,397 vessels, of 450,368 tons burthen, were sailing vessels, and 754 vessels of 79,245 tons burthen, were steamers. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1879, namely, 247 vessels, of 81,956 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 248 vessels, of a total burthen of 27,280 tons. In 1881, 9,321 vessels, with cargoes of 1,527,201 tons entered, and 16,664 of 2,729,528 tons, cleared Swedish ports.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry both of Sweden and Norway, has been constructed in the country, partly at the cost of the State. The State

railways include all the main or trunk lines. At the end of 1882 the total length of railways in Sweden was 3,940 miles, of which 1,395 belonged to the State and the rest to private companies. The receipts were 1,004,048*l.*, and expenses 472,326*l.* The total capital outlay on the State railways to the end of 1881 was 11,652,510*l.*; besides this the State has advanced to private railways the sum of 2,038,294*l.*

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1882 was 5,233 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 12,770 English miles. The number of telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1882 was 1,175,382, of which number 606,508 were from and for Sweden, 416,591 from and for other countries, and 152,283 in transit.

The Swedish Post-office carried 68,731,121 letters, postcards, journals, &c. in the year 1881. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 1,835. The total receipts of the Post-office in 1881 amounted to 301,490*l.*, and the total expenditure to 256,882*l.*, leaving a surplus of 44,508*l.*

II. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814, with several slight modifications passed at various times up to 1880. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The Storthing formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the constitution, adopted in April 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. They begin in February each year, and must receive the sanction of the king to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age,

who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner or 33*l.* sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, on whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storthing. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church under the presidency of the parish minister. The deputies afterwards assemble at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes. The number of electors in 1882 was 99,554, or 5·2 per cent. of total population, while 71,292 votes, or 71·6 of the whole number were recorded. Of the total male population, 40 per cent. are 25 years of age and above. The Storthing has 114 members.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsthing.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storthing,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates among the members its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Odelsthing, must originate in the 'Odelsthing,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelsthing' demand it, after having twice passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for the next year, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelsthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Rigsretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has

an allowance of twelve kroner, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the king. In 1879 and in 1880 the Storthing passed a bill declaring the right of ministers to be present at the sittings of the Storthing, but without a vote, and to take part in the discussions only when public. The king refused to sanction the law, to which the Storthing nevertheless adhered, and the difficulty is not yet (January 1884) settled. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

I. *Council of State at Christiania.*

Minister of State.—Christian August *Selmer*, appointed November 1, 1880.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—N. C. E. *Hertzberg*, appointed January 30, 1882.

Department of Justice.—Christian *Jensen*, appointed Oct. 13, 1879.

Department of the Interior.—Nils *Vogt*, appointed May 13, 1871.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Christian Homann *Schweigaard*, appointed December 22, 1880.

Army Department.—Major-General Adolf Frederik *Munthe*, appointed October 19, 1877.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Rear-Admiral Jacob Lerche *Johansen*, appointed June 17, 1872.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Dr. Ole Andreas *Bachke*, appointed October 13, 1879.

II. *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Otto Richard *Kjerulf*, Minister of State, appointed Nov. 1, 1871.

Henrik Laurentius *Helliesen*, appointed June 22, 1863.

Jens *Holmboe*, appointed January 8, 1874.

Church and Education.

The inhabitants of the kingdom are almost entirely Protestants. With the exception of 7,238 dissenters, enumerated in the census of 1875, the population adhere to the Lutheran Church. All denominations and sects of Christian and other creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are regularly admitted to the highest offices.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, the school age being seven in town and eight in the country, until fourteen. The number of elementary schools in 1880 was 6,617, with 279,668 pupils; the amount expended on them being 239,388*l.* raised by a tax levied in every parish, in addition to State grants. In the budget

for 1883 the sum of 136,428*l.* is set down for elementary education. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in seventeen of the principal towns is an 'offentlig skole,' or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. The number of pupils at high schools in 1879 was 5,014. Christiania has a university, which was attended in 1882 by 870 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storthing for the term of one year. The budget for the year ending June 30, 1884, was distributed as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Kroner	Branches of Expenditure	Kroner
Customs	18,100,000	Civil list	433,922
Excise on spirits	3,400,000	Storthing	403,100
„ malt	2,100,000	The Ministries	1,118,450
Tax on succession	230,000	Church and education	4,170,828
Stamps	515,000	Justice	4,138,621
Mines	763,200	Interior	2,106,437
Post office	2,040,000	Finance and Customs	3,225,790
Telegraphs	1,060,000	Army	6,355,110
Judicial fees	825,000	Navy	1,670,499
Income on State property	1,988,900	Mines	579,200
„ State railways	5,812,000	Post, telegraphs, ports, light-houses, &c.	4,678,597
Miscellaneous receipts	4,426,144	Expenses of State railways	5,444,585
		Foreign affairs	589,500
		Amortisation of debt	1,276,903
		Interest and expenses of debt	4,701,939
		Miscellaneous	166,763
		Balance	230,000
Total	41,260,244	Total	41,260,244
	£2,272,040		£2,272,040

In the expenses of the ministry of the interior, 265,590*l.* are set down for the construction of railways.

The actual revenue for 1881–2 was found to be 46,322,000 kroner, or 2,550,771*l.*, and expenditure 45,978,000 kroner, or 2,531,828*l.*, thus showing a surplus of 18,943*l.* The budget estimate of revenue for 1882–3 was 2,236,836*l.* and of expenditure 2,192,392*l.*

The debt of the kingdom was contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted, at the end of 1882, to 108,322,000 kroner, or 5,964,868*l.*

The total value of the land is estimated at 44,500,000*l.* and of buildings 25,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of two laws voted by the Storthing in 1866 and in 1876, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, the civic guards, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military land service. The young men raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 50 days in the infantry, and 90 days other arms, and are then put into the bataillons, which, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 30 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when requested. The nominal term of service is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and three years in the Landvaern, or militia. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January 1883, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered 40,000 men, with 750 officers. The number of troops actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storthing. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockholm, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, in 1883, 37 steamers and 31 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of two, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy :—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors . . .	650	8
2 frigates	900	78
2 corvettes . . .	330	28
11 1st and 2nd class gunboats .	940	17
17 small gunboats . . .	282	17
1 tugboat	80	2
37 steamers	3,182	150

The navy was manned, in 1883, by 800 sailors on permanent engagement, a great number of them volunteers, with 115 commissioned officers and cadets. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are

enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1883, to nearly 27,400 men.

The fortresses of Norway are unimportant, Frederiksstad with Frederikshald, Aggershuus near Christiania, with forts at Kristiansund, Bergen and Drontheim.

Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. In 1865 the domiciled population was 1,701,365. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or Amts, the area and population of which were as follows at the last census enumeration, taken December 31, 1875:—

Amts	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town)	4	76,054
Akershus	2,002	116,365
Smaalenene	1,591	107,804
Hedemarken	10,056	120,618
Christians	9,670	115,814
Buskerud	5,617	102,186
Jarlsberg and Laurvik	872	87,506
Bratsberg	5,707	83,171
Nedenäs	3,871	73,415
Lister and Mandal	2,471	75,121
Stavanger	3,468	110,965
Söndre Bergenhus	5,853	119,303
Bergen (town)	1	33,830
Nordre Bergenhus	7,044	86,208
Romsdal	5,650	117,220
Söndre Trondhjem	7,081	116,804
Nordre Trondhjem	8,793	82,271
Nordland	14,660	104,151
Tromsö	10,156	54.019
Finmarken	18,302	24,075
Total	122,869	1,806,900

In 1875 there were 876,762 men and 930,138 women; the domiciled population was 1,818,853. At the end of 1880 the domiciled population was estimated at 1,913,000.

The Norwegians, like the Swedes, belong almost entirely to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family; in 1875 there were 7,594 Finns, 14,645 settled, and 1,073 Nomad Lapps, about 700 gipsies, and 4,461 of mixed race between Norwegians, Finns, and Lapps. Of the 57,350 foreign born population 29,340 were Swedes, 2,205 Danes, 1,471 Germans, 2,709 Finlanders.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,292, and at the end of 1875 they were 324,420, showing an increase of 23 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. In 1880 the town population had increased to 404,000, showing an increase of 23 per cent in five years, while the country population had only increased at the rate of less than two per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 122,424 (on January 1, 1883), and Bergen, with 43,026 (on January 1, 1881). Other towns are Stavanger with 23,500 inhabitants (1880), Throndjem, 22,152 (1875), Drammen, 19,582 (1881).

The following table gives the marriages, births (excluding still-born) and deaths from 1877 to 1881:

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1877	14,022	58,855	31,354	27,501
1878	13,681	58,408	29,582	28,826
1879	12,850	60,917	28,616	32,301
1880	12,751	58,923	30,550	28,373
1881	12,316	58,342	32,427	25,915

In 1881 there were 1,986 still-born, or 3·3 per cent. of the total births. Of the total births 4,831 or 8 per cent. were illegitimate.

Emigration carries off, chiefly to the United States, considerable numbers of the population. The number of emigrants was 4,863 in 1878, 7,608 in 1879, 20,212 in 1880, 25,976 in 1881, and 28,804 in 1882.

In 1881, 3,713 persons were accused of crime, and 3,277 convicted. The number of paupers in 1879 was 144,465.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1878–82, was 149,783,000 kroner, or 8,321,000*l*., and of the exports 106,696,000 kroner, or 5,928,000*l*. Of the imports about 27 per cent. came from, and of the exports 32 per cent. went to Great Britain; 28 per cent. of the imports came from Germany, 12 per cent. from Denmark, 10 per cent. from Sweden, and 6 per cent. each from France and Russia. Of the exports 18 per cent. went to Germany, 11 per cent to Sweden, 10 per cent. (chiefly fish) to Spain, and 5 per cent. each to Russia and Denmark.

The imports in 1881 were valued at 9,166,494*l*., and in 1882 at 8,915,278*l*. In 1881 the exports were 6,718,566*l*., and in 1882, 6,830,883*l*. The chief imports are corn (one-fourth of total), textile manufactures (one-eighth), colonial goods (one-ninth), minerals (one-sixteenth), and metals raw and manufactured (one-sixteenth). The chief exports are fish, one-third of total in 1881, and timber one-third.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1873	2,947,033	1,880,852
1874	2,999,995	2,010,089
1875	2,156,100	1,737,452
1876	2,681,782	1,511,538
1877	2,594,663	1,727,433
1878	2,275,106	1,112,398
1879	1,917,352	1,086,171
1880	2,724,044	1,253,655
1881	2,702,170	1,279,887
1882	2,925,015	1,395,708

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1882 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,039,869*l.*, and of other wood to 566,769*l.*, making a total of 1,606,638*l.* The minor exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 183,662*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 187,551*l.*; coals, of the value of 221,248*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 111,835*l.*, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1882.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 7,977 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,520,404 tons, manned by 60,064 sailors, at the end of 1881. Of the vessels, 7,618, of 1,454,777 tons, were sailing vessels, and 359, of 65,627 tons, were steamers. Of the total number, 4,952, of 1,431,565 tons, were engaged in foreign trade. During 1882, there were added 58 steamers, of 18,454 tons. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world. In 1881, 11,451 vessels of 1,976,462 tons entered, and 12,495 of 2,125,006 tons cleared Norwegian ports.

Norway has about 120,000 people and over 25,000 boats engaged in the fisheries, three-fourths in the cod fisheries. The total value of the fishery in 1881 was 1,090,000*l.*

At the end of 1883 there were in Norway 971 miles of railway open for traffic. The receipts in 1881 amounted to 264,909*l.*, and the expenses to 194,993*l.* The capital sunk in railways amounts to 4,734,072*l.* Except the first line, Christiania to Aljösen, 42 miles, all the railways have been constructed partly by subscription (one-fifth to one-third out of whole cost) in the districts interested, and

partly at the expense of government. All the railways, except the above, are thus entirely under control of the government.

There were at the end of 1882 telegraph lines of the length of 5,672 English miles (4,734 miles belonging to the state, 938 miles to the railways), and wires of the length of 10,455 miles (8,598 miles belonging to the state, 1,857 miles to the railways). The number of telegrams in the year 1882 was 919,463, of which 543,847 were inland, 170,151 sent to, and 205,280 received from foreign countries, and 185 in transit. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1882 was 300. Receipts 1882 54,094*l.*, expenses 54,525*l.* The number of post-offices at the same date was 963. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1882 was 16,718,819, besides 12,462,124 journals, and 1,917,200 packets, &c.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Sweden and Norway in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Edward Piper, accredited July 6, 1877.
Councillor of Legation.—Count H. G. Wachtmeister.
Secretary.—Johan Anton Wolf Grip.

2. Of Great Britain in Sweden and Norway.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, September 1, 1881.
Secretary.—George Greville.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

The Swedish *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or about 18 to the pound sterling.
„ Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—the same value as the Swedish Krona.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

Weights and Measures.

The Swedish *Skålpund*	=	100 *ort*	= 0·937 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Swedish *Fot*	=	10 *tum*	= 11·7 English inches.
„ Swedish *Kanna*	=	100 *kubiktum*	= 4·6 Imperial pints.
„ Swedish *Mil*	=	360 *ref*	= 6·64 English miles.
„ Norwegian *Kilogram*	=	1,000 *gram*	= 2,205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ *Meter*	=	100 *centimeter*	= 3·28 ft. or 39·37 Eng. in.
„ „ *Hektoliter* (liq. m. / dry m.)	=	100 *liter*	= 22 Imperial gallons. / = 2·75 „ bushels.
„ „ *Kilometer*	=	1,000 *meter*	= 1,093 yds. or ⅝ Eng. mile.

In 1876 the Government presented to the Swedish Diet a bill for the introduction in Sweden of the metric system of weights and measures, which was accepted, with some amendments, to the effect that this system has been introduced from the beginning of 1879 and will become obligatory in 1889. In Norway a law was passed, May 22, 1875, by which the metric system was introduced in that country on July 1, 1879, becoming obligatory on July 1, 1882.

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SWITZERLAND.

(Schweiz.—Suisse.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 145 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1880, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council:—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zürich	16	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Vaud (Waadt)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	10	Schwyz	3
Luzern	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	7	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Basel—Town and Country	6		
Graubünden (Grisons)	5		
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5	Total of representatives in the National Council	145
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	5		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty

years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. In 1881 there were 638,589 inscribed electors, or 22·55 per cent. of the population, while 371,614, or 58 per cent. of the electors, actually voted. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

President for 1884.—Dr. Emile Welti, of the canton of Aargau.

Vice-President for 1884.—Charles Schenck.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of nine members, elected for six years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into a civil and a criminal court, the latter having three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal. The seat of the Federal Tribunal is at Lausanne.

The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is 'souverain,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods,

making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the Landesgemeinde, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the Grosse Rath, which exercises all the functions of the Landesgemeinde. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary.

The constitution of 1874 abolished the penalty of death, but by a popular vote taken in May 1879, it was decided, by a majority of 195,000 against 180,000, that each canton should have liberty to re-enact the infliction of the penalty.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1880, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,667,109; of Roman Catholics to 1,160,782; and of Jews to 7,373. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

The constitution of 1874 has the following enactments concerning the exercise of religion:—'There shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The person who exercises the paternal authority or that of guardian has the right to dispose of the religious education of children up to the age of sixteen years. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. The free exercise of worship is guaranteed within the limits compatible with public order and proper behaviour. The cantons can take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical authorities on the rights of the citizens of the state. All disputes arising from the creation of new religious communities or schisms

in existing bodies shall be referred to the Federal authorities. No bishopries can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the state, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.'

Education is compulsory and is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural science, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. In 1882 there were 4,799 elementary schools, 9,813 teachers, and 454,211 pupils; 413 secondary schools, with 1,448 teachers and 20,131 pupils; 102 middle class schools with 11,585 pupils;—the total number of students and pupils in 1882 was 516,425. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training schoolmasters. Of the contingent for military service in 1882, only 2·70 per cent. could neither read nor write.

There are four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, and Geneva. In 1883, Basel had 76 professors and teachers, and 387 students; Bern 80 professors, and 387 students; Zürich 89 professors, and 476 students; and Geneva 77 professors and 414 students. These universities and schools are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, and a military academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

There are also academies and high schools with faculties similar to those of the University at Lausanne (45 professors and teachers in 1883), and Neuchatel (31 professors and teachers), and a well-organised polytechnic school at Zürich.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of May 29, 1874, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also derived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the years 1879 to 1883, showing actual receipts and disbursements for the first four, and estimates for 1883:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1879	41,456,213	1,658,248	39,525,274	1,581,010
1880	42,511,848	1,700,474	41,038,228	1,641,529
1881	43,383,026	1,735,321	42,717,493	1,708,694
1882	43,736,106	1,749,444	43,247,796	1,729,912
1883	48,382,000	1,935,280	48,674,000	1,946,960

The following table gives the budget estimates for the year 1884:—

Sources of revenue, 1884	Francs
Produce of real estates	171,465
Produce of capital invested	681,366
General Administration	27,000
Departments:—	
Political (foreign)	14,000
Justice and Police	200
Military	3,177,950
Financial	3,002,500
Customs	19,500,000
Commercial	35,000
Postal	15,610,000
Telegraphs	2,580,500
Railways and Miscellaneous	43,019
Total	44,843,000
	£1,793,720

The following table gives the budget estimates of expenditure for the year 1884:—

Branches of expenditure, 1884	Francs
Interest and Sinking Fund	1,869,470
General Administration (salaries)	730,600
Departments:—	
Political	353,900
Interior	3,281,919
Justice and police	45,250
Military	16,794,522
Financial	2,850,600
Customs	1,783,200
Commerce and agriculture	537,600
Postal	14,340,000
Telegraphs	2,503,600
Railways and miscellaneous	132,450
"	10,889
Total	45,234,000 francs / £1,809,360

The deficit of 391,000 francs, or 15,640*l.*, will, it is expected, be more than covered by the revenue of the Custom House, which for the year 1883 amounted to 20,121,993 francs, and which will probably not fall below this amount in 1884.

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the end of 1883, to 33,516,500 francs, or 1,340,600*l.* at 4 per cent. As a set-off against the debt there exists a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at 45,356,066 francs, or 1,814,242*l.*

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. At the end of 1882, the aggregate debts of all the cantons amounted to about 12,000,000*l.*

The income of the cantonal administrations is derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, as excise, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Army.

The fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The 18th article of the Constitution of 1874 enacts that 'Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country.' Article 19 enacts:

'The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation.' According to article 20, 'The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons.' To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into two classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundes-auszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.

2. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

The strength and organisation of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows in 1883:—

	Bundesauszug	Landwehr	Total
Staff	—	—	32
Staff and troops	729	185	914
Infantry	87,990	77,301	165,291
Cavalry	3,062	2,448	5,510
Artillery	16,392	8,336	24,728
Engineers	3,980	1,484	5,464
Administrative troops	775	85	860
Sanitary troops	1,692	420	2,112
Various	—	—	265
Total	114.620	90,259	205,176

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects or ill health is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 20 to 45 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual

exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was, for 1881, 15,635,879 francs, or 625,435*l.*, in the budget for 1882, 16,514,949 francs, or 660,597*l.*, and in that of 1883, 16,598,934 francs, or 663,957*l.* Not included in the army expenditure is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual income from which is larger than the expenditure.

Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower. Each of these divided cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last census, taken Dec. 1, 1880, the people

numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years, or ·66 per cent. per annum. The area of the republic at the census of 1880 was 41,418 square kilomètres, or 15,992 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 177 per English square mile. In the Grisons the density is only 34 per square mile, and in the Valais 49; while in Zürich it is 477, in Neuchâtel 332, in Basel 702, and in Geneva 932 per square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, according to the two last enumerations, taken December 1, 1870, and December 1, 1880:—

Cantons	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1870	Dec. 1, 1880
Graubünden (Grisons)	2,774	91,782	94,991
Bern	2,660	506,465	532,164
Wallis (Valais)	2,026	96,887	100,216
Vaud (Waadt)	1,245	231,700	238,730
Ticino (Tessin)	1,095	119,619	130,777
St. Gallen	780	191,015	210,401
Zürich	665	284,786	317,576
Luzern	580	132,338	134,806
Fribourg (Freiburg)	644	110,832	115,400
Aargau	542	198,873	198,645
Uri	415	16,107	23,694
Schwyz	351	47,705	51,235
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	312	97,284	103,732
Glarus	267	35,150	34,213
Thurgau	382	93,300	99,552
Unterwalden	295	26,116	27,348
Solothurn	303	74,713	80,424
Basel	177	101,887	124,372
Appenzell	162	60,626	66,799
Schaffhausen	116	37,721	38,348
Genève (Genf)	109	93,239	101,595
Zug	92	20,993	22,994
Total	15,992	2,669,138	2,846,102

The population of the republic is formed by four ethnical elements distinct by their language as German, French, Italian, and Roumansch, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in fifteen cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumansch in one (the Grisons). It is reported in the census returns of 1880, that 2,030,792 speak German, 608,007 French, 161,923 Italian, and 38,705 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in

Switzerland at the date of the census was 211,035, of whom 95,262 were German, 53,653 French, 41,645 Italians, 12,735 Austrian, 2,812 British, 1,285 Russian.

The increase of population has been very steady in recent years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	94,595	70,628	22,376	23,967
1877	92,861	68,970	21,871	23,891
1878	91,426	68,904	20,550	22,522
1879	86,180	63,651	19,450	22,529
1880	87,395	65,690	20,986	21,705
1881	85,141	63,979	19,425	21,162

In 1881, of the births 3,361, or 3·8 per cent., were stillborn, and 4·7 illegitimate.

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1880 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 25,000 inhabitants, namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 68,320; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 61,399; Bern, political capital, with 44,087; Lausanne, with 30,179; and Zürich, with 25,102 inhabitants; but, including the suburban parishes, 75,956.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Emigration, which was formerly considerable, was for some time on the decline, but is at present again increasing. In the eight years from 1868 to 1875 there emigrated, on the average, 5,170 persons per annum. In 1876, the emigrants numbered 1,741 persons; 1,691 in 1877; 2,608 in 1878; 4,257 in 1879; 7,255 in 1880; 10,935 in 1881; and 11,962 in 1882. The vast majority of the emigrants went to the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' '*ad valorem* goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' No returns are published of the value of either the imports or exports, but only the quantities are given. The imports consist chiefly of food and raw materials, and the exports of cotton and silk manufactures, watches, straw-hats, and machinery. In the year 1882 there were imported

6,089,561 quintals of provisions of various kinds (including grain, flour, beverages), 243,812 heads of cattle, and 100,000 tons of metals and metal goods. The principal exports of 1882 consisted of silk fabrics, cotton fabrics, watches, and machinery. There were also some exports of cheese and other food substances. But the excess of food imports over exports amounted annually, in recent years, on an average to 8,000,000 cwts., purchased at a cost of 240,000,000 francs, or 9,600,000*l.*

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany; but the exports to other countries, especially Great Britain and the United States, are in fact very important. Nearly all the silk, embroidery, and watches exported go to these two countries. St. Gallen alone exported to the United States in 1882 embroidery to the value of 1,200,000*l.*, and Basel in the first half of 1883, silk, &c., to the value of 480,000*l.* The exports to France in 1882 were as follows:—Manufactures, 2,314,920*l.*; food, 826,800*l.*; raw materials, 1,388,320*l.*; 284,480*l.*; total 4,814,520*l.* The export of manufactured goods to France in 1860 was only 324,000*l.*, and in 1870 1,096,000*l.* The commercial intercourse with Germany is still more considerable, while with Austria and Italy it is comparatively unimportant.

Of the total area 51 per cent. is under crops and grass, 17 per cent. forest, less than 1 per cent. vineyards, and 30 per cent. mountains, glaciers, lakes, rivers, &c. Of the cultivable area 16·5 per cent. is devoted to agriculture; rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The dairy products of Switzerland are of most commercial importance, especially cheese. At the last enumeration (1876) there were in this country 1,035,930 cattle of all kinds, and the export of cheese has quadrupled in the last 30 years; in 1880 it was 17,563,000 lbs., valued at 1,400,000*l.* The estimated value of the cattle in 1876 was 10,208,966*l.*

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. Of the total population 43·36 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, 35·33 in manufactures and handicrafts, 6·56 per cent. in commerce. In 1882 there were altogether in Switzerland 2,527 factories of various kinds, with 129,120 workpeople. There were 399 cotton factories, with 38,500 workpeople; 224 silk factories, with 23,500 people; 838 embroidery factories, with 17,200 people; 92 watch factories, with 8,000 workers; 114 factories of machinery, with 9,000 workers; 98 tobacco factories, with 5,000 workers; 45 woollen factories, with 2,500 workers; and 53 ironworks, with 2,150 workers. Zürich alone in 1882 produced silk stuffs to the value of 3,040,000*l.*;

Basel, silk ribbon to the value of 1,440,000*l.*; St. Gallen, embroidery to the value of 3,000,000*l.* The total value of watch manufactures in 1882 was 3,200,000*l.*; of chemicals, 1,000,000*l.* The number of cotton spindles in Switzerland in 1882 was 1,854,000, and the annual consumption of cotton 50,600,000 lbs.

From official returns, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland at the end of 1882 had a total length of 2,774 kilomètres, or 1,733 English miles, including the St. Gothard system. These are distributed among fifteen companies, the Jura Berne-Lucerne railway being in the hands of the Canton of Bern. The cost of construction of the lines belonging to the five leading companies has been (1883) 26,400,000*l.* for 2,100 kilomètres; for the St. Gothard railway, opened in 1882, it was 8,320,000*l.* for 292 kilomètres.

The post-office in Switzerland forwarded 115,867,706 internal and 17,093,232 international letters and other communications in the year 1882. The receipts of the post-office in the year 1882 amounted to 15,315,765 francs, or 612,630*l.*, and the expenditure to 13,707,752 francs, or 548,310*l.*

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. At the end of 1882 there were 6,743 kilomètres, or 4,214 miles, of lines, and 16,395 kilomètres, or 10,209 miles, of wire, belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1882 was 2,954,621, comprising 1,790,311 inland messages; 845,640 international messages, and 318,670 messages in transit. There were 1,238 telegraph offices. The receipts amounted to 2,600,942 francs, or 104,037*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,359,456 francs, or 94,378*l.*, in the year 1882.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Switzerland in Great Britain.

Agent and Consul-General.—Henri Vernet, of Geneva.
Secretary.—Dr. William Burckhardt.

2. Of Great Britain in Switzerland.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B.; formerly first secretary of the British embassy in France; appointed Minister Resident in Switzerland, July 8, 1881.
Secretary of Legation.—
Acting Second Secretary.—C. Conway Thornton.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.
Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs = £1 sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Hall-pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

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TURKEY

AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(Ottoman Empire.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870.
II. *Zekié* Sultana, born Jan. 12, 1871.
III. *Naïmé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876.
IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born Feb. 23, 1878.
V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born Sept. 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha.

III. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha.

IV. *Mehemmed-Reshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.

V. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born December 3, 1847.

VI. *Medihié* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851; married to the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

VII. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851.

VIII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born November 21, 1860.

IX. *Fehimé* Sultana, born January 26, 1861.

X. *Wahieddin* Effendi, born January 12, 1862.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem,

whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage, but the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Solyman III.	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I. } Osman I. }	1617–1618	Abdul-Aziz	1861
		Murad V. May 30—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The average reign of the above thirty-five rulers of the Turkish

empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadr-azam,' or Grand Vizier—sometimes styled, in modern appointments, the 'Bash Vekil,' or Prime Minister—the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheïk-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheïk-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the title of Bey, Effendi, or Pasha.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of nine members, besides the Prime Minister, namely:—1, the Sheikh-ul-Islam; 2, the Minister of War; 3, the Minister of Finance; 4, the Minister of Marine; 5, the Minister of Commerce; 6, the Minister of Public Works; 7, the Minister of Police; 8, the Minister of Justice; and 9, the Minister of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes

in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sanjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of the Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia, as reduced in its limits by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia, but only one-half of the population in Europe. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of five non-Mahometan creeds, namely:—1. Latins, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians, Bulgarians, and others. 2. Greeks; 3. Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial irade. The priesthood, however, in the strict sense of the word, meaning a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey. Not only may officers of the State be called upon to perform the rites, but any member of the congregation, who has the requisite voice and is of reputable character, may be desired to take the place of the Imam, and either recite verses of the Koran or lead the prayer. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a

consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire have been in a state of thorough disorganisation, but since 1880 a certain amount of improvement is visible. Although the figures in the budget which were allowed to transpire tended to show a large deficit, variously estimated at from four to eight millions sterling, yet, since November 1880, the Porte has issued no loan and received no permanent advance, with the exception of some 200,000*l.* during the Egyptian crisis of 1882. We are therefore in presence of a paper deficit. Ottoman financiers have restored the balance of the budget by reducing the pay of both civil and military functionaries far below the amounts which figure in the budgets, and by withholding it in part or entirely.

The following figures give approximately the receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1883–84. They may be taken to represent the closest anticipations which can be formed, after inspection of the realised figures of the previous financial periods.

REVENUE.

	£T
Tributes, &c.:—	
Egyptian Tribute	765,000
Tribute of Samos and Mount Athos	3,720
Eastern Roumelia	245,000
Cyprus	130,000
Bulgaria	—
Ceded Revenues:—	
Tobacco, Salt, Stamps, Excise, &c.	1,983,416
Customs	1,992,800
Dimes	5,000,000
Verghi (personal tax)	2,250,000
Sheep Tax and Pig Tax	1,658,440
Military Exemption	460,000
Posts and Telegraphs	220,000
Tapou (transfer and registration of property)	200,000
Forests	60,700
Judicial Taxes	100,000
Receipts of Ministries	802,230
Sundry Taxes and Revenues	479,700
State Properties	52,000
	16,313,006

EXPENDITURE.

	£T
Civil List	864,973
Allowances	335,734
Pensions	525,528
Sheikh-ul-Islamat	150,818
Parliament, Council of State, and Audit	119,470
Department of Prime Minister	22,913
„ of Ministry of Interior	870,632
„ of Foreign Affairs	198,102
„ of Ministry of Justice	328,098
„ „ of Public Instruction	81,000
„ „ of Public Works	103,300
„ of Commerce, Agriculture, and Mines	151,647
„ of Ministry of Finance	1,332,007
„ „ of Police	1,263,370
„ „ of War	4,009,679
„ „ of Artillery	861,444
„ „ of Marine	811,546
Restitutions	5,750
	12,126,001
Balance available for State creditors	4,187,005
	16,313,006

The balance is disposed of as follows :—

OBLIGATORY DEDUCTIONS.

		£T
Loans secured on Egyptian Tribute		765,000
Cyprus surplus sequestered by France and England for Loan of 1855		130,000
Cession to Consolidated Debt, representing a capital amount of about	230,000,000	
1. Ceded Revenues	1,983,416	
2. Subvention Eastern Roumelia	245,000	
3. Equivalent for Cyprus surplus	130,000	
4. Equivalent for Bulgarian Tribute	100,000	
5. Equivalent for revenue of Tumbeki	50,000	
		2,508,416
Interest upon Orphan Funds		58,951
Russian Indemnity		300.000
		3,762,367
Balance available for unsecured creditors		424,638
		4,187,005

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire used to be divided officially into two categories, namely, the Foreign or Hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue ; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The nominal amount of the foreign debts, contracted in the

course of twenty years, had reached the sum of 217,829,783*l.* at the end of 1874, when the borrowing power came to an end. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey :—

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
	£	per cent.	per cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	80
1855	5,000,000	4	102½
1858	5,000,000	6	85
1860	2,070,000	6	62½
1862	8,000,000	6	68
1864	8,000,000	6	66
1865	36,363,363	5	47½
1865	6,000,000	6	65½
1867	2,500,000	6	63
1868	34,848,000	3	22
1869	22,222,220	6	60½
1871	5,700,000	6	73
1872	11,126,200	9	98½
1873	28,000,000	6	58½
1874	40,000,000	5	43½
Total	217,829,783		

By a decree of the Government, dated October 6, 1875, the interest upon the external debt was reduced for a time to one-half of the stipulated amount in money, the other half being represented by Ramazan certificates. This moiety was not long paid when by another order of the Government, issued July 9, 1876, it was openly announced that no further payments would be made until the internal affairs of the empire had become more settled. This state of affairs continued until 1881, neither interest nor sinking-fund being paid. In July of that year, delegates from the bondholders of England, France, Austria, Germany, and Italy met at Constantinople, and effected an arrangement of the debt, which was embodied in the Imperial decree of December 8–20, 1881. The Government agreed to hand over to a commission, consisting of delegates appointed by the bondholders from the different countries of Europe, the excise revenues of Turkey, to be administered by them, entirely separate from the other Government administrations. The Galata bankers acquiescing in this arrangement, became first mortgagees, and their debt became more marketable. The nominal amount of the loans made by them to the Porte was consolidated into a Privileged Debt of 8,170,000*l.*, and an annual sum of T590,000*l.* was set aside for the service of this debt, and to form a first charge on the conceded revenues. A license tax has, with the consent of the Great Powers, been established by the Turkish Government, and

will come into operation early in 1884. This is expected to add about 250,000*l.* to the revenues already encashed by the bondholders. The above-mentioned decree of December 8–20, provides for a reduction of the capital and capitalisation of arrears of the Ottoman loans therein enumerated, and authorises a conversion of the whole or part of the debt by the Council of Administration in accord with the Government. The Council consists of six members, representing England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the priority obligations of the Galata bankers, the English representative acting for the Dutch and Belgian bondholders. Article X. of the decree provides for the application of the net produce of the conceded revenues on the 1–13 September and 1–13 March each year to payment of interest and amortisation of the debt, subject to the preferential deduction from the produce of the six indirect contributions of T590,000*l.* per annum for the service until their complete extinction of the 5 per cent. privileged obligations for the maximum of T8,170,000*l.* created in execution of the convention annexed to the decree, which annuity it is calculated will continue for a period of about 24 years. Article XI. provides for the application of four-fifths of the net revenue of each year (excluding contributions of Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece, and interest on amortised bonds) to the service of interest, provision for 1 per cent. interest on the reduced capital being first made out of the total net revenues; the interest never to exceed 4 per cent. Article XII. provides for the allocation to amortisation of the debt of the remaining one-fifth of the net revenue (exclusive as aforesaid, but augmented by the interest on amortised bonds and subject to provision of the one per cent. interest), such amortisation never to exceed one per cent. per annum on the reduced capital, and any surplus over four per cent. interest and one per cent. amortisation to be paid over to the Treasury.

The first two years of the new debt arrangement have passed satisfactorily for those interested in it. The Council of Administration took over the revenues at the commencement of 1882, and has been in peaceful possession of them ever since. In September 1882, and March and September 1883, interest was paid at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the reduced capital value, and the receipts already made are sufficient to guarantee a similar rate in March 1884. About 780,000*l.* of the 1858 and 1862 loans have been redeemed by the action of the sinking fund. A consolidation of the various loans has already been commenced under a twofold form—first, that of registration, second, that of stamping for conversion. By the former, bonds proportionate to the reduction of the capital of each loan are withdrawn, and the remainder are returned with a new coupon-sheet attached thereto; by the latter,

the bonds are stamped with a declaration binding them to be converted against the new converted bonds which will be issued. Arrangements are being made to commence the conversion in 1884. The various loans will be consolidated in four series, viz.:—Group I., 7,183,872*l.*, representing loans of 1858 and 1862; Group II., 10,241,048*l.*, representing loans of 1860, 1863, and 1872; Group III., 30,832,511*l.*, representing loans of 1865, 1869, and 1873; Group IV., 43,968,396*l.*, representing the General Debt for registered bonds.

The conversion being optional, the amounts stated represent the maximum of consolidated bonds of each series which can be created. After payment of 1 per cent. interest the surplus up to the first $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the capital as reduced to be applied to the amortisation of Group I., and after it of Groups II., III., and IV. successively; the second $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Group II., and then of Groups III. and IV. successively, unless already in possession of the first $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; the third $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Group III., unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when it will pass to Group IV., unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when it will be divided equally between Groups III. and IV.; and the fourth $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Group IV., unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when the surplus will be divided equally between the Groups unextinguished. On the extinction of the three first Groups, the available sum to operate for the benefit of the fourth. By the Treaty of Berlin the States of Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece have to bear a portion of the Turkish foreign debt. The amount is now (December 1883) being paid, by arrangement between the Turkish Government and the Signatories of the Treaty, England taking the lead. The sums contributed by Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece, are to be applied, capital as well as interest, to amortisation of all the loans *pro ratâ*, and, on a conversion being effected, to the redemption of a part of the converted debt, all bonds being treated on the same footing. A conversion of all these bonds into bonds of a uniform character has been decided on, and will, it is expected, be carried out in 1884. The amortisation to be by purchase or drawing each half-year as decided by the Council of Administration at rates not exceeding—(*a*) 66·66 per cent. of the capital when the interest paid is at 1 per cent.; (*b*) 75 per cent. of the capital when the interest is greater than 1 per cent., but less than 3 per cent.; (*c*) 100 per cent. of the capital when the interest reaches 3 per cent. or more.

Of the other loans, those of 1854 and 1871 are secured in the Egyptian tribute, that of 1855 guaranteed by France and England. The internal debt has not yet been arranged. It is proposed to

effect a composition with the holders similar to that which the foreign bondholders have accepted. The amount of the internal debt will, it is anticipated, be found to amount to 20,000,000*l.*, but no official return on the subject has yet been made.

A withdrawal of base coins has commenced, and is stated to be rapidly going on (December 1883).

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the completed age of eighteen, but substitution is allowed on payment of a sum of about 50*l.*, in which case they are placed on the list of Reserves; and sole supporters of families are exempt. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, levied alike on men and male children of all ages. Every able-bodied Mahometan upon being drawn for military service has to pass three years in the Nizam, or standing army if he belongs to the infantry, and four years if he belongs to the cavalry, after which he is permitted to proceed to his home for one year, and is then styled a soldier of the Etayot; at the expiration of this year he is transferred to the Sinfi Evril, or 1st ban of the Redif, in which he has to remain three years, his services only being called for in case of war. At the end of the three years he is again liable for a further term of three years in the Sinfi Sanni, or 2nd ban of the Redif. He is subsequently liable for six years' service in the Mustahfiz or Landsturm, and when this term is completed may still be called upon to bear arms in the case of a great war.

The actual strength of the Turkish army is but imperfectly known. The paper organisation which now exists in Turkey is the following:—The 'Nizam,' or peace-army, is divided into 7 corps d'armée, the head-quarters of which are situated respectively at:—I. Constantinople. II. Adrianople. III. Monastir. IV. Erzingian. V. Damascus. VI. Baghdad. VII. Sanaa. The seven corps d'armée are composed of 250 battalions of infantry, 160 squadrons of cavalry, 100 batteries of artillery, 6 companies of engineers, and general miscellaneous service corps, including military transport and telegraph companies. The full strength for an infantry battalion is 830 men, but it may be doubted whether the average number actually with the colours exceeds on an average 500, while many authorities place it at a still lower figure. The battalion is divided into four companies; the regiment of cavalry into five

squadrons, one of which is denominated a depôt squadron. There can be little doubt that, except about Constantinople, there is little cavalry and artillery, the expense of these arms being a most convincing argument against their creation and maintenance. What exists is of indifferent quality, the horses being bad. The guns, however, which are of Krupp manufacture, are good. The total number of men under arms at the present time (1883) in the Ottoman Empire is certainly not over 150,000.

The Redifs or reserves (exclusively infantry) are composed of two bans or classes: each of these is supposed to consist of 160 battalions. If these battalions, which are only supposed to be called out on an emergency, are set down at 500 men each, we obtain a total of 160,000 men. Thus the military strength of the Ottoman Empire, without resorting to the Mustahfiz or Landsturm, will attain 310,000 men. A levy of the Mustahfiz is estimated to give another 120,000 men, bringing the grand total up to 430,000. The staff of the Turkish army is extremely defective, and the officers throughout possess but little technical knowledge. A Commission of German officers has recently inspected the entire military organisation, and presented a project of reform to the Sultan, which has been partially carried out (1883).

Besides the regular army, the government has at its service a number of irregular troops, drawn from Circassia, and other provinces inhabited by nomad populations, and subject to little discipline. The number of these troops was estimated at 100,000 soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia, but is now (1883) much less.

2. *Navy.*

The fleet of war of Turkey has in recent years been considerably reduced by the sale of some of its best ships to England. At the end of the year 1883 it consisted of fifteen large armour-clad ships, besides a few smaller ironclads, including monitors and gunboats, and several other steamers, many of them old-fashioned. The fifteen large armour-clad ships comprise three of the first class, or sea-going frigates; four of the second class, or sea-going corvettes; and eight of the third class, or corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1883. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to the description of British, French, and German ironclads, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated, or nominal horse-power; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons.

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class :—	Inches				Tons
Mésoudiyé . . .	12	12 3	18-ton 6½-ton	7,910	9,140
Hamidiel . . .	10	10 2	12 ton 6½-ton	6,800	7,920
Assar-i-Tefvik . .	8	8	12-ton	3,100	5,687
Second-class :—					
Azizieh . . .	4¼	2 14	18-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
Orkanieh . . .	4¼	2 14	12-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
Mahmoudieh .	4¼	2 14	12-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
Osmanieh . . .	4¼	2 14	12-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
Third-class :—					
Fethi-Boulend . .	9	4	12-ton	3,520	2,760
Moukadem-i-Haïr .	9	4	12-ton	2,700	2,760
Idjlal-Lieh . .	5¾	4 1	12-ton 6½-ton	1,650	2,228
Assar-Shefket . .	5⅜	5	12-ton	1,650	2,046
Nedjimi-Shefket .	5½	5	12-ton	1,500	2,046
Avni-Illah . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,200	2,380
Muin-i-Zaffer . .	6	4	12-ton	1,200	2,380
Hufz-Rahman (coast defence turret ship) .	5½	2 2	12-ton 6½-ton	200 nominal	2,500

The largest armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy are the two frigates, the Mésoudiyé and the Hamidiel (formerly Nousretieh), the first constructed in 1875, by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, near London, and the second, still in dock, at Constantinople. The two frigates are built on similar designs, but the Hamidiel is smaller. The Mésoudiyé is 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. She is constructed on the central battery principle, and has on the main deck a twelve-gun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and 10 inches thick above the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a forecastle has two 6½-ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft has one gun of the same calibre.

Among the older ironclads of Turkey, the most powerful is the frigate 'Osmanieh,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, in

1864. The 'Osmanieh' is a ram, armour-plated from stem to stern, 293 feet long, 56 feet broad, and of a burthen of 6,400 tons. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Illah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Muin-i-Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, in 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 35½ feet broad, of a burthen of 2,380 tons, and with engines of 1,200 horse-power. Both are clad in armour of an average thickness of 5½ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 vice-captains, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors; besides 9,463 marines.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the Ottoman Empire are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Previous to the Russian war of 1877–78, the total area of the Empire, exclusive of Egypt, was officially estimated at 1,742,874 English square miles, on which lived 28,165,000 inhabitants. The results of the war, sanctioned by the great European powers and embodied in the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, greatly reduced the area and population of the Empire, more particularly that of its most important part, in Europe. By the Treaty, which created the semi-independent States of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia, gave (virtually) Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, and additions of territory to Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the area of the Empire was greatly reduced.

Over Egypt the suzerainty is little more than nominal. The island of Cyprus is nominally under Turkish suzerainty, but in reality under the entire control of Great Britain, which pays to the Sultan annually a certain proportion of the revenue. (*See* Great Britain.)

The following is a statement, according to the latest estimates, of the present area and population of the possessions of Turkey, immediate and indirect:—

	Square miles	Population
1. Europe—		
Immediate possessions . . .	63,850	4,490,000
Eastern Roumelia	13,500	815,946
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar	23,570	1,326,440
Bulgaria	24,369	1,998,983
Total Europe . . .	115,289	8,631,369
2. Asia	729,170	16,132,892
Tributary principality of Samos . .	180	40,089
Total Asia . . .	729,350	16,172,981
3. Africa—		
Tripoli	398,873	1,010,000
Egypt	1,152,980	16,400,000
Total Africa . . .	1,551,853	17,410,000
Total Turkish Empire	2,396,692	42,214,350

The principal towns with estimated population are, Constantinople 600,000, Smyrna 150,000, Damascus 150,000, Aleppo 70,000, Salonica 60,000, Adrianople 60,000, Beyrouth 60,000, Bagdad 60,000, Erzeroum 60,000, Kaisariah 60,000, Sivas 50,000, Mosul 40,000, Broussa 37,000, Trebizond 32,000, Jerusalem 28,000.

Turkey in Europe is divided administratively into four vilayets, or provinces, but these do not include the district of Constantinople, which forms a separate government. The division of Turkey in Asia was into 14 villayets previous to the war of 1877–78; but two of these had to be ceded to Russia. By Art. 58 of the Treaty of Berlin, it was stipulated that there should be annexed to Russia the formerly Turkish possessions in Asia, comprising 'the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, with the port of Batoum, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea, and extending to a point to the north-west of Khorda and to the south of Artvin.' The provinces thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5,670 Engl. square miles, with a population of 600,644, including 417,602 Mahometans.

By a Treaty, signed June 4, 1878, between the British Government and that of the Ottoman Empire, entitled 'Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey,' it was settled that Asiatic Turkey should be placed under British protection, to be defended, if necessary, 'by force of arms' against any invader, and that 'in return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers,

into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.'

The promised reforms in Asia Minor have remained a dead letter. After the Treaty of Berlin English military consuls were appointed to the principal towns, under the direction of an English military officer. Voluminous reports from them have been published, which represent the condition of the Turkish administration in an unfavourable light, but their efforts to bring about amelioration proved ineffectual. The majority of them are now (1883) withdrawn.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property. The first description the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniory over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

It is often stated in consular and other reports that the native population of the Turkish empire is fast declining, but such statements should be received with caution. The malarious fevers of the country often cause inhabitants to desert their former homes and migrate to a more healthy locality. A large accession of population has taken place in Asia Minor, owing to the immigration of Moslem refugees from Bulgaria and East Roumelia.

Trade and Commerce.

The official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire are unsatisfactory. A British Consular Report gives

the total imports of that year at T17,368,671*l.*, and dutiable exports T7,487,650*l.*, but including tobacco, T9,000,000*l.* Of the imports for 1881, T7,403,180*l.* came from England, T2,698,183*l.* from France, T2,502,831*l.* from Austria, T1,483,663*l.* from Russia, T1,414,782*l.* from Roumania, T507,063*l.* from Italy, T481,961*l.* from Persia, T255,544*l.* from Greece, T231,012*l.* from America. Of the exports, T2,751,038*l.* went to Great Britain, T2,902,048*l.* to France, T863,607*l.* to Austria, T404,844*l.* to Russia, T255,544*l.* to Greece, T105,525*l.* to America. The exports from Turkey have greatly decreased in recent years, partly owing to the increased use of steam in the Black Sea trade, thus diminishing the importance of Constantinople as an emporium.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia, and Great Britain during the ten years from 1873 to 1882 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1873	6,068,925	7,733,487
1874	5,842,846	7,037,707
1875	6,555,714	5,889,905
1876	7,444,323	5,922,825
1877	6,852,108	5,624,910
1878	4,779,103	7,748,007
1879	3,473,466	7,208,240
1880	3,874,280	6,765,966
1881	4,170,037	6,879,127
1882	4,831,703	6,422,542

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe and Great Britain in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
1873	3,469,777	4,969,341
1874	3,579,836	4,633,024
1875	3,924,341	3,630,365
1876	4,589,538	3,379,424
1877	3,580,037	3,035,296
1878	2,205,598	4,160,766
1879	971,313	4,157,925
1880	1,564,155	3,968,671
1881	1,345,436	3,678,605
1882	2,156,252	3,512,500

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1881 were of the total value of 306,559*l.*, and 747,939*l.* in 1882. Of the latter amount 248,078*l.* was for wheat; 173,985*l.* for barley; 192,903*l.* for maize, and 132,973*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 2,319,480*l.* in 1873; to 2,305,375*l.* in 1874; to 2,909,014*l.* in 1875; to 3,775,528*l.* in 1876; to 2,641,226*l.* in 1877; to 1,256,098*l.* in 1878; and to 171,522*l.* in 1880. Next to corn, in value, stand wool and goat's hair, valonia, opium, and raisins. Of wool and goat's hair, the exports to the United Kingdom, in the year 1881, amounted to 676,079*l.*, and to 1,410,327*l.* in 1882; of valonia (dye-stuff) to 379,977*l.* in 1881, and 466,124*l.* in 1882; of opium to 551,986*l.* in 1881, and 261,590*l.* in 1882; and of raisins to 413,216*l.* in 1881, and 373,849*l.* in 1882.

The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 5,828,869*l.* in 1873; to 5,229,038*l.* in 1874; to 4,646,343*l.* in 1875; to 4,875,008*l.* in 1876; to 4,605,840*l.* in 1877; to 6,087,637*l.* in 1878; to 5,963,985*l.* in 1879; to 5,831,816*l.* in 1880; to 4,580,282*l.* in 1881, and to 5,027,176*l.* in 1882. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports were woollens, of the value of 394,748*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 197,704*l.*; copper, wrought and unwrought, 116,378*l.*; and coals 126,046*l.* in the year 1882.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small. In 1883 it consisted of 10 steamers of 8,866 tons, and 391 sailing vessels of 63,896 tons; besides a considerable number of small coasting vessels. In 1882, 16,567 vessels of 6,399,181 tons entered the port of Constantinople; of these, 3,424 vessels of 3,156,013 tons were British.

The foundation of a railway system constructed at the cost of the State was laid in 1865, at the end of which year there were 46 English miles of railway open for traffic. At the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 113, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 562. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1877, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Through the cessions of territory ordered by the Treaty of Berlin, the length of the railways in Europe was reduced in 1878 to 786 English miles, and the total length in the Empire to 958 miles. The following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic in 1882:—

Lines of Railway	Length: English miles
European Turkey:—	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210
Adrianople to Saremby	152
Salonica to Uskub	150
Uskub to Mitrovitza	75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch	70
Trenova to Jamboli	65
Banjalouke to Novi	64
Zenica to Brod	118
Total, European Turkey	904
Asiatic Turkey:—	
Smyrna to Aidin	145
Scutari to Ismid	27
Total, Asiatic Turkey	172
Total, Turkish Empire	1,076

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey on the 1st of January 1879 was 17,950 miles, and the length of wires, 31,782 miles. The total number of despatches carried in the year 1878 was 1,344,702, of which 530,019 were official despatches, 523,230 internal, and 291,453 international messages. The number of telegraph offices was 417 on the 1st of January 1879. The receipts from the telegraphs amounted to 245,321*l.*, and the working expenses to 199,075*l.* in the year 1878.

An international postal service was established by the Government in September 1876, up to which time the post-office of the principal seaport towns of Turkey was almost entirely managed by foreigners, representing their respective governments. There are no returns respecting the work of the post-office, though it is known that the number of letters, newspapers, &c., forwarded is very small in comparison with other countries. There were 430 post-offices throughout the whole Empire on the 1st of January 1878. The principal of these offices, at Constantinople, belonged to Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and Russia. The Turkish Government endeavoured in 1883 to close the foreign post-offices of the empire. The Turkish local post, which had worked successfully for several years in Constantinople, has (Dec. 1883) been suppressed for closed letters, and only postal-cards are now allowed to circulate. Postal communication with the interior is very unsatisfactory and expensive.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

See Part II.—Africa.

II. BULGARIA.

Reigning Prince.

Alexander I., born April 5, 1857, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia (see page 156); entered the German army in 1870, and the army of Russia in 1877. Elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly, April 29, 1879; assumed the government, June 28, 1879.

The Prince has the grant of an annual civil list of 600,000 lei, or 24,000*l.*, with maintenance of a palace, or 'konak,' at Sofia.

It is enacted by the constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. In case of absence, he must appoint a Regent, who will have his rights and duties determined by a special law. The Princely title being hereditary falls on the eldest son. In case the Prince succeeds in his minority, a Regency will be appointed until his majority.' By amendments to the Constitution adopted by the Assembly in 1883 a regency is to consist of three regents, two to be elected by the National Assembly. When the heir-apparent comes of age the National Assembly is to fix the amount of the civil list.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered, 'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the Princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.'

By the constitution of 1879, the legislative authority was vested in a single chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The

members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage, at the rating of one member to every 10,000 of the population, 'counting both sexes.' The duration of the Assembly is three years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. The Assembly in 1883 assented to a proposal for the creation of a second Chamber. It was also enacted that no law can be published, supplemented, amended or repealed until it has been examined and voted by both Chambers, and sanctioned by the Prince.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of seven ministers, namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; 6. Minister of Justice; and 7. Minister of War.

By vote of the National Assembly, July 13, 1881, the Prince was invested with extraordinary legislative powers for seven years; but the constitution having (September 1883) been restored, these powers have come to an end.

By the Treaty of Berlin the amount of the annual tribute and the share of the Turkish debt which Bulgaria should pay to Turkey should be fixed by an agreement between the Signatory Powers. So far (Dec. 1883) no amount has been fixed upon.

Military service is obligatory. The army consists of 4 battalions of infantry of 4 companies, 8 squadrons of cavalry, 11 batteries of artillery with 88 guns, 2 companies of fortress artillery, and 4 companies of engineers. The peace strength is 17,670 men, and the war strength 52,000.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria is 24,360 English square miles, and the population, according to a census January 1, 1881, was 1,998,983. Bulgaria has been redivided into 14 districts, 56 arrondissements or circles, and 76 municipal and rural communes. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 20,541. The other principal towns are Varna, with a population of 24,649; Shumla, with 22,921; Rustchuk, with 26,867; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,500; and Widin, with 13,602 inhabitants. Besides these, there are 15 to 20 small towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants each. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

In the middle of the fourteenth century Bulgaria became subject to Hungary, until it was conquered by the Turks in 1392. Of the population 69 per cent. are Greek Catholics, 30·5 per cent.

Mahometans, and 0·5 per cent. Jews. Ethnically 66·7 per cent. are Bulgarians, 30·6 per cent. Turks, and the remainder Roumanians, Greeks, and Jews.

Trade and Industry.

The principal article of trade is corn, of which 1,500,000 tons are exported annually. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron and coals. The number of sheep kept is very large, and their wool is exported chiefly to Austria, while the finer qualities are shipped to France. The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. Deposits of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Widdin, Travua, and between Varna and Balchick on the Black Sea. 'But,' says a British Consular Report of the year 1877, 'such has been the inattention of the Government to this important subject that little, amounting, in fact, to nothing, has been done to develop these valuable productions of nature. In the hands of respectable companies the working of these mines would be attended with very favourable results.'

Bulgaria has one line of railway, from Rustchuk to the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, 140 English miles in length. There were 1,500 miles of State telegraph lines in 1881, with 37 offices; the number of messages was 279,635; receipts, 16,738*l.*; expenses, 26,450*l.* In 1881 there were 42 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried was 1,188,636; receipts, 12,930*l.*; expenses, 55,349*l.*

British Agent and Consul-General.—Frank Cavendish Lascelles; appointed November 26, 1880.

III. EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Constitution and Government.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It remains under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It must have a Christian Governor-General. The Sultan has the right of providing for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers and maintaining troops there. Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmerie assisted by a local militia. Regard shall be had to the religion of the inhabitants in respect to the composition of these corps, the officers of which are named by the Sultan, according to the localities. The Sultan

engages not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, in the garrisons of the frontiers. The regular troops destined to this service must not in any case be billeted on the inhabitants. When they pass through the province they will not be allowed to sojourn there. It was provided that—'The Governor-General will have the right of summoning the Ottoman troops in the event of the internal or external security of the province being threatened. In such an eventuality the Sublime Porte shall inform the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople of the decision, as well as of the exigencies which justify it.' Finally, it was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.'

Governor-General.—Prince Alexander Vogorides (Aleko Pasha); appointed May 18, 1879; installed in office May 30, 1879.

According to the organic statute of 1879, drawn up by an international commission, and consisting of 13 chapters, with 495 articles, the legislative power is in the hands of a single chamber, called the Provincial Assembly. It is partly official, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Governor. The official members are the chief judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, to the number of ten; the elective members numbering 36, and the nominated 10. Half of the elected members vacate their seats every two years. The electoral body consists of all men of Roumelian nationality who are of full age and possessed of a certain property qualification, either individually or through their parents. The minimum age of candidates for election is 25, but otherwise their qualification is the same as that of electors, certain public functionaries being excluded. The Assembly meets annually, on the second Monday in October, at the capital.

During the administration of Eastern Roumelia by Russia, till the end of May 1879, a reserve of T48,000*l.* was formed and handed over to the new government, to be expended by it. It was estimated by the European Commission that the public revenue in future years would amount to T800,000*l.* per annum, and as three-tenths of the revenue, according to the Organic Statute, must be handed over to Turkey, the East Roumelian tribute to the Sublime Porte was provisionally fixed at T240,000*l.* These estimates have not, however, been realized. In consequence of the ruined state of the country, the destruction of property during the war of 1877, and the subsequent emigration of the greater part of the Mussulman population, the net revenue of the province has not exceeded T600,000*l.* Applying to this last figure the proportion of three-tenths alluded to above, the Provincial Assembly, in its session of 1882, passed a bill fixing the East Roumelian tribute to Turkey at T180,000*l.* per

annum. Competent authorities assert that the provinces cannot pay more, as the taxes are heavy, and not only the Mussulmans are emigrating to Turkey, but even the Bulgarians have begun to emigrate to Bulgaria.

In the budget for 1883–84 the revenue is estimated at 656,332*l.*, including revenue collected for the account of the Turkish government. Two-thirds of this revenue come from direct taxes. The expenditure amounts to the same sum, 40 per cent. of which is allotted to finance.

Area and Population.

The area of Eastern Roumelia is estimated at 13,500 English square miles, and the population, in official returns of the year 1880, is stated to amount to 815,946. Of this number 573,560 are described as Bulgarians (including 17,981 immigrants), 174,700 Turks, 42,654 Greeks, 19,549 Gypsies, 4,177 Israelites, and 1,306 Armenians. The city of Philippopolis, the capital, contains 24,053 inhabitants, of whom 10,909 are Bulgarians, 5,558 Turks, 4,781 Greeks, 865 Gypsies, 1,134 Israelites, and 806 Armenians.

Agriculture is the chief occupation, but it is in a very backward condition. With a view to teach the people a new and improved system of agriculture, the Government established in 1882 an Agricultural School at Sadovo, near Philippopolis. According to the last statistical returns about 1,663,000 acres are under tillage, and their produce for the year 1881 included about 2,543,292 hectolitres wheat, 1,365,609 hectolitres barley, 1,242,533 rye, 1,170,700 maize, and 399,779 oats. Eastern Roumelia is the only country in Europe which produces the otto of roses. In 1881 the production of this celebrated essence amounted to 1,422 okes. The average price of an oke of otto of roses in Eastern Roumelia is 60*l.* Eastern Roumelia produces besides, wine (16,834,680 okes), tobacco (547,248 okes), cocoons (67,154 okes), spelt, vetch, millet, aniseed, sesamum, &c. The live stock is very numerous, including 1,639,039 sheep, 426,768 goats, 125,746 swine, 192,009 horned cattle, besides 36,536 buffaloes and 35,171 horses. There is a considerable native woollen manufacture, the chief products being the *aba* (a coarse woollen cloth) and the *gaïtan* (a woollen braid), which are exported to European Turkey, Asia Minor, and Bosnia. Two woollen factories have been established at Slivno. There are numerous saw-mills in the Rhodope mountains, and a great deal of timber is exported to Asia Minor. With regard to trade no exact returns can be had, as there are no custom-houses between Turkey and Eastern Roumelia. The exports and imports which passed, in 1882, through the custom-houses at Bourges and on the northern frontier, together amount in value to about 683,000*l.* sterling, the chief articles

of export being corn, wine, and woollen cloths. The trade with England alone is estimated at about 500,000*l.*, but is chiefly carried on through Turkey, and therefore does not figure in the published statistical returns. The principal articles imported from England are cotton goods, copper, iron, and colonial produce.

British Consul-General.—Henry Michael Jones, appointed November 4, 1880.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Turkey in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.
Secretaries.—Paul Musurus Bey; Ferid Bey; Sezaï Bey.

2. Of Great Britain in Turkey.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., born June 21, 1826; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864–66; and for War, 1866–67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868–72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and British North America, 1872–78; Ambassador to Russia, 1879–81. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, March 8, 1881.
Secretaries.—G. H. Wyndham, C.B.; W. E. Goschen; Sir A. Sandison, Oriental Secretary.
Military Attaché.—Major H. Trotter, C.B.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are :—

Money.	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié . . .	0	18	0·64
Piastre, the gold official, 100 to the Lira . .	0	0	2·16
„ „ becklik, altilik and metallic averaging 105 to the Lira	0	0	2·06

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is generally calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency—which, however, it is stated, is being (Dec. 1883) rapidly withdrawn—to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, 600,000,000 piastres of paper money, known as caïmé; but being refused by the Government, owing to its depreciation, it became in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse. The copper currency was likewise repudiated, owing to its depreciation. The beshlik-altilik and metallic currency was reduced by decree to half its coined value. Foreign silver coins circulate freely in the empire, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent it, while silver is in

excess to the requirements of trade. Small coin is scarce, and Government is now (Dec. 1882) coining the former into the latter.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

Old Weights and Measures.

The *Oke, of* 400 *drams* . . .	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Almud*	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ *Kileh*	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 *Okes* = 1 *Cantar* or *Kintal* .	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 *Okes*	= 1 cwt.
180 *Okes* = 1 *Tchekè* . . .	= 511·380 pounds.
1 *Kileh* = 20 *Okes* . . .	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 *Kilehs*	= 100 imperial quarters.
The *Andazé* (cloth measure) .	= 27 inches.
„ *Archin* (land measure) .	= 30 inches.
„ *Donum* (land measure) .	= 40 square paces.

The kileh is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 killows are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. Oke = kilogram, batman = 10 kilograms, cantar = 100 kilograms, tchéki = 1,000 kilograms, shinik = decalitre, kileh = hectolitre (2·75 bushels), evlek = are, djeril = hectare (2·47 acres), arshin = mètre, nul = kilomètre, farsang = 10 kilomètres.

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PART THE SECOND.

THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF

I. AMERICA.

II. AFRICA.

III. ASIA.

IV. AUSTRALASIA.

V. OCEANIA.

PART THE SECOND.

I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(Republica Argentina.)

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the Argentine Republic, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, elected by the provincial legislatures, and the latter 86 members. By the constitution there should be one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one half of the House must retire every ten years. Senators must be thirty years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 100*l*. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700*l*. per annum. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is solely responsible for the acts of the executive; both president and vice-president must be Roman Catholics.

President of the Republic.—General D. Julio A. Roca, elected President, September 1880, and installed in office, October 12, 1880.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the

President, consists of five Secretaries of State, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice.

The president has a salary of 4,000*l.*, the vice-president of 2,000*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,800*l.* each per annum.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs.

Although Roman Catholicism is recognised as the religion of the State, all other creeds are tolerated; in 1883, 53,800*l.* were set down in the budget for public worship.

There are two Universities in the Republic, Buenos Ayres and Cordoba, with 66 professors and 923 students in 1882; a mining school and an agricultural school with 10 professors and 76 students. There are also 28 middle-class and normal schools, with 6,707 pupils, and 1,985 primary (national, provincial, municipal, and private) schools, with 128,919 pupils. There are besides a few special schools. In the elementary schools there is thus only 1 pupil to about 28 inhabitants. On primary schools the State spent 120,000*l.* in 1883, which was considerably supplemented by the provinces and municipalities.

Justice is exercised by a supreme court of five judges and an Attorney-General, which is also a a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established for criminal cases.

Revenue and Public Debts.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy, and all other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expenditure. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy, and the service of the national debt. For some years past the annual expenditure exceeded the annual revenue.

The budget estimate for 1883 was 6,130,000*l.* revenue, and 6,128,000*l.* expenditure. The following are the details of the budget for 1884:—

Income	£	Expenditure	£
Import dues . .	4,223,000	Financial department	2,724,000
Export dues . .	602,000	War department .	1,160,000
Warehouse fees .	140,000	Navy . . .	534,000
Stamps and licenses .	420,000	Home affairs . .	1,204,000
Property tax . .	200,000	Foreign „ . .	70,000
Post office and telegraphs . . .	186,000	Worship and education . . .	760,000
Government railways	414,000		6,452,000
Bank shares . .	100,000		
Sundries . . .	207,000	Surplus . .	40,000
	6,492,000		6,492,000

Each province and municipality has besides its own budget, involving an additional expenditure of 3 millions sterling; the total national and provincial expenditure amounting to about 3*l.* per head. The budget of Buenos Ayres province for 1884 was 1,324,000*l.* of revenue, and 1,374,000*l.* of expenditure; of the city, 450,000*l.* of revenue, and 444,000*l.* of expenditure. The total revenue, national and provincial, for 1884, is estimated at 9,151,000*l.*, and expenditure at 9,163,000*l.*

The principal item of expenditure of the Republic is for interest of the public debt, home and foreign.

The external debt on January 1, 1883, was 18,913,518*l.*, and internal debt 20,000,000*l.* In October 1883 it was decided to issue a new loan for 6,440,000*l.*, so that the total debt to the end of 1883 was thus 45,000,000*l.* Recent loans have been for purposes of conversion of previous loans. The most important of these foreign loans, that of 1871, amounting originally to 6,122,400*l.*, was granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works. It was issued in London at the price of 88½, under promise to be redeemed by a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. before the end of 1892.

The above does not include the municipal debt of Buenos Ayres (about 130 million piastres, or 1,050,000*l.*), assumed by the National Government on federalising the city; nor the railway guarantees on 3,200,000*l.* stock, of which only a portion falls on the Treasury to make good. Neither does it include the internal debts of Buenos Ayres and the thirteen minor provinces, which sum up about 11,000,000*l.* in 1883, and which have really no connection with Argentine finances. The debt of the province of Buenos Ayres alone amounts to 10,000,000*l.*, of Entre Rios to 400,000*l.*, and of Santa Fé to 280,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army of the Republic, exclusive of the National Guard, consisted in June, 1883, of 7,518 officers and men, comprising 3,879 infantry, 2,681 cavalry, and 958 artillery. The militia and national guard are officially stated to number 350,000 men. The regular army is supplied by recruitment; service in the national guard is compulsory. The army was commanded at the same date by 57 superior and 484 other officers. There is a military and a naval academy.

In 1883 the navy of the Republic included 1 sea-going armour-clad, 2 armoured monitors, 6 gunboats, 1 torpedo-depôt ship, 4 first-class torpedo boats armed with Whitehead torpedoes, 4 other boats with spar torpedoes, and about 15 other steamers of various classes, mostly of small size. There are also a few sailing vessels. The seagoing armour-clad Almirante Brown is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,400 horse-power, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armour. In her central battery she carries 6 $11\frac{1}{2}$ ton breech-loading guns of the new Armstrong type, and has 2 other guns of the same calibre mounted at the bow and stern respectively. She is also equipped with Whitehead torpedoes and the electric light. Her design was prepared by Mr. W. H. White, and she was built in 1881 by Messrs. Samuda. The 2 monitors were built in 1874–5 by Messrs. Laird. They are each of 1,535 tons displacement and 750 horse-power; have 6-inch iron armour and an armament of 2 12-ton guns in a single turret protected by 8-inch armour. The torpedo-depôt ship Mai-pu is a paddle-wheel steamer, and carries a large outfit of the appliances needed for torpedo warfare. The first-class torpedo boats were built by Messrs. Yarrow, and attained remarkably high speeds. None of the other vessels in the fleet call for any special notice.

Area and Population.

At the last census, 1869, the population of the provinces amounted to 1,736,922, exclusive of the national territories.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to an official estimate of 1882 :—

Provinces		Area Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral :	Buenos Ayres (federal capital)	—	295,000
	Buenos Ayres (province)	63,000	612,000
	Santa Fé	18,000	187,000
	Entre Rios	45,000	188,000
	Corrientes	54,000	204,000
Andes :	Rioja	31,500	87,000
	Catamarca	31,500	102,000
	San Juan	29,700	91,000
	Mendoza	54,000	99,000
Central :	Cordova	54,000	320,000
	San Luis	18,000	76,000
	Santiago del Estero	31,500	158,000
	Tucuman	13,500	178,000
Northern :	Salta	45,000	167,000
	Jujuy	27,000	66,000
	Total	515,700	2,830,000

To these figures have to be added the area and population of the various territories, as follows :—

Gran-Chaco	125,612	45,291
Missiones (1879)	23,932	32,472
Pampas	191,842	21,000
Patagonia and Fuego	268,000	24,000
Total	609,386	122,763

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili in 1881, the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including most of Patagonia and a small part of Tierra del Fuego. It is officially claimed that in the end of 1882 the total population was 3,026,000. Of this population 363,745 were foreigners—123,641 Italians, 55,432 French, 59,022 Spaniards, 8,616 Germans, 17,950 English, and 99,084 of various nationalities.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, and 295,000 in 1882. Other towns are Cordova, 39,651, Rosario, 32,204, Tucuman, 24,257 inhabitants in 1882, and other ten towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The increase of population in recent years has been due chiefly to immigration. The immigrants of 1877 numbered 28,708, those of 1878, 35,876; 1879, 50,205; 1880, 41,615; 1881, 47,489; 1882, 51,503; and 65,200 in the first nine months of 1883. Between 1870 and 1883, 550,000 immigrants are stated to have arrived at Buenos Ayres. The great majority of the immigrants are natives of Italy or Spain. In the four years 1880–83 there has been an average of 23,000 emigrants annually.

Trade and Industry.

The exports consist mainly of wool, hides, live cattle, and preserved meat; and the imports into the Republic chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, coal, and iron.

In 1880 the imports were valued at 8,813,400*l.*, and exports at 11,295,400*l.*; in 1881 imports, 10,806,000*l.*, and exports, 11,213,800*l.* In 1882 the imports amounted to 12,249,232*l.*, about one-third of which came from Great Britain, 20 per cent. from France, 8·3 per cent. from United States, and 7·8 per cent. from Germany. The exports amounted to 12,077,810*l.*, besides a transit trade of 3,411,583*l.* Of the exports, 54·8 per cent. consisted of wool, 25·8 of hides, 4·5 jerked meat, 3·7 live cattle, and 2·7 agricultural produce. Of the exports 27·2 per cent. went to France, 23·8 to Belgium, 12·6 per cent. to Great Britain, 7·9 per cent. for Germany.

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement.

Years	Exports to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce
	£	£
1878	1,099,938	2,317,638
1879	828,365	2,063,254
1880	886,628	2,450,576
1881	585,418	3,340,815
1882	1,234,249	4,166,717

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, bones, and untanned hides. The value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounted to 220,573*l.*, of bones to 50,807*l.*, and of the hides to 128,929*l.* in 1882. The imports of British produce consist chiefly of cottons, 1,367,715*l.* in 1882; and woollens, 445,717*l.*; and of iron, 1,060,510*l.*

In 1882 there entered at the ports of the country 6,071 foreign vessels of 1,528,054 tons, and cleared 4,765 vessels of 1,448,159 tons. Of the vessels 31 per cent. were British, 16 per cent. French, and 13 per cent. Argentine. There is besides a considerable home, or river, navigation.

An increasing area of the country is being devoted to agriculture, wheat, Indian corn, and flax being the leading products, the value of the corn and flax exported in 1882 being officially returned at 800,000*l.* In Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Buenos Ayres are numerous 'agricultural colonies,' mostly of foreign nationalities. Santa Fé alone produced in 1882 $2\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels of wheat raised by 55,100 European colonists. Cattle and sheep breeding is an important industry in the Argentine. At the end of 1882 it was estimated that the Confederation possessed 14,206,499 horned cattle,

72,683,045 sheep, 4,856,808 horses, the total value of the live stock, including swine, goats, mules, and asses, being officially returned at 42,000,000*l.* Their chief products, wool, hides, tallow, horns, and bones, represent 95 per cent. of the total exports. There were 54,380 square miles of new land surveyed for settlement in 1882.

The following statement gives the length of railway open for traffic in 1883:—National lines, 567 miles; railways with government security, 397; railways of the province of Buenos Ayres, 674; total, 1,638 miles. There were in addition 1,122 miles in construction. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1882 was 12,637,000*l.*, being an average cost of 7,700*l.* per mile. The number of passengers in 1882 was 3,648,000; weight of goods traffic, 1,317,000 tons; receipts, 1,677,000*l.*; expenses, 853,000*l.*

In 1882, there were 8,466 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 4,622 miles belonging to the state, and the rest to the province of Buenos Ayres and private companies. The total length of telegraph wires at the same date was 12,500 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 438,000 in the year 1882.

The post-office, in the year 1882, carried 17,750,000 letters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Argentine Republic in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Don Manuel R. Garcia, accredited May 17, 1879.
Secretary.—L. B. Tamini.

2. Of Great Britain in the Argentine Republic.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edmund John Monson, C.B., appointed Envoy and Minister, January 25, 1884.

Secretaries of Legation.—Hon. William Augustus Curzon Barrington; Lord F. S. H. Hamilton.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Republic, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Silver Peso fuerto*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

The *Peso*, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2d.

Weights and Measures.

The *Quintal*	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Arroba*	=	25·35 „ „
„ *Fanega*	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council, or Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship.

President of the Republic.—Dr. N. Campero, nominated President June 1, 1880, as successor to General Daza, deposed in an insurrection occasioned by the failure of arms in the war against Chili.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828 till January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was often seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. Still, since 1841, there have been only twelve presidents, some of whom have managed to retain power for several years, as General Jose Bollivian, 1841–47; General Belzu, 1847–55; General Melgarejo, 1864–71.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, is now at the city of Sucre or Chuquisaca.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for the financial year 1880–81 the receipts from all sources were calculated at 693,158*l.*, and the expenditure at 959,845*l.*, leaving a deficit of 266,687*l.* The receipts included a war loan of 100,000*l.*,

but, on the other hand, take no account of the proceeds of the natural productions of the country, saltpetre, &c., the yield of which is very uncertain. Direct taxes do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, is estimated at about 6,000,000*l.* The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of 4,300,000*l.*, including a 'forced war loan,' raised in 1879, to equip the army in a campaign against Chili. The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000*l.* nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the object of constructing a line of railway to enable the National Bolivian Navigation Company to open communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean. This object, however, was not carried out, and the greater part of the proceeds remained in England to furnish means for lawsuits extending over years.

Bolivia has a standing army reported to number 2,000 men, and commanded by 8 generals and 1,013 other officers, being one officer to every two men. The annual cost of the army amounts to upwards of two-thirds of the total public revenue.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of the year 1861, the area of each of the then existing nine provinces, with their estimated population :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	43,052	447,822
Potosi	54,300	281,229
Oruro	21,601	110,931
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	72,796	273,668
Cochabamba	26,810	352,392
Beni	295,417	153,973
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	144,083	193,164
Tarija	114,489	138,900
Atacama	70,181	5,273
Total	842,729	1,957,352

In 1866 a portion of the department of Cochabamba was separated to form a new province named Malgareja, and a decree of 1867 ordered the formation of a province of Mexillones. No authentic

reports have been published concerning the area and population of these newly-formed provinces.

As a result of the war with Chili, 1879–80, Bolivia has ceded to that country all her coast territory. The exact area ceded is not ascertained. The present population may be estimated at about 2,300,000.

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia, is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. They are all regarded as at least nominally Christian.

The average value of the imports is estimated at 1,200,000*l.*, and exports 1,800,000*l.* Two-thirds of the exports consist of silver. Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, mainly through the port of Arica in Peru. The exports comprise, besides silver, Peruvian bark, india-rubber, coca and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores.

The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1878 to 1882, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1878	601,026	73,395
1879	306,123	53,477
1880	329,071	78,929
1881	327,781	106,362
1882	378,877	90,603

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, ore and regulus, and cubic nitre. In the year 1882 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 127,185*l.*; and of nitre to 211,585*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 7,734*l.*, of iron, of the value of 7,401*l.*, and bags and sacks 11,038*l.* in 1882.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. The india-rubber supply of Bolivia is of the finest quality, and almost inexhaustible. A line of railway connecting La Paz, capital of the republic, with the port of Aygacha, on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in 1872, and a second line, from Antofagasta to Salar, was completed in September 1874. The completion of several other lines, in course of construction in 1879, was abandoned in consequence of the outbreak of the war with Chili. There is a line of telegraph between Chililaga, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz and Oruro, 180 miles.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Of Bolivia in Great Britain.

Consul-General.—L. Quintas y Sevane.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

Money.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 Centesimo . = Approximate value 3*s.*

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4*s.* 2*d.*, but, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

Weights and Measures.

The	*Libra*	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Quintal*	=	101·44 „ „
„	*Arroba* of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	Arroba of wine or spirits	=	6·70 Imperial gallons.
„	*Gallon*	=	0·74 „ „
„	*Vara*	=	0·927 yards.
„	*Square Vara*	=	0·859 square yards.

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BRAZIL.

(Imperio do Brazil.)

Reigning Emperor.

Dom Pedro II., born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned, July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to Empress *Theresa*, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

Daughter of the Emperor.

Princess *Izabel*, Crown Princess, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 15, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orléans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Némours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince Pedro, born Oct. 15, 1875. 2. Prince Luiz Philippe, born Jan. 26, 1878. 3. Prince Antonio, born August 9, 1881.

Grandchildren of the Emperor.

The daughter of the Emperor, Princess Leopoldina, married to Prince August of Saxe-Coburg, Duke of Saxony, died February 7, 1871, leaving four sons:—1. Prince Pedro Augusto, born March 19, 1866. 2. Prince Augusto Leopoldo, born Dec. 6, 1867. 3. Prince José Fernando, born May 21, 1869. 4. Prince Louis Gaston, born Sept. 16, 1870.

Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince Luiz, born July 18, 1845. 2. Prince Felippe, born Aug. 12, 1847.

II. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married, May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Françoise, born August 4, 1844; married, June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840, of which union there are offspring five children. 2. Prince Pierre, duc de Penthièvre, born Nov. 4, 1845, lieutenant in the navy of France.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Bragança, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sept. 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on the 12th October following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, the present Emperor.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824; but it was amended by the 'Acto Addicional' of August 1831, which established local self-government in the provinces. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l.* Senators receive a salary of 9,000 milreis, or 900*l.*, each session. The Senate numbers 58 members.

The deputies are elected directly by the voters in districts for the term of four years. By the law of January 9, 1881, the election of senators and deputies was made direct instead of indirect, and the qualification for a voter was fixed at an annual income of 400 milreis, or 40*l.* The deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l.* per annum. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote. Protestants are now eligible to the legislature. Deputies receive a salary of 6,000 milreis, or 600*l.*, each session, besides travelling expenses. The Chamber of Deputies numbers 122 members.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the

opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is exercised by the sovereign, through his ministers. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments. The following were the members of the cabinet appointed May 24, 1883:—

Premier and Minister of Finance.—Senator Lafayette Pereira.
Minister of the Interior.—Deputy Antunes Maciel.
Minister of Justice.—Deputy Prisco Paraiso.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Senator Soares Brandão.
Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.—Deputy Affonso Penna.
Minister of War.—Deputy A. J. Rodrigues, jun.
Minister of the Navy.—Deputy Almeida Oliveira.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life, and consulted on matters of administration and international questions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its Legislative Assembly elected by the voters for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of

the provinces exercise jurisdiction on all matters of local interest, such as primary education, municipal budgets, police, local imposts, &c.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, 'all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects. At the census of 1872 there were only 27,766 non-Catholics.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,331 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the Central Government, which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, a military and a naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. The great area of Brazil and its sparse population make it difficult to provide a sufficient number of public schools. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the Government, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Compulsory education now exists in several provinces, and is being introduced into others. The public schools were frequented in 1874 by only 140,000 pupils. In 1881 there were 5,785 establishments of primary and secondary education, attended by 188,843 pupils; this does not include the higher schools and special institutions.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following official statement has been supplied with reference to the revenue and expenditure of Brazil.

The ordinary receipts and expenditures of Brazil have increased thus:—

	Receipts £	Expenditure £
1862–63 . . .	5,148,024	5,986,071
1867–68 . . .	7,566,642	16,953,683
1872–73 . . .	11,604,599	12,711,916
1877–78 . . .	12,410,185	16,137,917
1881–82 . . .	14,792,184	15,592,716

The expenditure has constantly exceeded the receipts partly owing to public improvements, and also on account of the Paraguayan war and the great northern famine of 1881. These deficits have caused the government to issue loans at home and in Europe. The revenue is raised to the extent of more than 60 per cent. by customs duties on imports and exports. The direct taxes are principally imposed on land, house rent, trades, and occupations, and transfer of property.

The budget for 1884–85 is as follows:—

Revenue	£	Expenditure	£
Imports . . .	7,807,000	Departments:—	
Export dues . . .	1,603,900	Home	977,731
Internal receipts . .	3,780,560	Justice	727,846
		Foreign affairs . .	82,291
		Navy	1,120,296
		War	1,465,721
		Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works .	2,550,210
		Finance . . .	6,094,410
Total .	13,191,460	Total .	13,018,505

There is besides an estimated special revenue of 120,000*l.* to be raised for specific purposes. The internal revenue includes 1,250,000*l.* from the Dom Pedro II. Railway, and 500,000*l.* from the stamp tax. Besides the ordinary expenditure there are special credits to the amount of 2,424,473*l.*, which, added to the ordinary expenditure, make up 15,737,933*l.*

In 1883–84 the expenditures voted by the legislature was 15,461,605*l.*, while in the ordinary budget alone the expected deficit in 1882–83 was 600,000*l.*

According to the last report of the Minister of Finance the foreign debt on December 1882 was 15,002,500*l.* This debt has since been increased by 4,599,600*l.* through the issue of the loan of 1883; and it is now 19,602,000*l.*, less the reduction in 1883, which

brings it to 19,032,000*l.* The internal debt, consolidated up to March 31, 1883, amounted to 407,823,000 milreis, including the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, which has virtually been transferred to Europe. Besides the consolidated debt the Government, at that date, owed for deposits of all kinds, 57,133,470 milreis; treasury bills, 46,651,000 milreis; paper money, 188,041,080 milreis; making up a total internal debt of 699,662,650 milreis, which at the current rate of exchange is equivalent to 62,333,000*l.* Adding thereto the foreign debt the total is 81,369,000*l.* This does not include the debt of the Provinces, which in some cases is so heavy as to produce crises, as has lately happened in Pernambuco, Bahia, and Paraná. Estimating the population of Brazil at 12,000,000, the debt per head is about 6*l.* 14*s.* The Government pays 6 per cent. interest for the consolidated internal debt. The amount of treasury bills issued has increased from 2,898,400*l.* in 1882, to 4,665,100*l.* in 1883. For these bills the interest paid ranges from 4 to 5½ per cent. The amount of paper money has been kept about the same for the last three years. Its irredeemableness is a factor of constant trouble in Brazilian finance. The depreciation of the paper currency as compared to gold was last year more than 20 per cent. From April 1882 to March 1883 the remittances of the Brazilian Government to London for the expenses in Europe amounted to 32,000,000 milreis. At par this sum would be equal to 3,616,000*l.*, whereas the Government only realised 2,920,000*l.*

The following, according to official statement, is the state of the foreign loans of Brazil on November 1, 1883:—

Loans of Years	Original Amount	Balance, Nov. 1, 1883
	£	£
1860. . .	1,373,000	213,600
1863. . .	3,855,300	1,290,300
1865. . .	6,963,600	5,131,900
1871. . .	3,459,600	2,928,700
1875. . .	5,301,200	4,872,400
1883. . .	4,599,600	4,599,600
Total . .	28,119,400	19,036,500

The redemption of the foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par, by drawings by lots.

The whole of the foreign loans of Brazil were contracted through the banking-house of Rothschild & Co., and on the security of 'all the resources of the Empire.' That house was commissioned to raise a 4½ per cent. loan for 4,000,000*l.* in 1883, the price

of emission being 89*l.* per 100*l.* The redemption of this loan will be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, the operations of which will commence on June 1, 1884.

The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Army and Navy.

Obligatory service in the Army was introduced in 1875, but exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. The nominal strength of the standing army is fixed at 13,500 on the peace-footing, and at 32,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of the year 1882—

	Men
Infantry	7,242
Cavalry	2,140
Artillery	1,951
Total	11,333

There was formerly also a national guard, but it was dissolved in 1873 to undergo reorganisation.

The Brazilian navy includes 21 armoured vessels of various classes, most of them being of small size and light draught. Two powerful sea-going turret-ships, the Riachuelo and a smaller vessel, the Aquidaban, are now being built on the Thames (end of 1883), the Riachuelo being far advanced towards completion. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 20-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of four 70-pounders and machine-guns. Both vessels are built of steel, sheathed with wood and copper, rigged with a good sail-spread, and made capable of keeping the sea for long periods. The Riachuelo is 300 feet long, 52 feet broad, and of nearly 6,000 tons displacement. On trial she is said to have attained a speed of 16 knots. Her successor is 280 feet long, of less draught and displacement, and is intended to steam about a knot slower. Both

vessels contain all modern improvements in construction and equipment, and they constitute a most valuable addition to the naval strength of Brazil. The Solimoes and Javari are two powerful double-turreted ships of light draught, suitable for coast-defence or river-service; they are of 3,700 tons displacement, and 2,200 horse-power, with 12-inch armour, and four 10-inch Whitworth guns. There are also three other turret-ships, with $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch armour, having displacements of 1,000 to 1,300 tons, and armed with two or four 7-inch guns. In addition there are six river-service monitors, drawing less than six feet of water, of 340 tons displacement, protected by 4-inch armour, and each carrying one 7-inch gun in a single turret. The remaining eight armour-clads are of the central-battery type, of small size, with armour from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and chiefly armed with 7-inch Whitworth guns, about four guns being carried in each vessel. The Sete de Setembro is the most powerful of this division. She is of 2,145 tons displacement, and 2,000 horse-power, with 4-inch armour, and four 9-inch Whitworth guns.

The unarmoured fleet of Brazil consists of about 15 screw gunboats and corvettes, and 8 smaller gun-vessels, besides paddle-wheel vessels, tenders, &c. Recently, four or five large first-class torpedo-boats have been built in England for the Brazilian service, and armed with Whitehead torpedoes and Hotchkiss machine-guns.

There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 8,515,848 geographical square kilometres, or 3,275,326 English square miles (some authorities reduce it to 3,000,000), with a population of 9,448,233 in 1872, giving, on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the empire, embracing eleven out of the twenty provinces, was taken in 1872. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to the official returns of the census of 1872, the eleven provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (*), with the numbers of population of the other nine provinces filled in after Government estimates.

Provinces	Area: Eng. square miles	Population
Amazonas (*)	753,439	57,610
Pará	412,441	280,000
Maranhão	141,645	380,000
Piauhy	81,776	219,000
Ceará (*)	50,260	721,686
Rio Grande do Norte (*)	20,129	233,979
Parahyba	20,341	365,000
Pernambuco (*)	46,255	841,539
Alagôas (*)	11,641	348,009
Sergipe	12,038	280,000
Bahia	204,794	1,450,000
Espirito Santo (*)	17,029	82,137
Rio de Janeiro	18,489	1,324,972
Santa Catharina (*)	18,923	159,802
Rio Grande do Sul	110,211	455,000
Minas Geraes	237,472	1,500,000
Matto Grosso (*)	668,625	60,417
Goyaz (*)	263,362	160,395
Paraná (*)	108,556	126,722
San Paulo (*)	90,537	837,354
Total	3,287,963	9,883,622

In addition to the above there is a wandering population of aborigines, estimated to number about 250,000 souls. There were 5,123,869 males and 4,806,609 females. This census is not regarded as trustworthy, and the present (1883) population is probably over 12,000,000.

The three largest towns in the empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the end of 1872 the population of Rio de Janeiro was 274,972; of Bahia, 129,109; and of Pernambuco, 116,671.

Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. But the number of slaves has greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. In the census returns the number of slaves was given as 1,540,796.

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the imperial sanction on the 28th of September 1871, enacts that children thenceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition.' Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. The apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punish-

ments, they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are state property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

The law also established an 'Emancipation Fund,' to be applied annually to the liberation of slaves. It is admitted, however, that the law has been badly administered, and Government has done nothing for the education of the children born free; indeed, the masters of these children's mothers often publicly sell the children's services in Rio de Janeiro. About 90,000 slaves have been liberated privately. According to the last report of the Minister of Agriculture the number of slaves domiciled in Brazil on June 10, 1882, was 1,346,648, and the number of free children from slave mothers, born since the passage of the Rio Branco law was 173,776. The slaves are thus distributed:—

Provinces	Registered Sept. 1873	Existing June 1882	Provinces	Registered Sept. 1873	Existing June 1882
Amazonas . .	1,515	1,716	Espirito-Santo .	22,297	20,717
Pará . . .	31,537	25,393	Côrte . .	47,084	35,568
Maranhao . .	74,598	60,059	Rio de Janeiro	301,352	268,831
Piauhy . .	23,434	18,691	S. Paulo . .	174,622	174,622
Ceará . .	31,975	19,588	Paraná . .	11,249	7,668
Rio-Grande do Norte . .	13,635	10,051	Santa Catharina	15,250	11,049
Parahyba . .	25,817	25,817	S. Pedro do Sul	98,450	68,703
Pernambuco .	106,236	84,700	Minas-Geraes .	311,304	279,010
Alagôas . .	36,124	29,439	Goyaz . .	8,800	6,899
Sergipe . . .	33,064	26,173	Mato-Grosso .	7,051	7,051
Bahia . .	165,403	165,403		1,540,796	1,346,648

There has, therefore, been a reduction of 194,158 slaves in nine years, both by death and emancipation. This is equivalent to 1·44 per cent. per annum. It should be said, however, that little reliance can be placed on Brazilian statistics, as they are very defective. Another estimate gives the aggregate diminution since 1871 as 304,500, and the slave population in December 1883 as 1,200,000.

At the census of 1872 there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 métis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent. In 1870 there were 9,123 immigrants, and the number went on

increasing gradually to 22,859 in 1880. Of the immigrants in 1880 9,404 were Italians, 8,666 Portuguese, 2,385 Germans, and 1,254 Spaniards.

Trade and Commerce.

The average value of the exports of Brazil in the three years 1869 to 1871–72 was 18,686,790*l.*; in 1872–73 it was 20,385,180*l.* In the last three years it has been as follows:—1879–80, 22,192,880*l.*; 1880–81, 23,356,770*l.*; 1881–82, 21,670,980*l.*: average value, 22,406,870*l.*

The increase between the two extreme periods has been 20 per cent. In the imports there has been in the same period an increase equivalent to 22·13 per cent.

Including the interprovincial, the total amount of trade has been—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1879–80 . . .	27,789,380	31,335,710
1880–81 . . .	25,941,200	30,913,100
1881–82 . . .	27,554,160	30,018,090

Coffee is the principal item in the list of exports. The average percentage of the value of national products exported in recent years is as follows: coffee, 62·2 per cent.; sugar, 11·34; cotton, 9·98; hides, 5·94; india-rubber, 4·19; tobacco, 2·94; all other products, 3·41 per cent. The value of coffee exported in 1881–2 was 10,475,270*l.*; sugar, 3,645,900*l.*; caoutchouc, 1,200,540*l.*; raw cotton, 966,230*l.*; tobacco, 791,230*l.*; hides and skins, 789,410*l.*

The exports of Brazil go mainly to the United States and Great Britain. Out of the above total in 1874–75, the United States received 6,950,000*l.* and Great Britain 6,521,100*l.*, Germany and France coming after with about 1,900,000*l.* each. In the imports into Brazil, Great Britain leads all countries, her share being 45 per cent., France coming next with 17 per cent. The principal articles imported are in the order of their value: cotton goods, wines and spirits, preserved meat and fish, woollen goods, farinaceous food, coals, linen goods, iron and steel.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1878	4,650,485	5,577,952
1879	4,749,816	5,685,054
1880	5,260,670	6,681,726
1881	6,340,414	6,656,301
1882	6,482,144	6,875,687

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 4,729,913*l.* in 1872; 2,343,995*l.* in 1875; 1,433,840*l.* in 1877; 568,178*l.* in 1878; 427,964*l.* in 1879; 656,750*l.* in 1880; 1,165,504*l.* in 1881; and 1,510,432*l.* in 1882. The quantity in 1881 was 358,262 cwts., and 482,611 cwts. in 1882. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 1,567,604*l.* in 1878; 1,692,088*l.* in 1879; 1,512,709*l.* in 1880; 2,569,014*l.* in 1881; and 2,166,393*l.* in 1882. The quantity exported in 1881 was 2,467,006 cwts., and 2,217,567 cwts. in 1882. Caoutchouc has also become an important export in recent years; the value in 1878 was 879,409*l.*; in 1879, 1,082,044*l.*; in 1880, 1,297,373*l.*; in 1881, 1,267,008*l.*; in 1882, 1,460,219*l.* The value of coffee exported in 1881 was 830,469*l.*; and in 1882, 635,299*l.*

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 2,577,926*l.* in 1878; 2,810,190*l.* in 1879; 3,498,688*l.* in 1880; 3,225,701*l.* in 1881; and 3,242,256*l.* in 1882. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 778,363*l.*; linens, of the value of 25,255*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 332,547*l.*; coals, of the value of 209,695*l.*; and machinery, of the value of 416,818*l.* in 1882, form the other principal articles of British imports into Brazil. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist in certain districts of Brazil, but it cannot be worked for want of fuel.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging 45 per cent. In a British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 19, 1874, it is stated that 'the practice of sucking the marrow out of the agricultural organisation, by the imposition of enormous export duties, has rendered the accumulation of capital an impossibility.'

In 1880, 3,380 vessels of 2,397,526 tons entered, and 2,897 of 2,046,579 tons cleared Brazilian ports, besides 6,719 vessels entered, and 6,536 cleared coastwise.

The empire possessed in January 1883 railways of a total length of 3,023 English miles open for traffic, besides 1,547 miles in process of construction. The State owns nine lines, with 1,898 miles already open, the principal being the Dom Pedro II., intended to connect the eastern and western provinces of the empire.

Most of the Brazilian railways have been built with the guarantee of the interest on the capital by the Government. Up to 1873 the State had guaranteed 6 and 7 per cent. on the capital of 7,805,546*l.* The law of September 24, 1873, authorised the Government to guarantee 7 per cent. on 10,000,000*l.* of new railways. This concession is now exhausted. The budget of 1882–83 authorised the guarantee on three new railways up to 4,260,000*l.*

The total guarantee capital in 1882 was about 18,000,000*l.* Next to Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo is the province that has the greatest mileage, its six lines measuring 702 miles already open.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1882 there were 14,000 kilometres of wires, and 7,420 kilometres, or about 4,637 miles of lines. There were 136 telegraphic stations. The lines go from Ceará to the frontier of Uruguay. The principal cities on the coast are united by a cable of a foreign company.

The post-office carried 35,815,869 letters in the year 1882, of which number about one-half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital. There were 1,610 post-offices at the end of 1882.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Brazil in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron de Penedo, accredited June 26, 1873.
Secretary.—Chevalier João Arthur de Souza Corrêa.
Consul-General.—Baron de Ibiramirim.

2. Of Great Britain in Brazil.

Envoy and Minister.—Edwin Corbett, appointed Envoy and Minister to Brazil, August 1881.
Secretaries.—W. Graham Sandford; Richard G. Townley.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are—

Money.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis.* Par value, 2*s.* 3*d.*

The standard of value is the gold *Octava* of 22 carats, equal to 4 milreis. English sovereigns are legal tender at the par value of 8,889 reis each since the year 1857. At the end of 1883 the English sovereign was worth 10,971 reis. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 25 per cent.—together with copper and bronze coins.

Weights and Measures.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are—

The *Libra*	=	1·012	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Arroba*	=	32·38	„ „
„ *Quintal*	=	129·54	„ „
„ *Alqueire* (of Rio)	=	1	imperial bushel.
„ *Oitava*	=	55·34	grains.

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CANADA.

(Dominion of Canada.)

Constitution and Government.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;' that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate,' and 'the House of Commons.' Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still a self-governing Crown Colony, into the Dominion of Canada. In 1869 the extensive region known as the Northern Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 77 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 3 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1881, the House of Commons consists of 213 members, namely, 93 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 7 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and

Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300 dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—The Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., born January 14, 1845; educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford; was a Commissioner of Exchequer of Great Britain, and of Treasury of Ireland, 1868–72, Under Secretary of State for War, 1872–4, Under Secretary for India in 1880. Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada August 18, 1883; assumed the Government thereof, October 23, 1883.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments.

The present Council, formed October 17, 1878, with alterations in 1879–83, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and President of the Queen's Privy Council. —Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander *Macdonald*, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815; returned to Parliament, 1844, and filled successively in the Government of

Canada, before Confederation, the offices of Receiver-General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, and Minister of Militia Affairs, first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, from 1867 to 1873.

2. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard *Tilley*, K.C.M.G., C.B., born at Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818; returned to Parliament, 1854, and became Premier of New Brunswick in 1861; Minister of Customs, 1867 to 1873; Minister of Finance, 1873; Lieut.-Governor of New-Brunswick, 1873–78.

3. Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir Alexander *Campbell*, K.C.M.G., Q.C., born in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1822; a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, 1858, and Speaker of that body, 1862–63; Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1864–67; a Senator, 1867; Postmaster-General, 1867–73, and 1879–80; Minister of the Interior, 1873.

4. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Sir Hector Louis *Langevin*, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., born in the city of Quebec, August 25, 1826; entered Parliament, 1857; Solicitor-General, 1864–65; Postmaster-General, 1865–67; Secretary of State and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, 1867–69; Minister of Public Works, 1869–73; Postmaster-General, 1878-79.

5. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. Sir Charles *Tupper*, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821; Premier of Nova Scotia, 1864–67; President of the Privy Council, 1869 to 1872; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1872–73; Minister of Customs, 1873; Minister of Public Works, 1878–79.

6. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. John Henry *Pope*, born in Eastern Townships, province of Quebec; entered Parliament, 1857; Minister of Agriculture, 1871–73.

7. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Mackenzie *Bowell*, born at Rickinghall, Suffolk, England, Dec. 27, 1823; entered Parliament, 1867.

8. Minister of the Interior.—Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, born in Scotland, Sept. 12, 1818; a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, 1864; a Senator, 1867; a Privy Councillor and Speaker of the Senate, 1880; Minister of the Interior, 1883.

9. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. Adolphe P. *Caron*, Q.C., born in the city of Quebec, 1843; entered Parliament, 1873.

10. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Archibald Woodbury *McLelan*, born at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, December 1824; entered Parliament, 1858; a Senator, 1869; President of Council, 1881; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1882.

11. Postmaster-General.—Hon. John *Carling*, born at London,

Ontario, January 23, 1828; entered Parliament, 1857; Receiver-General, 1862; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in Ontario, 1867–71; Postmaster-General, 1882.

12. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. John *Costigan*, born at St. Nicholas, Quebec, February 1, 1835; entered Parliament, 1861; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1882.

13 (Without Portfolio).—Hon. Frank *Smith*, born in Armagh, Ireland, 1832; a Senator, February 2, 1871.

14. Secretary of State.—Hon. Joseph Adolphe *Chapleau*, Q.C., LL.D., born at Ste. Therese de Blainville, Quebec, November 9, 1840; entered the Provincial Legislature, 1867; Solicitor-General, 1873–74; Provincial Secretary, 1876–78; Premier of Quebec, 1879–82; Secretary of State, 1882.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by fourteen bishops with 800 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, sixteen bishops, and 1,200 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada with 900 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly, as in the Scotch Church. The Methodists have 1,500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Roman Catholics	1,791,982	Congregationalists	26,900
Presbyterians	676,165	Miscellaneous creeds	79,686
Anglicans	574,818	Of 'no religion'	2,634
Methodists	742,981	No creed stated	86,769
Baptists	296,525		
Lutherans	46,350	Total	4,324,810

Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, the number of its adherents there, in 1881, amounting to 1,170,718, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1881, was 320,839; while the Church of England numbered 366,539, and the Presbyterians 417,749 adherents.

In Newfoundland, at the census of 1874, the Roman Catholics numbered 64,317, and Protestants 97,057.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario, where education is all but universal, is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by Government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. All teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a licence from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the Government allowance. In Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba, the denominational system prevails; each school receiving an annual Government grant on the basis of attendance. For higher education there are several universities or colleges, the chief of which is M'Gill University, Montreal, with which several of the other institutions are affiliated. There are also a number of agricultural and other technical schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely, first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The total actual revenue and expenditure, under these three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1882:—

Revenue	Dollars	Cents	Expenditure	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	33,383,455	52	Consolidated Fund	27,067,103	58
Loans	15,490,482	07	Redemption	12,605,252	03
Open Accounts	7,537,687	13	Open Accounts	16,122,092	80
Total	56,411,624	72	Total	55,794,448	41
	£11,282,325			£11,158,889	

The total revenue for the previous year was 8,880,831*l.* and expenditure 9,644,640*l.*

The actual sources of revenue and expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary receipts and expenditure, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1882:—

Revenue	Dollars	Cents
Customs	21,581,570	05
Excise	5,884,859	95
Bill Stamps	82,616	45
Post Office	1,587,883	15
Public Works, including Railways	2,711,134	30
Interest on Investments	914,009	27
Ordnance Lands	42,989	13
Casual	177,992	11
Premium and Discount	64,991	35
Bank Imposts	5,179	13
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	17,677	13
Mariners' Fund, &c.	48,815	44
Harbour Police	21,420	33
Steamboat Inspection	15,277	78
Fisheries	23,687	45
Cullers' Fees	45,753	34
Militia	18,579	93
Penitentiaries	24,224	63
Superannuation	46,426	39
Dominion Steamers	16,744	60
Weights and Measures	27,989	70
Miscellaneous Receipts	23,628	91
Total Consolidated Fund	33,383,455	52
	£6,766,911	

Expenditure	Dollars	Cents
Interest on Public Debt	7,740,804	47
Charges of Management	191,075	06
Sinking Fund	1,226,205	80
Premium, Discount, and Exchange	68,487	62
Subsidies to Provinces	3,530,999	48
Civil Government	946,031	65
Administration of Justice	581,695	72
Police	12,841	11
Penitentiaries	293,616	76
Legislation	582,200	36
Geological Survey and Observatories	112,018	40
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	20,741	89
Census	252,671	42
Immigration and Quarantine	253,061	02
Marine Hospitals	53,100	57
Pensions	101,196	96
Superannuation	160,319	95
Militia and Defence	772,811	79
Public Works	1,423,440	74
Ocean and River Steam Service	398,739	29
Lighthouses and Coast Services	461,880	74
Fisheries	92,700	71
Indian Grants	1,183,414	40
Mounted Police, N.W.T.	348,456	47
Miscellaneous	140,622	05
Charges on Revenue:		
Public Works	2,893,512	92
Post Office	1,980,567	25
Customs	723,913	85
Other charges	499,975	13
Total Consolidated Fund	27,067,103	58
	£5,413,420	

Under the head of loans are included Dominion notes and savings banks deposits. Under the head of open accounts are included investments, trust funds, province accounts (entirely connected with debts), Dominion lands receipts and expenditure, and Pacific Railway receipts and expenses.

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for

the financial year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to 28,073,796 dollars, and of total expenditure to 54,877,264 dollars. The ordinary revenue was estimated at 30,600,000 dollars. The estimated Consolidated Fund revenue for 1883–84 is 29,961,989 dollars, and total expenditure 45,504,145 dollars; the ordinary revenue is estimated at 33,250,000 dollars. Of the total expenditure in 1883–84, 29,761,997 dollars have to be voted by Parliament, and 15,742,148 dollars are authorised by statute.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1882:—

	Dollars
Without Interest	27,969,352
At 4 per cent. ,, ...	114,395,462
,, 5 ,, ,, ...	50,707,998
,, 6 ,, ,, ...	12,292,439
Total Debt . .	205,365,251
	£41,073,050

Of this the total funded and unfunded debt amounted to 180,896,148 dollars, or 36,179,229*l.*, the remainder being classed as Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts. The debt of Canada has greatly increased in the last fifteen years, but most of the money borrowed has been devoted to the development of the country and to public works. In 1867 the total debt amounted to 18,609,210*l.*, and in 1877 to 34,935,166*l.*, having thus increased by 8 millions in the four years up to 1882. The total burden of the debt is 9*l.* 10*s.* per head, and of the annual charge 7*s.* 4*d.* The total exports per head in 1882 amounted to 4*l.* 14*s.*, and the proceeds of two years' export would pay off the debt. The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 22 millions sterling up to 1882. At the census of 1881 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 33 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 62 millions.

Army.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial station'—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, 'to provide for the defence of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmar-

ried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer and the marine militia. The active militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. The active militia serve for three years. On January 1, 1879, the active militia comprised a force of 45,152, officers and men, organised as follows:—Cavalry, 2,637; field artillery, 1,438; garrison artillery, 3,479; engineers, 282; infantry and rifles, 37,316. The reserve militia comprised 655,000 rank and file at the same date.

Canada is divided into twelve military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, one by Prince Edward Island, and one by British Columbia. There is a Royal Military College at Kingston, in which the course of study is for four years; also an artillery school each at Quebec and Kingston, and authority has issued for a similar school in British Columbia; also one school each in Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick for infantry. These schools are formed upon permanently embodied corps, and afford a means for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of active militia throughout the Dominion.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; in 1861 to 3,090,561. The census of April 3, 1881, stated the area and population of the Dominion as follows:—

	Square miles	Males	Females	Total population	Density per sq. mile
Prince Edward Island	2,133	54,729	54,162	108,891	54
Nova Scotia	20,907	220,538	220,034	440,572	22
New Brunswick	27,174	164,119	157,114	321,233	12
Quebec	188,688	678,175	680,852	1,359,027	7
Ontario	101,733	976,470	946,758	1,923,228	19
Manitoba	123,200	37,207	28,747	65,954	0·5
British Columbia	341,305	29,503	19,956	49,459	0·14
Territories and Arctic Islands	2,665,252	28,113	28,333	56,446	0·02
Total	3,470,392	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	1·24

A portion of the North-Western Territories were, in 1882, divided into four districts—Assiniboia, 95,000 sq. m., Saskatchewan, 114,000 sq. m., Alberta, 100,000 sq. m., and Athabasca, 122,000 sq. m. The district of Keewatin, between Manitoba and Ontario, and stretching north to Hudson's Bay, was created in 1876 out of the Territories, and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; it has an area as at first defined of about 450 square miles, but part of it at least has been included in the recent extension of Manitoba.

The average increase in ten years has been at the rate of 18·05 per cent., varying from 13·61 per cent. in Nova Scotia to 289 per cent. in Manitoba. Even in the old provinces the average density is nowhere great; in Manitoba there is only 1 person to 2 square miles, in British Columbia 1 to 7, and in the Territories 1 to 40 square miles.

The census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1874, stated the total population at 161,374—comprising 83,283 males and 78,091 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles. In 1882 the population was estimated at 185,000.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1881 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 3,715,492, of whom 1,467,988 were natives of Ontario; 1,327,809 of Quebec; 420,088 of Nova Scotia; 288,265 of New Brunswick; 19,590 of Manitoba; 32,275 of British Columbia; 101,047 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 58,430 of the Territories. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1881 were 470,092 natives of the United Kingdom; next came 77,753 from the United States, 25,328 Germans, 6,376 natives of Russia, 4,389 French. On the bases of origin the population was classed as follows:—1,298,929 of French origin, 881,301 English, 957,403 Irish, 669,863 Scotch, 254,319 German, 30,412 Dutch, 108,347 Indian; 21,394 African; 4,383 Chinese, and the remainder divided among Danish, Icelandic, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, Welsh, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese, and Jews. Of the total population, 464,025 were returned as occupiers of land, representing with their families nearly one-half the population. Of these, 403,491 were proprietors of their land. Of the various holdings, the bulk, 258,913, were between 50 and 200 acres.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1881:—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario	Toronto	86,415	Quebec	Montreal	140,747
	Hamilton	35,961		Quebec	62,446
	Ottawa	27,412	Nova Scotia	Halifax	36,100
	London	19,746	New Brunswick	St. John	26,127

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland	St. John's (1882 estimated)	30,000

The growth of population in recent years has been chiefly due to natural increase, but also largely to immigration from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers
1873	99,059	50,050	1878	41,033	29,807
1874	80,022	39,373	1879	61,051	40,492
1875	43,458	27,382	1880	85,850	38,505
1876	31,650	25,633	1881	117,016	47,991
1877	35,285	27,082	1882	193,150	112,458

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

The number of immigrants to the United States through Canada in 1882 is returned as 80,692. According to the reports of the United States Statistical Department there is a very large yearly emigration from Canada to the States, but the Canadian officials show that these statistics do not represent *bonâ fide* emigrants, and that the real emigration is comparatively small. By Port Huron alone, according to the United States' statistics, 71,424 Canadian emigrants passed; but the Canadian statistics reduce these figures to 2,422 genuine emigrants. The number of emigrants from British ports to Canada in 1882 was 51,399, of whom 27,534 were English, 4,607 Scotch, and 6,220 Irish; the rest foreigners. In 1882, 8,279 Scandinavians entered at Quebec alone.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the

total value of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	194,733,218
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	91,199,577
1879	71,491,225	81,964,427	80,341,608
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	71,782,349
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	91,611,604
1882	102,137,203	119,419,500	112,648,927
1883	98,085,804	132,254,022	123,137,019

In exports the United States stands first in 1882, with a value of 47,940,711 dollars; followed by Great Britain with 45,274,461 dollars (Canadian statistics); next comes Newfoundland, with 1,974,923 dollars; British West Indies, 1,688,962 dollars; Spanish West Indies, 1,078,273 dollars: no other country comes up to a million dollars. In imports Great Britain comes first in 1882, with 50,597,341 dollars; United States, 48,829,052 dollars; France, 2,097,358 dollars; Spanish West Indies, 2,136,168 dollars; Germany, 2,097,358 dollars; British West Indies, 1,848,274 dollars. The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1882 :—

Imports	Dollars	Exports	Dollars
Iron and steel and their manufactures . .	15,950,974	Agricultural produce .	31,035,712
Cotton manufactures .	11,125,238	Forest „ .	23,991,055
Woollen „ .	10,160,946	Animals and their produce . . .	20,454,759
Sugar and molasses .	5,846,420	Fishery produce .	7,682,679
Coal and coke . .	4,696,007	Manufacturing produce	3,329,598
		Mining „	3,013,573

The following tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, in each of the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1873, to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
1873	11,117,122	8,112,751
1874	11,336,812	8,849,747
1875	9,615,927	8,414,099
1876	10,324,705	6,902,723
1877	11,186,195	7,000,419
1878	8,874,257	5,926,908
1879	9,834,236	5,040,524
1880	12,930,571	6,816,123
1881	10,705,363	7,959,388
1882	9,870,868	9,111,329

According to Canadian official returns the exports from Canada to Great Britain in the year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to 9,686,709*l.*, and the imports from Great Britain to 10,694,978*l.*

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are grain and wood. In the year 1882 the total exports of grain and flour amounted to 2,272,797*l.*, of which 1,451,682*l.* was for wheat; 67,313*l.* for oats; 360,974*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 263,680*l.* for wheat-meal and flour, the remainder comprising peas, oatmeal, and other kinds of bread-stuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1882 was 4,169,076*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,360,566*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 2,733,335*l.* Other exports were—cheese, 1,075,143*l.*; living animals, chiefly cattle and sheep, 867,575*l.*; butter, 214,342*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1882 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,898,698*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,459,712*l.*; cotton goods, of the value of 1,453,762*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 1,137,532*l.*

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain amounted to 595,455*l.*—oil, 207,337*l.*; fish, 145,551*l.*; copper ore and regulus, 93,648*l.*; and the imports of British produce to 451,231*l.* in the year 1882. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1882 were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 127,951*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 57,176*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 56,508*l.*; woollens, 63,345*l.*

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1881, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
Nova Scotia	3,026	546,778
New Brunswick	1,065	308,980
Quebec	1,754	215,804
Ontario	1,112	137,061
Prince Edward Island	248	41,684
British Columbia	84	7,687
Manitoba	23	2,783
Total	7,312	1,260,777

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 973 steamers, measuring 1,990,902 tons. During the year 1882 there were 288 new vessels, of 760,113 tons, built in the Dominion, valued at 541,017*l.* The total value of the shipping of the Dominion in 1882 was estimated at 7,564,662*l.* There has been a slight decrease both in the number and tonnage of vessels during the last three years. The number of vessels that entered Canadian ports in 1882 was 10,638, of 3,933,152 tons; of which 1,672, of 1,569,875 tons, were British; and 5,672, of 909,108 tons, Canadian. The total number of vessels which cleared was 10,590, of 4,003,410 tons; of which 1,663, of 1,594,364 tons, were British; and 5,684, of 983,182 tons, were Canadian.

Of the total area of Canada in 1881, 45,358,141 acres (about a fiftieth of the whole area) was occupied. The occupied land is being rapidly increased. In 1882, 1,181,652 acres were disposed of as homesteads, 904,211 under the Preemption Act, and 613,382 acres were sold—2,699,145 acres altogether. In addition to this 3,000,000 acres were granted to colonisation companies under regulations of December 1881. Of the occupied lands in 1881, 21,899,181 acres were returned as improved, of which 15,112,284 acres were under crops, 6,385,562 under pasture. In that year the grain produce amounted to 150 million bushels—oats, wheat, rye, barley, maize, and pulse. In the same year there were 3,382,396 oxen and cows, 3,048,678 sheep, and 1,207,619 swine. In the same year the forests of Canada produced 110 million cubic feet of timber. The value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1882 was 3,217,734*l.*, and of fish exports 1,379,776*l.* Canada has extensive coal-fields as yet undeveloped. Coal of the value of 215,740*l.* was exported in 1882.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 8,069 miles at the end of June 1882, being an increase of 270 miles over 1881. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 3,189 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class is a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construc-

tion of which the British Government contributes a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l.*; of this, 964 miles were laid in 1882. The number of passengers carried in 1882 was 9,352,335, an increase of 34·68 per cent. over 1881. The receipts in 1882 were 29,027,789 dollars, expenses 22,390,708 dollars, net profit 6,637,081 dollars. The total paid-up capital to the end of 1882 was 415,611,810 dollars, or 83,122,362*l.*, of which 19,560,437*l.* represented Government aid.

On November 1, 1882, there were in the Dominion 6,171 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1882, was 72,280,000; of newspapers, posted from offices of publication, 4,855,000 lbs. in weight, and of others 7,150,000 in number; books, &c., 7,186,000. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

There are about 24,000 miles of telegraph lines in Canada in 1883.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B.; appointed 1881.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are—

Money.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4*s.*

The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

Weights and Measures.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound Avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel. Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are—

Wine gallon . . .	=	0·83333 gallon.
Ale gallon . . .	=	1·01695 ,,
Bushel . . .	=	0·9692 imperial bushel.

By Act of 42nd Vict. cap. 16, it was further provided:—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Flax seed	50 lbs.	Parsnips	60 lbs.
Indian corn	56 „	Hemp	44 „	Beets	
Rye	56 „	Blue grass seed	14 „	Onions	
Peas	60 „	Castor beans	40 „	Clover seed	60 „
Malt	36 „	Potatoes	60 „	Timothy	48 „
Oats	34 „	Turnips		Buckwheat	48 „
Beans	60 „	Carrots			

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States. The Act of 1873 was amended and consolidated in 1879, but such amendment in no way modified the standards. The changes made were partly of an administrative character.

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CHILI.

(República de Chile.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally throwing off the yoke of Spain in 1818. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, and amended in 1874, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of thirty-seven members, elected for the term of six years; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of 109 members, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population; both bodies are chosen by the same electors—the Chamber directly and the Senate indirectly. Electors, if married, must be 21 years of age, or 25 if unmarried, and possess real property of an amount fixed every ten years, or be in receipt of an income from any source equivalent to the produce of such real property. Deputies must have an income of 100*l.* a year, and Senators 400*l.* The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Domingo *Santa Maria*; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don Anibal Pinto, September 18, 1881.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election, and is not re-eligible. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the president is fixed at 18,000 pesos, or 3,600*l.*

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a cabinet, or ministry, divided into five departments —the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, Justice, and Public Worship and Instruction. The Council of State consists of five members elected by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

There is a High Court of Justice in the capital, four Courts of Appeal for the provinces, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate district courts.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but according to the constitution all religions are respected and protected. The clergy and the institutes for educating priests are subsidised by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops.

There is a university at Santiago, with faculties of law, mathematics, medicine, and the fine arts; it had, in 1882, 920 students; connected therewith is a secondary school, with 1,059 students. In the provincial capitals are 17 lycées, or public academies, with several faculties, having 4,460 students in 1882. There are besides normal, agricultural, and other special schools. There are 703 public primary schools in the country, with 54,470 pupils in 1882, and an average attendance of 38,886; and 405 private schools, with an attendance of 15,106. At the census of 1875 more than half the population (including children) could neither read nor write.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works.

The actual income in 1881 was 7,802,250*l.*, more than half from customs; 433,497*l.* from a war contribution; and 515,306*l.* from a conversion of paper money; the expenditure was 7,320,912*l.* The income in 1882 was 8,244,515*l.* including extraordinary resources, and expenditure 7,952,610*l.* The estimated income for 1883, inclusive of surplus of 1882, was 10,264,000*l.*, and expenditure 8,887,422*l.* For 1882 and 1883, the extraordinary expenses of the war with Peru are set down at 5,200,000*l.* The ordinary revenue for 1884 is estimated at 8,873,000*l.*, and expenditure at 9,307,310*l.*

According to official statements the external debt of Chili on January 1, 1883, was 6,974,000*l.*; the internal debt, 2,868,490*l.*; paper money, 5,600,000*l.*; other floating debt, 2,840,787*l.* The total debt is thus 18,283,277*l.* The debt has increased by upwards of 6,000,000*l.* sterling since the beginning of the war with Peru. The annual charge of the debt in 1882 was 1,378,391*l.*, or 12*s.* 6*d.* per head of population—the total debt being about 9*l.* per head. The exports in 1881 amounted to 6*l.* per head. About 2,000,000*l.* of the external debt is at 6 and 7 per cent., and about 4,000,000*l.* at 5 per cent.; the rest at 3 and 4 per cent. A small part of the internal debt is at 8 per cent., but most of it at 6 per cent. The railway loan of 1870 was contracted at the price of 83; that of 1873 at the price of 94, and that of 1875 at the price of 88¼ per cent.—originally 5,189,200*l.* in all. The whole of these three loans are to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent.; but the payments on account of this fund were suspended on May 1, 1879, after the outbreak of the war with Peru.

Army and Navy.

A law passed in 1875 fixed the total strength of the army at 3,573 men. On the outbreak of hostilities with the allied republics

of Bolivia and Peru, in the spring of 1879, the total number of men under arms was raised to 45,000. On January 1, 1883, the strength of the active army was stated to be 9,040 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and 2,114 artillery; total, 12,921 men, with supernumeraries. There are 944 officers. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard composed of citizens, the strength of which at the same date was 31,113 men, of whom 17,912 were on duty on account of hostilities with Peru.

In 1883 the Chilian war-fleet included 3 ironclads, 1 protected cruiser, and 7 unarmoured corvettes, besides a number of small paddle-wheel and screw steamers. Two of the ironclads, the 'Almirante Cochrane' and 'Blanco Encalada,' were built at Hull in 1874–5 from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed. They are of 3,500 tons displacement, 2,900 horse-power, have 9-inch armour at the water-line, and are armed with six 12-ton guns carried in a central battery. Their speed is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 knots, and they are powerful specimens of the class of smaller ironclads. The third ironclad, the 'Huascar,' was captured from the Peruvians in 1879 by the two broadside ships, after having achieved a great reputation for her exploits along the coast. She was built by Messrs. Laird in 1865, and was one of the earliest turret-ships constructed on Captain Cowper Cole's principle. She is of 2,000 tons displacement, of 1,050 horse-power, has $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch armour, and is armed with two 12-ton Armstrong guns carried in a single turret. The protected cruiser, 'Esmeralada,' is now (January 1884) approaching completion at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., by whom she has been designed and constructed. Her engines, boilers, and magazines are protected by a steel deck, one inch thick. She carries two 25-ton breech-loading guns, one as bow-chase and the other as stern-chase, and has six 4-ton guns on the broadsides, besides machine-guns. Her engine-power is very great in proportion to her displacement of 3,000 tons; she carries a very large coal-supply, and will probably steam at $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 knots an hour. The remaining vessels of the fleet do not require any special description, being of small size and power. According to the budget of 1882 the Chilian navy was commanded by 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 43 captains of various grades, 45 lieutenants, and about 100 other officers.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic was estimated to embrace 196,785 English square miles, with a population numbering 2,075,971 at the census of 1875, and 2,183,434 in 1880. The republic is divided into 17 provinces and 3 territories, of the following area and population in 1881, according to official returns: —

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population 1881
Chiloë (islands and continent)	59,830	71,388
Llanquihue	7,820	55,311
Valdivia	7,540	35,417
Arauco	8,100	56,708
Concepcion	3,861	167,239
Nuble	3,555	137,322
Maule	2,903	125,521
Linares	3,487	129,277
Talca	3,677	113,888
Curicó	2,947	104,273
Colchagua	3,516	153,422
Santiago	7,744	389,191
Valparaiso	1,635	180,632
Aconcagua	6,224	133,830
Coquimbo	12,900	165,474
Atacama	38,881	74,967
Biobio	4,156	80,806
Territory of Angol	2,123	23,234
Territory of Magellanes	65,527	1,280
Territory between 24° and 23°	12,313	—
Total	258,739	2,199,180

Behm and Wagner estimate the total area at 207,350 square miles.

In 1881 there were 1,097,628 males and 1,101,552 females. The official estimate of the population on January 1, 1883, was 2,219,180. The average density between 24° and 44° is estimated at 160 per square mile, the rest of the country being very thinly peopled. The resident foreign population in 1875 numbered 26,635, of whom 7,183 were Argentines, 4,267 English, 3,678 Germans, 3,314 French, 1,984 Italians, and 1,223 Spanish. In 1880 there were 85,782 births and 70,036 deaths, giving a surplus of 15,746. By the treaty (1881) with the Argentine Republic, the latter retains all Patagonia, except a small strip on the west coast and Magellan Straits, ceding to that country all except the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego.

It is officially estimated that the total area of Chili is now (1883) 300,000 square miles, and the population 2,223,434. As one result of the war with Peru and Bolivia, Chili occupies the province of Tarapaca, 15,920 square miles, and 42,000 inhabitants (1876), with the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands. By the treaty concluded on May 10, 1883, between Chili and General Iglesias, representing Peru, the latter gave up all right to Tarapaca, while the territories of Tacna and Arica are to continue in the possession of

Chili for ten years, at the end of which time a plebiscite is to decide to which country these departments shall belong. Chili also annexed the seaboard territory of Bolivia, to which she claimed a right under treaties of 1866 and 1874. The exact boundaries between Chili, Peru, and Bolivia have not yet (Dec. 1883) been fixed by treaty.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso; the first of which had 193,517, and the second 100,926 inhabitants in 1880.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Chili has increased but very little in recent years. The total value of the imports in 1881 was 9,333,370*l.*, while that of the exports in 1881 was 12,379,639*l.* In 1882 the imports were 10,700,000*l.*, and exports 14,280,000*l.* The trade of Chili has much increased during the last three years, by its occupation of Peruvian ports and guano deposits. About five-sixths of the exports in 1881 were mineral produce, while agricultural produce formed one-tenth. In 1881 the value of nitrate exported was 4,578,357*l.*; of guano, 358,480*l.*, double what it was in 1880; iodine, 590,725*l.*; bar copper, 2,701,359*l.*; regulus, 361,705*l.*; silver, 318,679*l.* Large quantities of wheat are exported: in 1880 the total produce was 8,000,000 cwt., of which 2,721,130 cwt., valued at 1,489,980*l.*, was exported; in 1881 the produce was 7,000,000 cwt., of which about a third, valued at 1,758,212*l.*, were exported; besides, in 1880, 200,000*l.* worth of flour; and in 1881, 346,510*l.*

Trade is carried on mainly with Great Britain, while Germany and France stand next in the list, followed by the United States and Peru.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1878	2,199,355	1,190,893
1879	3,738,158	950,286
1880	3,456,633	1,919,454
1881	2,730,519	2,521,287
1882	3,436,580	2,999,852

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1882 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 1,861,818*l.* Of this total, the copper

ore was valued at 5,902*l.*, regulus at 335,708*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,520,208*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are wheat and wheat-flour, of the value of 912,080*l.*; sugar, of the value of 132,783*l.*; and wool of the value of 61,202*l.*, in the year 1882.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1882 the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 1,218,208*l.*; of woollens, 298,168*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 303,523*l.*

In 1880 Chili had 19 gold mines, which produced 20,458 cwt. of ore; 130 silver mines, which produced 19,931 cwt. of ore and 117 cwt. of metal; 606 copper mines, producing 362,156 cwt. of ore and 47,341 cwt. of metal; 21 coal mines, producing 409,978 cwt. of coal.

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, in May 1882, of 114 vessels, of which 24 were steamers, of 9,731 tons, and 90 sailing vessels, of 34,818 tons. In 1881, 1,380 vessels, of 583,231 tons, and 1,560, of 1,428,841 tons, cleared the various ports; of these, four-fifths in number and tonnage were British, and about one-ninth Chilian. There was besides a large coasting trade. In the year ending March 31, 1882, 7,409 vessels, of 5,484,122 tons, entered, and 7,422, of 5,421,634, cleared, including both foreign and coasting vessels.

Chili was among the first states in South America in the construction of railways. In 1880 the total length of lines open for traffic was 1,159 English miles, of which 593 belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1881 was 8,706,960*l.*

The post-office in 1882 transmitted 20,791,121 letters and packets. There were 340 post-offices open at the end of the year.

The length of telegraph State lines was reported, at the end of 1882, at 5,490 miles. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 118, of which 108 belonged to the State. In the year 1882 the telegraph carried 433,475 messages.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Chili in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Marcial Martinez, accredited 1882.

Secretary.—Don Manuel Carvallo. *2nd Secretary*, Don Pedro Hertsl Lecaros.

2. Of Great Britain in Chili.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hon. Francis John Pakenham, formerly Secretary of Legation in Denmark; appointed Minister March 8, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are—

Money.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos* . Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

Ten dollar (condor), five-dollar (medio-condor, or doblon), two-dollar (escudo), and one-dollar gold pieces are coined.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Ounce*	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ *Libra*	=	1·014 lb. „
„ *Quintal*	=	101·44 „ „
„ *Vara*	=	0·927 yard.
„ *Square Vara*	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

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COLOMBIA.

(Estados Unidos de Colombia.)

Constitution and Government.

The federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states, which formed the United States of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called President in all except Cundinamarca, which gives him the title of Governor.

The President of Colombia exercises his executive functions through seven ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March. Congress elects every year three substitutes, one of whom fills the presidency in case of a vacancy during a president's term of office.

President of the Republic.—Sr. José E. *Otalora*, who, as one of the substitutes, assumed the presidency on the death of the president, Sr. F. J. *Zaldua*, December 21, 1882, and was elected president April 1, 1882.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who, during the civil war of 1860–2, was Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army, and at the same time acted as provisional President. On the triumph of the Liberals he was elected by the deputies as President on Feb. 4, 1863, until the next popular election under the new Constitution, when Don Manuel Murillo Toro was chosen, April 1, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the Republic, and was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Designado or Substitute, General Santos Acosta. For the following term General Santos Gutierrez was elected President, April 1, 1868, since which, notwithstanding local disturbances and the Civil War of 1876–7, the regular succession of Presidents has been uninterrupted.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

In 1879–80 the revenue was 1,130,381*l.*, and the expenditure 1,154,715*l.* In 1880–1 the revenue was 1,267,841*l.*, and expenditure 1,280,019*l.* In 1881–2, revenue 930,012*l.*, expenditure 882,127*l.* The budget estimate of revenue for 1882–3 was 1,183,400*l.*, and of expenditure 1,885,909*l.* The finances of Colombia are in a very unsatisfactory condition. In the Message of August 1883 the President stated that 'during the last three months the Treasury Department has been in such a state of penury that it has been impossible to attend, with the ordinary resources of the revenue, to even the most urgent expenses. We find a deficit which it is impossible to meet with the present resources of the Treasury. The revenue from the salt mines has entirely disappeared; the revenue from stamps has only reached 50,000 dols.; and the Post-office, telegraphs, and coinage have produced next to nothing. We can only reckon upon that part of the Customs revenue which is free, and which is estimated at 2,000,000 dols., to attend to unavoidable expenses of the public service, which are calculated to require 3,500,000 dols. It will be therefore impossible to attend to the expenses of the public administration. It is necessary that we should seriously meditate as to the best remedy to apply to the ruin which threatens us with near bankruptcy, either by raising urgent fiscal resources, or by suppressing the Central Goverment and delivering to the various states the future of the republic.' The balance of the public debt on August 31, 1882, was reported to amount to 4,590,858*l.*, of which 1,914,100*l.* was external, and 2,676,758*l.* internal. Most of the foreign debt is due to British creditors. The interest has been paid very irregularly, and in October 1883 there were four years' arrears due.

The strength of the Federal Army is determined by Act of Congress each year. According to the Act of August 18, 1882, the peace-footing for 1882–3 was 4,000. In case of war, the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:—

States	Area : English square miles	Population
Antioquia	22,316	470,000
Bolivar	21,345	324,400
Boyaca	33,351	702,000
Cauca	257,462	621,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000
Magdalena	24,440	167,000
Panama	31,571	285,000
Santander	16,409	555,600
Tolima	18,069	306,000
Total	504,773	4,000,000

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each state. There were 1,434,129 males and 1,517,194 females in 1870.

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean. The capital, Bogotá, has 100,000 inhabitants, Medellin 40,000, and Panama 25,000 in 1881, according to official estimates.

Trade and Commerce.

The total imports and total exports were as follows in each of the five financial years, ending June 30, from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years ending June 30	Imports		Exports	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1878	8,708,797	1,741,759	11,111,197	2,222,139
1879	10,787,654	2,157,531	13,711,511	2,742,302
1880	10,387,003	2,077,401	13,804,981	2,760,996
1881	12,183,970	2,436,794	15.836,947	3,167,389
1882	12,355,555	2,471,111	18,514,116	3,702,823

Nearly two-thirds of the exports consist of cinchona and coffee, and one-sixth of the precious metals. Tobacco and hides are also important.

The foreign trade of Colombia is mainly with Great Britain and the United States. Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of

Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1878	932,9 36	1,031,952
1879	926,114	882,190
1880	838,439	1,039,806
1881	1,372,137	1,186,415
1882	1,120,370	1,016,608

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important articles in 1882 were cinchona, of the value of 760,866*l.*; raw cotton, of the value of 91,825*l.*; and coffee, of the value of 94,340*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1882 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 646,457*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1882 were linen manufactures, of the value of 49,535*l.*; woollens, of the value of 64,901*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, and hardware and cutlery, of the value of 62,736*l.*

In 1882, 1,676 vessels, of 833,701 tons, entered the ports of Colombia.

The republic has railways of a total length of 109 Engl. miles the principal line, 47 miles in length, traversing the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The Post-office of Colombia carried 463,832 letters and 413,583 newspapers in the year 1879–80.

There were 1,835 miles of telegraph in 1880. The number of despatches was 150,204.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company has been formed for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital subscribed is 12,000,000*l.*, though it is expected that the work will cost twice that sum. The preparatory work has been begun.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. Of Colombia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Carlos Holguin.

Secretary.—Dr. A. Gutierrez.

2. Of Great Britain in Colombia.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are—

Money.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate nominal value, 4*s*., but recently only 3*s*.

Along with home-struck gold and silver coins, a considerable quantity of foreign coins is in circulation, especially French 10 and 20-franc gold pieces, and 5, 2, and 1-franc silver pieces; also Belgian, American, and Mexican pieces of 5 francs or 1 dollar, with a few British sovereigns.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of France was introduced into the republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

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COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution first promulgated in 1859, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution between 1870 and 1882. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives—two senators to each province, and one representative to every 10,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to live 'respectably.' The members of the Congreso Constitucional are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General P. Fernandez, elected August 10, 1882.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by five ministers, viz., of the Interior and Justice; of Foreign Affairs; of Education and Worship; of Finance and Commerce; and of War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

In 1880 the revenue was estimated at 560,455*l.*, and expenditure at 602,119*l.*; in 1881, revenue at 632,810*l.*, and expenditure the same. According to the report of the British Consul the estimate of expenditure for nine months ending April 30, 1883, was 654,302*l.* In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1884, voted by Congress, the revenue was, according to official communication, estimated at 1,607,425 dollars, or 321,485*l.*; and the expenditure at about 2,504,130 dollars, or 500,826*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from two sources, namely, customs and the spirit monopoly; the first estimated to produce 574,000 dollars, or 114,800*l.*, and the second 640,000 dollars, or 128,000*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1884.

The chief items of expenditure was war, 252,488 dollars, and public works, 341,440 dollars.

Costa Rica has an internal debt officially stated at 233,564*l.* (1883), and which is also, according to official statement, being repaid, and will be extinguished in five years. The foreign debt of

the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a seven per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The Government of the republic ceased payment, both of interest and sinking fund, upon the first loan in 1872; and as regards the second loan, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans reported in 1875 that 'except the sums retained in England out of the proceeds, the bondholders never received anything whatever in respect of the principal or interest of the debt.' The total foreign debt amounted to 2,401,300*l.* in 1883, with the addition of 1,479,215*l.* unpaid interest. An offer on the part of the Government to resume payment and raise a further railway loan was considered at the end of 1882, but no arrangement was come to.

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. There exist only vague estimates as regards the population, calculated to number from 180,000 to 190,000, but stated at twice the amount in Government returns. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or 'Indians.' The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around the capital, the city of San José.

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1882 amounting to 13,635 tons, valued at 702,489*l.* More than two-thirds of the coffee went to England. The total imports for 1880 were valued at 560,672*l.*, and in 1881 at 430,477*l.* Coffee has been unremunerative in recent years, and efforts are being made to develop other cultures, as bananas, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c.

In 1882 there entered the ports of Costa Rica 179 vessels, of 237,042 tons, and cleared 176, of 233,335 tons. The vessels mostly belonged to the United States.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic, together with other states, under the general heading of 'Central America.' For the value of the imports and exports thus given see GUATEMALA, page 576.

A line of railway, from Alajuela to Limon, 114 miles in length, was in progress for some years, but has been stopped from want of funds. There are completed from Limon to Rio Sucio, 70 miles; from San José to Alajuela, 13 miles; and from San José to Cartago, 13 miles.

There are telegraph lines of a total length of 450 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. Of Costa Rica in Great Britain.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

2. Of Great Britain in Costa Rica.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are—

Money.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavos* . normal value, 4*s.*; approximate value, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Weights and Measures.

The *Libra*	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	=	101·40 „
„ *Arroba*	=	25·35 „
„ *Fanega*	=	1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

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2. Non-Official Publications.

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Boyle (Frederick), Ride across a Continent: a personal narrative of Wanderings through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.

Caceres (J. M.), Geografia de Centro-America. Paris, 1882.

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Wagner (Moritz), Die Republik Costa Rica in Centralamerika. 8. Leipzig, 1856.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating 1830—with modifications in 1835, 1843, 1861, 1869—the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for nine years, one-third retiring every three years), and the second of deputies, one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants (chosen for six years, half retiring every two years), both elected by adults who can read and write, are Roman Catholics, and who have investments worth 50*l*. The Congress has to assemble on August 10 of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of Minister of the Interior.

President of the Republic.—Señor Caamayto, nominated Provisional President November, 1883, by the Legislative Body, in succession to Don José de Veintemilla, appointed Dictator, for an unlimited period, by a Convention, July 10, 1878, and confirmed by a pronunciamento, April 2, 1882; he was overthrown in the civil war of 1883.

The President theoretically exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Two designados or substitutes are elected to replace the President if necessary. There is, according to the constitution, no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist within the territory of the republic; but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage. The religion of

the republic, according to the constitution, is the Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of every other. Only about 75,000 of the people, 7·5 per cent., can read or write. Justice is administered by a supreme court, four superior courts in different centres, 152 provincial criminal courts, municipal courts, and 656 parochial justices.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1876 was reported to have amounted to 331,000*l.*; and the expenditure to 480,000*l.* The budget estimates of revenue in 1881 and 1882 was 630,500*l.*, and expenditure about the same. About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, which produced 185,700*l.* in 1881. Next to the customs are the tithes levied on produce of all kinds by the State on behalf of the Church, which allows the State one-third of the produce. At the commencement of 1877 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date, to 3,274,000*l.*, made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000*l.* To this must be added 282,720*l.*, the unpaid interest for fifteen years.

The standing army is reported to number 3,500 officers and men.

The area of Ecuador is 248,370 square miles, divided into 15 provinces (two new ones having been recently added), with 946,033 inhabitants according to an official return of 1878. There is besides an unknown number of uncivilised Indians. It has been estimated that of the total population, in round numbers 100,000 are whites of Spanish descent, 300,000 mixed, and 600,000 pure Indians.

Not included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, but nearly deserted, which belong to Ecuador.

The capital of the republic, Quito, has a population variously estimated from 23,000 to 80,000, and Guayaquil 20,000.

The total imports in 1879 were valued at 1,529,384*l.*, and exports at 2,316,211*l.* The exports from Ecuador by Guayaquil were valued at 769,400*l.* in 1881, and 750,007*l.* in 1882; the total exports in 1882 amounting to 1,093,958*l.* The chief export is cocoa, valued at 773,580*l.* in 1882; then india-rubber, 209,140*l.*; vegetable ivory, 83,720*l.*; cinchona bark, 62,000*l.*; hides, 40,524*l.*

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1878	299,784	200,111
1879	523,172	281,985
1880	647,331	352,313
1881	290,851	252,803
1882	227,630	235,706

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain consist of Peruvian bark, of the value of 137,179*l.* in 1881 and 100,346*l.* in 1882, and cocoa, of the value of 137,302*l.* in 1881 and 97,895*l.* in 1882. Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 142,532*l.*, formed the principal article in 1882.

In 1882, 210 vessels, of 210,854 tons, entered, and 193, of 208,000 tons, cleared, the port of Guayaquil; of the former 123, and of the latter 120 were British.

There is a railway of 76 miles from Guayaquil to Sebombe. There is a line of telegraph for a short distance overland, connecting Guayaquil with New York.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Ecuador in Great Britain.

Consul-General.—Leonardo Stagg.

2. Of Great Britain in Ecuador.

Minister and Consul-General.—Christian William Lawrence, appointed April 28, 1883.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4*s.*; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of neighbouring South American states and of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

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GUATEMALA.

(República de Guatemala.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part for eighteen years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859, and modified December 11, 1879. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly elected for six years by universal suffrage. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for six years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

President of the Republic.—General Rufino *Barrios*, elected May 1873; tenure prolonged October 1876; re-elected March 15, 1880, for six years.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior, of Public Works, of War, of Finance, and of Public Instruction.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1881 was estimated at 1,495,943*l.*, and expenditure at 1,462,777*l.*; for 1882 the revenue was 1,321,536*l.*, and expenditure 1,321,550*l.* For 1883 the revenue was estimated at 1,031,619*l.*, and expenditure 1,026,981*l.*, being a surplus of 4,368*l.* More than half of the revenue is from indirect taxes, while over three-fifths of the expenditure is for administration. The charge of the public debt for 1883 was 83,965*l.*

The total debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1883, was returned at 7,929,800 dollars, or 1,585,960*l.* The external debt consists of an outstanding principal of 540,200*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 239,634*l.* There is besides a floating debt of unknown amount.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists, nominally, of 2,180 men, rank and file. There is, besides, a militia of 33,000 men.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,224,602 inhabitants, and 1,276,961 on January 1, 1883 (on the basis of surplus of births), of whom a third are of European descent, and the rest aborigines or 'Indians.' Guatemala is administratively

divided into twenty-two provinces. The marriages in 1882 were 4,864; births, 56,059; and deaths, 31,695; leaving a surplus of 24,464 births. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 55,728 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants. The number of landowners in 1882 is returned at 5,334, the total value of these holdings being given at 7,793,287*l*. The number of owners of estates valued at from 200*l*. to 1,000*l*. is given as 3,891, and from 1,000*l*. to 4,000*l*., 692; under 200*l*., 108.

The sum spent on education in 1882 was 89,825*l*., of which the State contributed 66,810*l*. At the end of 1882 there were, according to official statements, 811 primary schools (including night schools) attended by 37,469 pupils; the sum spent on primary education was 56,596*l*. There were besides five high schools with 906 pupils, besides several special schools.

The commercial intercourse of Guatemala is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States. The estimated value of the total exports was 3,719,209 dollars, or 743,842*l*., in 1882, a decrease of 73,000*l*. on 1881. The total imports were of the estimated value of 2,652,040 dollars, or 530,408*l*., in 1882; a decrease of 268,000*l*. on 1881. The duties levied on imports amounted to 333,809*l*. The chief exports are coffee, valued at 626,543*l*., hides 23,332*l*., oil-cloth 44,976*l*., cochineal 2,374*l*., and silver 8,951*l*. in 1882.

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the Board of Trade Returns, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. From an official report from Guatemala, however, we learn the imports from Great Britain in 1882 were valued at 192,320*l*., and from the United States at 76,106*l*. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1878	968,438	732,018
1879	1,385,940	722,628
1880	1,338,926	658,476
1881	1,197,126	914,148
1882	1,545,842	743,366

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1882 were coffee, of the value of 1,135,522*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 222,816*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 489,278*l.* in 1882.

In 1882, 230 vessels entered the ports of the Republic.

The Post-office of Guatemala carried 1,400,043 letters and 291,893 newspapers, &c., in the year 1882. The first line of railway in Guatemala, from San José to Esquintla (13 miles), was opened June 18, 1880; other lines are being constructed. Of telegraphs there were 1,960 miles, with 63 offices, in 1882; the number of messages was 219,744. The loss to the Government on the telegraphs in 1882 was 2,387*l.*

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Guatemala in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Don Crisanto Medina, accredited February 22, 1879; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

2. Of Great Britain in Guatemala.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Dollar* or *Piaster*, of 100 *Centavas* . .	approximate value, 4*s.*

Weights and Measures.

The *Libra*	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	= 101·40 „
„ *Arroba*	= 25·35 „
„ *Fanega*	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala.

1. Official Publications.

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Movemento de poblacion habedo en los pueblos de la republica de Guatemala durante el año de 1882. Guatemala, 1883.

Mensage dirigido por el exmo. Señor Presidente de la Rep. de Guatemala á la camara de representantes. 4. Guatemala, 1883.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate (30 in number) are nominated for six years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both Houses are paid during Session. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections, one of which occurred in 1882 and 1883.

President of the Republic.—General Salomon, elected October 23, 1879, as successor to General Boisrond-Canal, president from 1876 to 1879.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l.*

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the republic. The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 900,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,400,000*l.* The expenditure for 1881–2 was estimated at 895,709*l.*, and in 1882–3 at 1,201,262*l.*

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the great mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l.*, contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs,

or 1,281,994*l.* No interest has for years been paid on this debt. Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120*l.*, through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway. Since October 1881, the National Bank of Haiti has entered into activity with a capital of 800,000*l.* in 2,000 shares. It is also charged with the emission of a new decimal coinage, to take the place of the various coins in circulation in the republic. It may also issue bank-notes, but for not more than three times the cash in its possession.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the president of the republic.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of *San Domingo* (see p. 610)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. Capital of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 35,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. The language of the country is French and the religion Roman Catholicism.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. to the aggregate imports and exports. The total imports in the year 1881 amounted to 1,456,724*l.*, and the exports to 1,248,092*l.* The principal articles exported are coffee, mahogany, logwood and cotton, the latter mostly to France. This last is again (1883) being planted, after the industry had decayed for some years. The insurrections of 1882–3 disorganised the trade of the country during that period, and considerably reduced both exports and imports.

In 1881, 792 vessels of 695,194 tons entered, and 768 vessels of 686,821 tons cleared the ports of Haiti.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with San Domingo. But as the population of the latter state is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the

respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1878 to 1882, given in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Domingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
	£	£
1878	187,367	333,507
1879	104,239	151,006
1880	187,212	504,425
1881	113,797	381,040
1882	72,925	247,589

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1882 were logwood, valued at 36,375*l.*; mahogany and other woods, 16,365*l.*; and coffee, 5,685*l.* (16,029*l.* in 1881). Previously raw cotton was also exported in considerable quantities, but the value of these exports sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872, to 25,493*l.* in 1873, to 17,224*l.* in 1874, to 238*l.* in 1879, and to *nil* in 1881. The staple article of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 257,985*l.* in 1881, and 155,120*l.* in 1882, and linens, 52,787*l.* in 1881, and 30,795*l.* in 1882.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Haiti in Great Britain.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Charles Seguy Villevaleix, accredited May 1876.

2. Of Great Britain in Haiti.

Consul.—H. T. Carew Hunt.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Piastre*, or dollar . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use, and bank notes of the National Bank of Haiti.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

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HONDURAS.

(República del Honduras.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Honduras, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865, modified by the New Constitution of November 1, 1880. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually, and the Chamber of Deputies of eleven members, one-half of whom are elected annually by universal suffrage. The executive authority rests with a President, elected nominally for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Marco Aurelio *Soto*, elected President, May 29, 1877, as successor of Don Crecencio *Gomez*, President from 1876 to 1877.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, Don Ponciano Leiva, succeeded Don Celeo Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celeo Arias, elected President in 1870.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of State, composed of the three ministers and seven other members.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. In 1879-80 the revenue was 969,854 dollars, or 193,971*l.*, and the expenditure 854,352 dollars, or 170,870*l.*; the budget for 1880-81 estimated the revenue at 861,970 dollars, or 172,394*l.*, and expenditure 759,930 dollars, or 151,986*l.*; but the actual gross revenue at the end of the financial year (July 31, 1881) was found to be 1,120,175 dollars, or 224,035*l.* The budget for 1881–82 gives the revenue at 861,970 dollars, or 172,394*l.*, and the expenditure, 759,930 dollars, or 151,986*l.* The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.

The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 5,398,570*l.* at the end of 1883. No interest has been paid since 1872, and

its accumulation has (1883) reached the amount of 5,022,489*l.* The debt consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*; the second issued in London and Paris in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108*l.*; and the third, negotiated at the London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000*l.* The first and third loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the second loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, 232 miles in length. But only a short section of the line, on the Atlantic side, 53 miles in length, was constructed in 1875, and then lying abandoned—the contractors having received on account of the works 689,745*l.*, being but a part of the amount due—and there was no further attempt at the time to open the railway. If paid, the interest and sinking fund on the three loans would amount to an annual charge of 695,700*l.* on the public revenue of Honduras—130,000*l.* in respect of the first; 240,700*l.* in respect of the second; and 325,000*l.* in respect of the third loan—or more than seven times the estimated total receipts of the government of the republic.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent. ship railway loan' of 15,000,000*l.*, 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100*l.* each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population of 350,000, or nine inhabitants to the square mile. Both area and population are only known through estimates, no enumeration having as yet taken place. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,000 inhabitants, situated nearly in the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of mahogany, cattle, hides, tobacco, cattle, and indigo, the total value estimated at about 1,300,000 dollars, or 260,000*l.* per annum, while the imports

comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. From Truxillo alone 20,000 head of cattle, valued at 100,000*l.*, were shipped in 1882; mahogany, to the value of 16,000*l.*, hides and deer-skins, 8,000*l.*, gold and silver, 120,000*l.* The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commerce is mainly with Great Britain, but the value is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' (See page 576.)

In 1879 there were 19 post offices which carried 96,973 letters; the revenue was 7,651*l.* and expenses 3,614*l.* There are 658 miles of telegraphs, and 37 miles of railway.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Honduras in Great Britain.

Consul-General.—Guillermo Binney, accredited October 17, 1882.

2. Of Great Britain in Honduras.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

Weights and Measures.

The *Arroba* { for wine . . = $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons.
„ oil . . = $2\frac{3}{4}$ „ „

„ *Square Vara* . . . = 1·09 vara = 1 yard.

„ *Fanega* . . . . = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

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MEXICO.

(República Mexicana.)

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications, down to October 3, 1882. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States —19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 1 territory and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives—227 in 1883 —elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the state. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, 2 for each state, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and cannot be re-elected until another period of four years has elapsed after the expiration of his term. The Senator who presides over the Senate by monthly election acts temporarily in default of the President of the Republic. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General Manuel *Gonzales*; installed President of the Republic, as successor of General Porfirio Diaz, December 1, 1880.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six Secretaries of State, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, War and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but the church and state are independent of each other, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property.

Primary education has been declared compulsory, but the law is not enforced. Schools are supported partly by the central, partly

by the State governments, and partly by beneficent societies. In the year 1880 there were in Mexico 8,586 public elementary schools, with 441,458 pupils, and 133 for superior and professional education, with an attendance of 16,901. The amount spent by Government on education was 678,596*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than one-half from customs duties, laid both on exports and imports. The amount spent on public works has increased in recent years—more than one-third for 1884—while about one-fourth is allotted to the army. The finances of the state were for many years in great disorder, the expenditure constantly exceeding the revenue Since 1880, however, more order has been introduced into the finances; the country has become more prosperous, and according to official statement the revenue can now meet the expenditure.

According to the last official statement published by the head of the Treasury Department, the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1882, was 6,093,218*l.* and expenditure 5,043,526*l.* 'The surplus of 1,049,692*l.* was spent according to subsequent grants and authorisations made by Congress.' The budget estimates for 1882–83 showed a revenue of 5,420,000*l.* and expenditure of 5,402,301*l.* The revenue of that year actually amounted, according to official statement, to 6,600,000*l.*, the customs' receipts alone amounting to 3,600,000*l.* The following is the budget estimate of expenditure and unofficial estimate of the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1884:—

Revenue	Dollars
Customs	19,000,000
Excise	2,000,000
Stamps	4,500,000
Direct taxes	900,000
Posts and telegraphs	700,000
Mint	700,000
Public instruction funds	60,000
Lotteries	800,000
New indirect taxes	2,000,000
Various	4,000,000
	34,660,000
Equal to	£6,932,000

Expenditure	Dollars
Legislative power	1,015,632
Executive „	48,832·40
Judicial „	406,692
Foreign affairs	367,580
Home department	3,285,577·75
Justice and education	1,243,510
Public works	11,127,600
Finance	4,966,261
War and Navy	8,252,352
	30,713,998·14
Equal to	£6,142,799·62

The revenue and expenditure of the province in the same period is estimated at 1,500,000*l.*

With regard to the debt of Mexico, the following official state-

ment has been supplied—the result of a committee of investigation appointed by Mexico in 1880:—

	Capital	Arrears of interest	Totals
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Sundry internal bonds, with interest	10,492,509	2,767,994	13,260,503
Sundry debts, certificates, &c., without interest	18,291,500	—	18,251,500
Floating debt	8,689,209	—	8,689,209
Foreign debts:—			
Old English debt, 1851	51,208,250	38,044,112	89,292,362
English convention, 1851	3,363,073	2,536,952	5,900,025
Spanish conventions	3,702,125	3,082,938	6,785,063
Debt to the Government of the United States	2,795,123	—	2,779,123
	98,521,789	46,431,996	144,953,785
	£17,704,358	£9,286,399	£28,290,757

It is officially stated that since June 1880 a certain amount of bonds of the English convention has been paid by the Government through private arrangements with the holders; the Spanish conventions have disappeared, all but about 900,000 dollars: the debt to the Government of the United States has also been reduced by more than a million dollars. The internal debt has also been reduced to some extent.

The Mexican Government do not recognise the debts contracted during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian in London and Paris, 1864–65; these would add another 40 millions to the amount of the debt. Nor does the above statement include the railway subsidies and guarantees incurred since 1879. A delegation was sent to England in 1883 to endeavour to effect an arrangement with regard to the Mexican debt, but without result.

The real property of Mexico, exclusive of mines, ports, rivers, and other public property, has been valued at 600,000,000*l.* in 1883, which is stated to be rather under the mark.

Mexico has an army of 1,630 officers and 20,700 men, and a fleet of 6 gun-boats, and 2 torpedo-boats.

Area and Population.

According to an official statement published in 1882, the following are the populations of the various divisions of Mexico at that date:—

State	Area: English square miles	Population, 1882
States:—Sonora	79,021	115,424
Chihuahua	83,746	225,941
Coahuila	50,890	130,026
Nuovo-Leon	23,635	203,284
Tamaulipas	30,225	140,137
Vera Cruz	26,232	542,918
Tabasco	11,851	104,747
Campeche	25,832	90,413
Yucatán	29,567	302,319
Chiapas	16,048	209,362
Oaxaca	33,591	744,000
Guerrero	24,550	301,498
Michoacán	25,689	661,634
Colima	3,743	65,827
Jalisco	39,168	983,434
Sinaloa	36,198	186,491
Durango	42,510	190,846
Zacatecas	22,998	422,906
Aguascalientes	2,895	140,430
San Luis Potosí	27,500	516,486
Guanajuato	11,411	834,849
Querétaro	3,207	203,290
Hidalgo	8,163	427,390
Mexico	7,838	710,579
Morelos	1,776	159,160
Puebla	12,021	784,466
Tlaxcala	1,620	138,988
Territories:—Distrito Federal	461	439,769
Baja California	61,562	30,208
Total	743,948	10,046,872

In 1874 the population was returned at 9,343,470, and in 1879 at 9,908,011, showing an increase, in 1882, of 703,402, or 7·5 per cent. in eight years, an increase which is probably to a considerable extent only apparent. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing, forming, it was stated in 1874, one-half the population. Theoretically, distinctions of race are abolished by the constitution of 1824.

The chief cities are the capital, Mexico, with a population in 1882 of about 300,000; Guadalajara, 80,000; Puebla, 65,000; Guanajuato, 56,500; San Luis Potosi, 35,000; Merida, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes, about 32,000 each.

Emigration to Mexico is rapidly increasing; in 1882, 11,000 immigrants entered the port of Vera Cruz—mostly Italians and Spaniards; but it has been stated that there are many difficulties placed in the way of successful colonisation, and that a large proportion of immigrants in recent years have left the country.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1876 (the last for which detailed official returns are published) were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l.*, and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l.* It is officially stated that the imports of 1882 exceeded 6,000,000*l.*, the average total of imports and exports in recent years being 12,000,000*l.*

The following table shows the exports of Mexico in each of the years ending June 30, 1878-82 :—

Years	Sundries	Precious metals	Total
	£	£	£
1878	1,340,212	4,516,920	5,857,132
1879	1,681,372	4,296,923	5,978,295
1880	2,125,444	4,407,266	6,536,710
1881	2,134,938	3,850,801	5,945,739
1882	2,403,905	3,412,753	5,816,658

The following table shows the value of the exports in 1882, in addition to precious metals :—

	£
Textile fibres	658,461
Coffee	482,908
Hides and skins	341,711
Woods	291,799
Vanilla	156,166
Dye-stuffs	68,512
Sugar and molasses	57,760
Drugs	16,494
Tobacco	70,250
Sundries	259,844
Total	£2,403,905

Of the exports 2,752,172*l.* went to the United States, 2,056,875*l.* to Great Britain, 437,334*l.* to France, and the remainder chiefly to Germany, Spain, and Central America. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. The imports from the United States in 1882 were valued at 3,115,000*l.*, chiefly cotton, iron and steel, petroleum, wood, provisions, and refined sugar. In 1882 the imports from the United States were estimated at 2,327,654*l.* (1,916,266*l.* native produce); from France 1,864,899*l.* (950,926*l.* native produce), from Great Britain 1,685,541*l.* (1,607,306*l.* native produce).

The subjoined table shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1878	507,082	773,331
1879	582,759	693,123
1880	628,071	1,225,567
1881	591,435	1,607,306
1882	579,170	1,861,432

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1882 were mahogany, of the value of 194,818*l.*; dye-stuffs and dye-woods, 132,721*l.*; hemp, 71,707*l.* (20,568*l.* in 1878); and unrefined sugar, of the value of 65,865*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 843,683*l.*; linens, of the value of 88,481*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 393,981*l.*; machinery, 179,227*l.*; and woollens, 105,096*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1882.

Mexico is rich in minerals, the number of mining enterprises in the country being 324, employimg 102,240 men. The value of the silver produced in 1882 was 5,943,872*l.* There are 11 mints in the republic, coining on an average 25,000,000 dollars annually. Between 1821 and 1880 the mines produced silver to the value of 180,000,000*l.*, and gold to the value of 968,200*l.* The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 80*l.* in 1869, to 3,340*l.* in 1870, to 29,774*l.* in 1871, to 2,254*l.* in 1874, to 14,572*l.* in 1876, to 5,066*l.* in 1878, to 38,261*l.* in 1879, to 22,395*l.* in 1880, to 30,082*l.* in 1881, and to 13,852*l.* in 1882.

The principal agricultural products of Mexico are sugar, cocoa, coffee, barley, Indian corn, wheat, pulse, cotton, tobacco, potatoes. The value of the farms, including cocoa and palm-gardens, has been estimated at 12,000,000*l.* There are 479 square leagues of forest, valued at 6,800,000*l.* Mountain-land is estimated to cover 18,134 square leagues, and uncultivated land 4,822 square leagues. The total value of the wheat product in 1880 was 3,487,268*l.*, Indian corn, 22,432,884*l.*, sugar, 1,752,243*l.*, pulse, 1,800,000*l.*, cotton, 1,321,166*l.* The total value of all agricultural products was 35,491,997*l.* Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, in an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico, in 1883, there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 103,000,000*l.*

There was in Mexico in 1882, 97 cotton and woollen factories, representing a total capital of about 2,000,000*l.* sterling: the number of workmen employed was 12,846. The amount of cotton grown in the country, in 1879, has been estimated at 50,000,000 lbs., and the quantity imported from the United States in that year was 9,898,000 lbs., and, in 1881, 13,336,186 lbs.

Mexico had 3,100 miles of railway open for traffic in the end of 1883. Railways are rapidly extending in all directions, the United States frontier being crossed at several points.

The total length of telegraph lines, in 1883, was 16,938 English miles, with 460 offices; of which 11,250 miles and 256 offices belong to the Federal Government.

The post-office carried 4,335,459 letters and 2,943,880 newspapers in the year 1881–82. At the end of June 1882 there were 873 post offices in the republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico having been interrupted since 1867, the only representatives of Mexico in this country have been commercial agents at the out-ports. At present (January 1884), for the purpose of renewing the relations, a British special mission (under Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.) is in Mexico, and also a Mexican Mission in London.

Special Envoy to Great Britain.—Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal.
Secretary.—Pablo Martinez del Campo.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

The weight and measures of the metric system have been introduced.

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NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Don Adam *Cardenas*, elected President of the Republic, January, 1883, and succeeded Don Joaquin *Zavala*, March 1, 1883.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1879–80 was 487,218*l.*, and the expenditure 514,027*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,809*l.* In 1880–81 the revenue was stated to be 400,725*l.*, and the expenditure 379,190*l.*, leaving a surplus of 43,101*l.* In 1882 the revenue was 387,956*l.*, and the expenditure 344,020*l.* Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of two thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt in 1883 was estimated at 189,406*l.* The public liabilities of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

Education is advancing; and at the end of 1882 there were 178 schools with 8,330 pupils.

The army numbers 703 men (including 397 police) and 9,600 of a militia.

The area of the republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population in 1883 is officially stated to be 275,815 (136,947 males, and 138,868 females), giving less than six inhabitants per square mile; but a British Consular Report of 1883 refers to this estimate as incorrect, giving the total population at

about 400,000. According to an official return for 1882, there were in that year 16,444 births and 8,979 deaths, leaving a surplus of 7,465. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. The old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins; its population is 25,000. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 12,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small. The imports in 1881 amounted to 320,997*l.*, and the exports to 358,272*l.*; in 1882 the former were 295,468*l.*, and the latter 379,152*l.* The leading exports are coffee and india-rubber, the former valued at 131,910*l.* in 1882, and the latter at 127,602*l.* The value of gold exported was 30,124*l.* Of the exports in 1882, 178,879*l.* went to the United States, and 124,830*l.* to England. Of the imports, 122,652*l.* came from England, and 84,854*l.* from the United States. In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.' (See page 576.)

There are about 400,000 head of cattle in the republic.

There entered the ports of the country in 1882 213 vessels of 256,000 tons.

There were 800 miles of telegraph lines in the republic in 1882, with 26 stations. A state railway, 33 miles, between the port of Corinto and Leon was opened in 1882, and is to be continued to Old Leon. In 1882, 1,119,302 letters, &c., passed through the post office.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Nicaragua in Great Britain.

Consul-General.—James L. Hart.

2. Of Great Britain in Nicaragua.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South American dollars and five-franc pieces circulate freely; there is also a paper currency. (See p. 548.)

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua.

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PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodriguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new constitution was proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of 1 representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter 1 to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted.

President of the Republic.—General B. Caballero, appointed President of the Republic, *pro tem.*, May 1881, as successor of Don Caudido Bareiro, elected September 1878.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,920*l.*, the Vice-President 960*l.*, and each of the ministers 600*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. The Roman Catholic church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Education is nominally obligatory. The entire number of schools in 1882 supported by Government, the municipalities, and private individuals was 175, attended by 6,782 pupils, being 1 pupil in every 50 of the non-Indian population. There is a national college in Asuncion, with 90 students. In the last budget report it was stated that the girls' schools throughout the country had to be closed from want of funds.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived mainly from customs duties. In 1881 they yielded 85,388*l.*, and in 1882, 92,730*l.* In 1882 the expenditure was estimated to amount to 62,685*l.*, inclusive of interest on the debt, army expenses, and other items; and the total revenue in that year amounted to over 100,000*l.* The estimated expenditure for 1883 is 70,592*l.* The revenue has shown considerable improvement in recent years, while the expenditure has increased to only a moderate extent. It is stated that neither the *yerba maté*, nor the extensive tracts of valuable forests yield the Government anything, the country being unable to exercise the supervision necessary to prevent wholesale plundering.

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865–70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871 and 1872, the Government contracted two foreign loans, the first of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, and the second of 2,000,000*l.*, each bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co., London. The loans, issued at the price of 80, were hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000*l.* Payment of both interest and sinking funds on the two loans ceased in 1874. Of the second loan, it is stated that only 140,000*l.* reached the Paraguayan treasury. The outstanding amount of these loans amounted to 1,505,400*l.* in 1883, with interest arrears of 1,083,888*l.* According to treaty stipulations arising out of the war of 1865-70, Paraguay is indebted to the population of Brazil to the amount of 40,000,000*l.*; to the Argentine Confederation 7,000,000*l.*, and to Uruguay 200,000*l.*, being a total war debt of 47,200,000*l.* These sums include indemnities to private persons. Uruguay has, however, recently cancelled its war indemnity. According to an official statement of 1882 the Paraguayan debt stands as follows:—

	£		£
Internal debt . . .	128,533	Argentine Bank loan ,	8,518
External debt: —			
Brazilian private indemnities . .	1,792,036	Total external .	3,457,361
Interest on above .	183,256	Deposits	3,408
First London loan .	940,800	Stamped paper . .	2,911
Second „ „ .	532,751	Grand total .	3,592,213

The military force in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were altogether disbanded afterwards, and the entire force in 1882, kept chiefly for preservation of internal order, consisted of 57 officers and 550 men.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic were fixed by a Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. The area is now estimated at 91,970 square miles.

An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return, was reduced to 221,079, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. In 1876, the population was 293,844, being an increase of 72,765 in three years. At a census taken in 1879 the population was found to be 346,048 (two-thirds being females), exclusive of Indians, semi-civilised and partly savage. The semi-civilised Indians number 60,000, and the savage 70,000. Among the civilised population are 2,000 Italians, 400 Persians, 400 Spaniards, and 40 English. The bulk of the foreigners are, however, Brazilians and Argentines. The country is divided into 23 electoral districts. The population of the capital, Asuncion, was 16,000 in 1879; other towns are Villa Rica, 12,570; Concepcion, 10,697; San Pedro, 9,706; Luque, 8,878. The Government offer great inducements to immigrants. About one-third of the inhabitants are living in the central districts, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property. In 1881 the number of criminal trials was 125.

The chief article of foreign commerce of Paraguay is the *yerba maté*, or Paraguayan tea, made of the leaves of the *Ilex Paraguayensis* tree, dried and reduced to powder, which are extensively con-

sumed in all the States of South America. The value of this export in 1881 was 182,025*l.*, the other chief export being tobacco, 131,730*l.* in 1881. The total exports in 1881 amounted to 385,709*l.*, and in 1882 to 330,135*l.* In 1881 the imports were valued at 240,893*l.*, and in 1882 at 264,425*l.* The chief imports are textiles, valued at 107,458*l.* in 1881—85 per cent. from Great Britain; about 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The imports are derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports pass entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and there is no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom. The number of ships that entered Asuncion in 1881 was 264, of 34,859 tons, mostly Argentine.

The number of horned cattle in Paraguay in 1882 was 500,000. The chief agricultural products besides yerba and tobacco are maize, rice, wheat, mandioca, and cotton, barely sufficient for home consumption. In 1882, 37,500,000 lbs. of sugar were produced. Only 450,752 acres were under cultivation in 1882.

The only railway in Paraguay is a short line of 45 English miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguay. The total traffic in 1880 amounted to 8,427*l.*, and in 1881 to 12,241*l.* There are no lines of telegraph but one at the side of this railway. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; the number of letters that year was 63,521; newspapers, 51,014.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of England in Paraguay.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edward Monson, appointed January 25, 1884 (Resident at Buenos Ayres.)

(There is no representative of Paraguay in Great Britain.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas* . Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

Weights and Measures.

The *Quintal* . . .	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Arroba* . . .	=	25·35 „ „
„ *Fanega* . . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ *Lino* (land measure) .	=	69⅛ Engl. sq. yards.
„ *Legua madra* . .	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Since the end of the war of 1865–70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the republic. The weights and measures

of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are also in general use.

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PERU.

(República del Perú.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The present constitution, proclaimed Oct. 16, 1856, was revised Nov. 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, assisted by two Vice-Presidents, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General Miguel *Iglesias*, acting as the *de facto* President of Peru, signed a treaty of peace with Chili on October 20, 1883, and was then allowed to occupy the capital, Lima. Dr. Francisco Garcia Calderon was elected by an assembly of notables at Lima on March 12, 1881; re-elected by a Congress at Arequipa on June 6, 1883, but since November 1881 has been a prisoner in Chili. The first vice-president, Admiral Don Lizardo Montero, was regarded by the Peruvian notables as in charge of the executive in the absence of the President, but retired from the country on the occupation of Arequipa by the Chilians, October 29, 1883.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure.

By the terms of the constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews, other religions, 27,073.

Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano, and to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government in recent years there are no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works,

including a railway to the summit of the Andes, and the construction of an ironclad fleet, besides the payment of interest of a large debt. The actual expenditure of the year 1876 amounted to 13,012,624*l.*, and the revenue to 13,320,332*l.*, leaving a deficit of 307,698*l.*

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 4,000,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount, greatly increased by large issues of paper money, made in 1879 and 1880 to carry on a war against Chili. The total of these issues was estimated, end of Oct. 1880, at 35,000,000 soles, or 7,000,000*l.* The foreign debt is made up of three loans contracted in England from 1869 to 1872 :—

Foreign Loan.	Outstanding Principal. £
Pisco-Yca railway 5 per cent. loan, of 1869	264,680
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,141,580
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	21,546,740
Total	32,953,000

The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now, 1884, in possession of Chili) and the general resources of Peru. No interest has been paid on the foreign debt of Peru since 1876; an arrangement was made in 1882 with Chili by which a percentage of the guano deposits should be paid as interest to the bondholders; and a small amount was transmitted to England in 1883. The interest arrears of Peru amount (1883) to 13,192,994*l.*

The army of the republic was composed at the end of the year 1878 of eight battalions of infantry, numbering 5,600 men; of three regiments of cavalry, numbering 1,200 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 1,000 men; and of a Gendarmerie of 5,400 men, forming a total of 13,200 men. The number of men under arms was raised nominally to 40,000 in May 1879, after the outbreak of hostilities against Chili, and further ordered to be increased to 70,000 men in the summer of 1880, after the successful invasion of the territory by the Chilians.

The Peruvian navy was the most powerful on the Pacific coast, until Chili began the construction of ironclads in 1874–5. At the beginning of the war with Chili, Peru possessed four ironclads, the 'Huascar,' 'Independencia,' 'Atahualpa,' and 'Manco Capac,' in addition to a number of unarmoured vessels. The two last-named ironclads were of very small size (about 1,000 tons displacement), with 5-inch laminated armour on the sides, and carrying two 9-inch Whitworth guns in a single turret: they were really coast-defence monitors. Of the two seagoing ironclads, the 'Independencia' was lost by running on a rock during an action with the Chilians; and

the 'Huascar' (described on p. 558) was captured after a gallant fight with the two Chilian ironclads. The Peruvian navy has been practically destroyed.

Area and Population.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 503,000 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken in 1876, of 2,699,945, comprising 1,365,895 males, and 1,334,050 females. The republic was divided into twenty-one departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the census taken in 1876:—

Departments	Area: English square miles	Population
Piura	13,931	135,502
Cajamarca	14,188	213,391
Amazonas	14,129	34,245
Loreto	32,727	61,125
Libertad	15,649	147,541
Ancachs	17,405	284,091
Lima	14,760	226,922
Callao		34,492
Huancavelica	10,814	104,155
Huanuco	33,822	78,856
Junin		209,871
Ica	6,295	60,111
Ayacucho	24,213	142,205
Cuzco	95,547	238,445
Puno	39,743	256,594
Arequipa	27,744	160,282
Moquegua	42,387	28,786
Tarapaca		42,002
Tacna	20,100	36,019
Apurimac	62,325	119,246
Lambayeque	17,939	85,984
Total	503,718	2,699,945

There are besides about 350,000 uncivilised Indians.

As a result of the war with Chili, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapaca, and taken possession of the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands (see Chili, p. 559). The Chilians also occupy the departments of Tacna and Arica for ten years, after which a popular vote is to decide to which country they will belong.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are chiefly descendants of Spaniards, and includes besides 18,082 Europeans, of whom 6,990 Italians, 2,647 French, 1,679 Spaniards,

1,672 French; there are besides, 50,032 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 101,488, Callao 33,502, Arequipa 29,237, Cuzco 18,370.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain, and it is carried on from several ports, of which the principal are Payta, Salaverry, Chimbote, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo, Arica and Iquique. In 1877, the latest year for which there are statistics, the value of the imports was 4,835,819*l*, and exports (exclusive of nitre and guano) 6,326,855*l*.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1873	5,219,572	2,524,622
1874	4,501,213	1,593,261
1875	4,884,181	1,594,499
1876	5,630,670	991,304
1877	4,696,502	1,266,394
1878	5,232,305	1,369,831
1879	3,388,532	747,427
1880	2,652,623	312,808
1881	2,189,098	809,308
1882	2,684,854	984,667

The staple articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano, cubic nitre, and sugar. During the ten years from 1873 to 1882, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1873	135,895	1,722,854
1874	94,346	1,207,679
1875	86,042	1,068,570
1876	156,864	1,966,068
1877	111,835	1,375,028
1878	127,813	1,469,405
1879	44,325	480,927
1880	53,530	586,432
1881	33,393	300,167
1882	26,277	231,078

The marked decrease since 1878 is due to the fact that Chili is in actual possession of the Lobos Islands, and the other chief sources of Peruvian guano.

Guano has been used in Peru as a manure since the time of the Incas. The trade to Europe began in 1846. The chief deposits were on the Chincha Islands. From 1853 to 1872 as many as 8,000,000 tons were taken from them, but in the latter year they were exhausted. Since then the deposits on the Lobos, Macabi, and Guañape Islands to the north and on the headland of Tarapaca to the south have been worked. About 600,000 tons remain in the north, and perhaps 1,800,000 in Tarapaca.

Equal in importance to guano as an article of export to Great Britain is cubic nitre, also a government monopoly. The exports of nitre were as follows in each of the years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1873	2,176,239	1,604,040
1874	1,894,013	1,134,008
1875	2,979,876	1,793,110
1876	3,064,707	1,761,450
1877	1,247,909	841,074
1878	1,667,521	1,238,625
1879	879,103	602,872
1880	645,937	492,421
1881	724,848	534,149
1882	1,482,522	976,006

As Chili holds the province of Tarapaca, where are large nitre deposits, the exports during the three years 1879–81 have materially decreased, though they have risen again in 1882.

The exports of sugar, in an unrefined state, small previous to the year 1869, assumed large proportions in recent years. The value of the exports of sugar rose from 512,112*l.* in 1874 to 1,380,622*l.* in 1879, but fell to 702,869*l.* in 1882. Among the minor articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 320,792*l.* in 1882; and copper, unwrought or part wrought, of the value of 356,896*l.* in 1878, but only 51,029*l.* in 1882.

The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures. The imports of cotton goods amounted to 324,350*l.* in 1876; to 539,106*l.* in 1877; to 594,166*l.* in 1878; to 228,031*l.* in 1879; to 355,354*l.* in 1881; and to 478,157*l.* in 1882. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 98,643*l.* in 1882.

A system of railways, designed to develop the wealth of the country, has been in course of construction since the year 1852, mainly at the expense of the state. In 1878 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, eleven lines belonging to the state, 1,281 English miles in total length, and costing 128,354,600 soles, or 25,670,920*l.*; eight lines belonging to private persons, 496 miles in length, and costing 24,420,000 soles, or 4,884,600*l.*;

and two lines, belonging in part to the state and in part to individuals, 253 miles, costing 27,200,000 soles, or 5,440,000*l.*, being a total of twenty-two lines, 2,030 miles in length, and representing a cost of 179,974,600 soles, or 35,994,920*l.*

The construction of the lines of railway belonging to the State was undertaken solely for purposes of public utility, remunerative results not being calculated upon in a country so sparsely populated as Peru. Referring to the longest of the State lines, from Arequipa to Puno, near the summit of the Andes, the British Minister and Consul-General, in a report of the year 1878, says:—'232 miles of difficult railway have been made, at an expense of about 6,000,000*l.*, in order that three or four goods trains may run per week.' Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorrillos, nine miles in length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

Peru has numerous silver mines. The most important are situated mainly in the Cerro de Pasco. Their produce amounted to 1,395,936 ounces in 1874; to 1,357,432 ounces in 1875; to 1,358,792 ounces in 1876, and to 1,427,592 ounces in 1877.

The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1877.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Peru in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Rear-Admiral Don Amelio Garcia y Garcia, appointed by the existing government, but not yet (January 21) formally recognised by the British Government.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Colonel Don J. J. Almonte.

2. Of Great Britain in Peru.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir Spenser St. John, K.C.M.G., appointed Dec. 12, 1872 (at present (January, 1884) acting as Special Envoy to Mexico).

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Sole* = 100 *centesimos* . Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

Weights and Measures.

The	*Ounce*	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„	*Libra*	=	1·014 lb. „
„	*Quintal*	=	101·44 „ „
„	*Arroba* of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	Arroba of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„	*Gallon*	=	0·74 „ „
„	*Vara*	=	0·927 yard.
„	*Square Vara*	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

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SAN DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consego conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of twelve, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures.

The executive of the republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years. Constant insurrections have allowed very few Presidents to serve the full term of office, but during the past five years (1883), according to the British Consular Reports, the country has been going on prosperously, and become comparatively quiet.

President of the Republic.—General Ulysses Heureaux, assumed the presidency September 1, 1882.

The administrative affairs of the republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consego conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance, Justice, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The financial estimates of the republic for the year 1882 set down the revenue as 1,500,000 dollars, or 300,000*l.*, with an expenditure to the same amount. The revenue for 1883 is estimated at 350,000*l.*, mainly derived from customs duties, which average 40 per cent., while a large part of the annual expenditure is for the maintenance of a standing army. Besides a large internal debt, of unknown amount, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700*l.*, at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80; but it was stated officially that the Government had actually received only between 38,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* from the contractors for the loan.—(Report

of the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States, 1875.) The foreign debt in 1883 amounted to 714,300*l.*, with unpaid interest amounting to 450,000*l.* The Government was engaged in 1883 in ascertaining the amount of the debt, and a Commission was appointed for the purpose. It is also officially stated that the Government has succeeded in arranging some international claims, and is endeavouring to bring the whole of the debt to an adjustment.

The area of San Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the republic of *Haiti* (see p. 579)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1883 estimated at between 350,000 and 400,000 inhabitants, or about 20 to the square mile.

The republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepsion de la Vega, besides four maritime districts. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 10,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character, but is stated to be increasing. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, mahogany, coffee, and sugar. The export of mahogany has decreased in recent years, but sugar is assuming more and more importance. Cocoa is also cultivated. In 1882 the value of the imports by San Domingo and Puerto Plata amounted to 368,457*l.*, and of the exports to 328,384*l.*, the foreign commerce being shared by the ports of San Domingo and Puerto Plata, with the recently opened ports of Samaná, Azua, Monte Cristi, Barahona, and Macoris; the bulk of the trade is with the two first. The commerce of the republic is mainly with the United States for exports, and with the States and Great Britain for imports. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti. (See p. 581.) The imports from Great Britain consist of cottons, linens, woollens, hardware, rice, and railway material, and were valued at 117,500*l.* in 1882.

The country is stated to be making rapid progress. A railway is being constructed between Samaná and Santiago, embracing the whole of the rich provinces of the north of the republic, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.' Large sugar plantations and factories are stated to be now in full work in the south and west part of the republic, and

a large factory for concrete owned by an English company. In 1882 it is estimated that 10,000 tons of sugar, besides molasses, were produced; and that the capital invested in sugar factories amounts to 1,000,000*l.* sterling (1883).

At the ports of San Domingo and Puerto Plata 355 foreign vessels entered and cleared in 1882, of which 80 were British.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of San Domingo in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—General Gregorio Lupon, accredited May 17, 1882.
Consul.—Miguel Ventura, appointed January 1876.

2. Of Great Britain in San Domingo.

Consul.—H. T. Carew-Hunt.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

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SAN SALVADOR.

(República de San Salvador.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of San Salvador, an independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, in the proportion of 1 member to 30,000 inhabitants, and the House of Representatives, 1 member to 15,000 inhabitants. The election is by suffrage of married men or of unmarried who can read and write and have the means of living. The Senate is chosen for three years and the Representatives for one year. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Rafael Zaldivar y Lazo, re-elected for the second time, January 1844.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by 'pronunciamientos' and military nominations.

The administrative affairs of the republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of the Interior, War and Finance, Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

The army numbers 1,400 men, with 18,500 militia.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue for the year 1881 was estimated at 3,952,000 dollars, or 790,400*l.*, and the expenditure at 3,827,000 dollars, or 765,400*l.*, thus leaving a calculated surplus of 25,000*l.*

The revenue is derived largely from customs and excise. The largest item of expense is the army, 180,000*l.* in 1881; while 30,400*l.* is set down for public instruction and 70,400*l.* for the debt.

San Salvador had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160*l.*, represented chiefly by 'libranzas,' or treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the years 1872 and 1873, when the republic raised at various periods troops to invade Honduras. In 1881 it was stated to be 113,300*l.* There exists besides a floating debt of at least 333,624*l.*

The area of the republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles. The population, according to an official census of 1878, was 554,785, giving an average of 77 inhabitants to the square mile, being 19 times that of the average of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, sugar, and balsam. The value of the silver ores raised in 1882 was 140,000*l.* Capital of the republic is the city of San Salvador, founded in 1528, with 18,500 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed in 1873 by a series of earthquakes and eruptions. The capital is connected by a good road with the port of La Libertad, fifteen miles distant, the principal harbour of the republic. In 1882 a railway connecting Sonsonate with the port of Acajutla was opened, and is being extended to Santa Anna.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with Great Britain (33 per cent. imports, 37 per cent. exports), the United States (22 per cent. imports, 25 per cent. exports), and France (20 per cent. imports, 16 per cent. exports). In the year 1882, the value of the total imports was estimated at 634,411*l.*, and that of the exports at 109,228*l.* Among the exports were coffee, 540,160*l.*; indigo, 259,110*l.*; mineral ores, 144,393*l.*; sugar, 27,110*l.* Among the imports were cotton goods, 283,946*l.*; small wares, 87,017*l.*; flour, 34,955*l.*; liquors, 38,159*l.*; coin, 62,638*l.* In 1882, 330 vessels of 444,825 tons entered the ports of the republic. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 576.)

There are 750 miles of telegraph in operation and construction, with 54 stations.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of San Salvador in Great Britain.

Minister.—Don José Maria Torres Caicedo, accredited December 12, 1877.

2. Of Great Britain in San Salvador.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Peso* or *Piaster*, of 8 *reales*	approximate value, 4*s.* 3½*d.*
„ *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*	„ „ 4*s.*

Weights and Measures.

The *Libra*	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	= 101·40 „
„ *Arroba*	= 25·35 „
„ *Fanega*	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Salvador.

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Morelot (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

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UNITED STATES.

(United States of America.)

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. 'Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by each House of Congress by a two-thirds vote. The Vice-President is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term, and the Senate chooses a President *pro tempore*. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all

the states on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—Chester Allan *Arthur*, born at Fairfield, Franklin County, State of Vermont, October 15,1830; the son of a Baptist minister born in the north of Ireland; educated at Union College, Schenectady, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1848; entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States, Quartermaster-General of State of New York; after the war closed he became a member of one of the leading firms of lawyers of New York; appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, November 21, 1872, holding the office till July 20, 1878, when removed by President Hayes. Elected Vice-President of the United States, November 3, 1880; succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General J. A. Garfield, September 20, 1881.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the Vice-President of 10,000 dollars, or 2,000*l.*

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington	Virginia	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams	Massachusetts	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Virginia	1809–1817	1751	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio	March-Ap. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841–1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk	Tennessee	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869–1877	1822	—
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877–1881	1822	—
James Abram Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester Allan Arthur	New York	1881–	1830	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789–1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797–1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801–1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805–1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813–1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817–1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1825–1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833–1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837–1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-Ap. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845–1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849–1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857–1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861–1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-Ap. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869–1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873–1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877–1881	1819	—
Chester Allan Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (January 1883):—

1. *Secretary of State.*—Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen; formerly Senator for New Jersey; nominated Minister to England in 1870, but declined. Appointed Secretary of State, December 12, 1881.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury.*—Hon. Charles J. Folger. Appointed October 27, 1881.

3. *Secretary of War.*—Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, born 1843; educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., and Harvard College, graduating in 1864, entered the army, on the staff of General Grant, 1864, and served in Virginia through the remainder of the war; admitted to the Illinois bar, 1866. Appointed Secretary of War, March 5, 1881.

4. *Secretary of the Navy.*—Hon. William E. Chandler. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, April 12, 1882.

5. *Secretary of the Interior.*—Hon. Henry M. Teller. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, 1882.

6. *Postmaster-General.*—Hon. Walter Q. Gresham. Appointed Postmaster-General, April 4, 1883.

7. *Attorney-General.*—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster. Appointed Attorney-General, December 19, 1881.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* All hold office at the pleasure of the President of the United States.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union, who are only qualified and registered in accordance with the laws of their respective States. By the 15th Amendment to the Constitution neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Illinois 3 months) is necessary; in some States the payment of taxes, and in others registration. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, it was provided that the House of Representatives should be composed of 293 members. By the Apportionment Bill consequent on the census of 1880, the number has been increased to 325, distributed as follows:—

Maine	4	South Carolina	7	Florida	2
New Hampshire	2	Georgia	10	Texas	11
Vermont	5	Alabama	8	Iowa	11
Massachusetts	12	Mississippi	7	Wisconsin	9
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	6	California	6
Connecticut	4	Ohio	21	Minnesota	5
New York	34	Kentucky	11	Oregon	1
New Jersey	7	Tennessee	10	Kansas	7
Pennsylvania	28	Indiana	13	West Virginia	4
Delaware	1	Illinois	20	Nevada	1
Maryland	6	Missouri	14	Nebraska	3
Virginia	10	Arkansas	5	Colorado	1
North Carolina	9	Michigan	9	Total	325

This shows an increase in the number of representatives of 32 over that based on the previous census. In the case of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there has been a loss of one member for each state, and in most of the states on the Atlantic seaboard there has been little increase; nearly the whole of the additions having been made to the Western and South-Western States. Texas alone shows an addition of five representatives. On the basis of the last census there is one representative to every 154,325 inhabitants. The total electoral vote in 1882 was 8,117,679, or 1 in 6 of the entire population; in 1880 there were 12,830,349 males over 21 years of age.

According to the terms of the constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, with this difference, that in two territories, Utah and Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and each of the Houses may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths

thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars, or 1,000*l.*, per annum, with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.*, per annum, under the same Act of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are by the Constitution allowed to be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. Under this provision a law has been passed prescribing a method of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1881, until noon March 4, 1883, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-seventh Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers.

The powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the President, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. In some States the governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers; but in most States appointments in the power of the governors are comparatively unimportant; in New York, for example, nearly all officers and *all* judges are elected by the people. Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature,

and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Church and Education.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches; 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,976,260 'members,' or communicants; adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. The Roman Catholics claim a total of 6,370,858 adherents. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,052, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880. The most numerous Protestant bodies are the various Methodist sects, with 2,734,000 members; next the Baptists of all kinds, with 2,227,000 members; Presbyterians, 891,000; Lutherans, 684,570; Disciples of Christ, 567,448; Congregationalists, 383,685; United Brethren, 155,437; Reformed Church, 154,742; United Evangelicals, 144,800; Mormons, 119,970; Friends, 67,643.

Education is general in the United States, every effort being made to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. It was found at the census of 1870, that there were at that date in the United States 4,528,084 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,658,144 individuals over ten years unable to write. According to the census of 1880 in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,431 were returned as unable to read and 6,239,958 as unable to write. The former is 13·4 per cent., the latter 17 per cent., which, contrasted with 16 and 20 per cent. (the proportions of the corresponding classes in 1870), shows a very decided gain in the direction of rudimentary education. Of

the whites above ten years of age, the 'cannot writes' formed 9·4 per cent. The native whites, however, show a proportion of but 8·7 per cent., while foreign whites show 12 per cent. A very large proportion of the illiteracy of the country, and especially of the South, is seen to be among the coloured population, where the 'cannot writes' form 70 per cent. of all above ten years of age. Most of the illiteracy of the country exists south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio, and the south boundary of Missouri. North of it are New Jersey, with 4·5 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 4·6; Ohio, 3·6; Indiana, 4·8; Illinois, 4·3; Missouri, 8·9; and Kansas, 3·6. South of it are Delaware, 15·8; Maryland, 16; Virginia, 34; West Virginia, 12·1; Kentucky, 22·2; and Arkansas, 28·8. Further south the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, range between 40 and 50 per cent. This is in great part due, of course, to the large proportion of the coloured element; though there is also a marked difference between the white populations of the two regions.

In Iowa out of the total population there are but 2·4 per cent. of illiterates; Nebraska, 2·5 per cent.; and Wyoming, 2·6. The North-Eastern States, on the whole, fall behind the Northern Central States, probably because of the large manufacturing interests, which have drawn to them the Irish, French Canadian, and similar classes of immigrants, while the German and Scandinavian elements have gone to the Northern Central section. The greatest proportion of illiterates is found in South Carolina, where nearly one-half the population over ten years of age (48·2 per cent.) cannot read. Louisiana follows with 45·8 per cent.; Alabama, with 43·5; and Georgia, with 42·8 per cent. In the Western States and Territories the proportion of illiterates is comparatively low; California, with 7·1, and Nevada, with 7·3 per cent., having, with two exceptions, the highest. Arizona has 16·7 per cent., and New Mexico, 60·2. In these Territories, and especially the latter, a large proportion of the population is of Mexican descent, and a large number of Pueblo and Moquis Indians are included in the population.

In 1881 the total number of children enrolled in the public schools in the United States was 9,860,333, out of a total school population of 15,879,506, the average daily attendance being 5,664,356. The total number of public schools was found to be 225,880, and teachers 289,159. Of these 5,430 schools were returned as having high-school departments. The total receipts of these schools in 1881 was 17,628,417*l.*, of which over 15,000,000*l.* was derived from state, county, or other public sources; the Central Government contributes a portion, but a large proportion is obtained from the educational tax. The number of pupils at secondary schools in 1881 was 224,815. The number of institu-

tions classed as universities and colleges (many of them really high and technical schools) in 1881 was 362, with 4,360 instructors and 62,435 students, with an income from productive funds of 523,600*l.* and 416,090*l.* from fees. These statistics evidently do not include the private middle-class schools, for which no returns seem to exist.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, duties on imports, and internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers. The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of the war and navy departments, pensions, payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861–66, and the civil service. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of the civil service, army and navy, and that of internal revenue pays the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, together with all other disbursements. The largest branch of expenditure is the interest on the public debt, while the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil Expenses,' is comparatively small, amounting to about one-fourth of the total expenditure.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling, the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1874 to 1883:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
Years, ending June 30	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1874	304,978,756	60,995,751	302,633,873	60,526,774
1875	288,000,051	57,600,010	274,623,392	54,924,678
1876	294,095,865	58,819,173	265,101,084	53,020,216
1877	281,406,418	56,281,283	241,334,474	48,266,895
1878	257,763,878	51,552,775	236,964,326	47,392,865
1879	273,827,184	54,765,437	266,947,883	53,389,576
1880	333,526,610	66,705,322	267,642,957	53,528,591
1881	360,782,293	72,156,458	260,712,888	52,142,577
1882	403,525,250	80,705,080	257,981,439	51,596,288
1883	398,287,582	79,657,516	265,408,137	53,081,627

These figures are exclusive of premiums and loans in the revenue and premiums and expenditure in connection with the public debt over and above interest.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1883, the partly actual and partly estimated revenue and expenditure for 1884, and the estimates for 1885:—

Sources of Revenue.	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1883	1884	1885
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Customs	214,706,497	195,000,000	195,000,000
Internal Revenue	114,720,369	120,000,000	120,000,000
Land Sales	7,955,864	8,000,000	8,000,000
Bank Taxes	9,111,009	3,100,000	3,000,000
Mintage	4,460,205	4,100,000	4,000,000
Fees, fines, &c.	4,758,598	4,500,000	4,500,000
Pacific Railways	2,878,970	2,000,000	2,000,900
Land deposits, property sold, &c.	1,506,667	780,000	800,000
District of Columbia	1,970,938	1,900,000	1,900,000
Miscellaneous	6,218,465	3,620,000	3,800,000
Total Revenue	398,287,582	343,000,000	343,000,000

Branches of Expenditure.	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1883	1884	1885
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Civil and Miscellaneous	62,441,719	66,500,000	81,809,860
Foreign affairs	2,419,275		1,569,601
Indians	7,362,590	6,750,000	8,466,810
Pensions	66,012,574	70,000,000	40,000,090
Army	48,911,383	40,000,000	27,136,152
Navy	15,283,437	16,500,000	22,747,752
District of Columbia	3,817,028	3,750,000	3,625,373
Debt interest	59,160,131	54,500,000	51,500,000
Total Expenditure	265,408,137	258,000,000	236,855,638
Surplus	132,879,445	85,000,000	106,144,362

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt, and during the year ending June 30, 1883, the sum devoted to this purpose was 134,178,756 dollars.

Since the year 1865–66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The customs duties, however, continue to bear heavily on all imports, while the Internal Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July in each of the years 1860 and 1866, and from 1876 to 1883:—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1860	64,842,287	12,968,457
1866	2,773,236,173	554,647,234
1876	2,180,395,067	436,079,013
1877	2,205,301,392	441,060,278
1878	2,256,205,892	451,241,178
1879	2,245,495,072	449,099,014
1880	2,120,415,370	424,083,074
1881	2,069,013,569	413,802,713
1882	1,918,312,994	383,662,598
1883	1,884,171,728	376,834,345

The net debt, that is what remains after deducting the cash in the treasury, was 1,538,781,825 dollars, or 307,756,365*l.* on July 1, 1883; of the total amount 538,111,162 dollars, or 107,622,232*l.* bears no interest. The total debt on January 1, 1884 was 1,873,415,924 dollars, or 374,683,184*l.* The United States is also liable for 64,623,512 dollars, or 12,924,702*l.* 6 per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific railways, which pay over 5 per cent. of their net earnings. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted at 6 and 5 per cent., but in recent years there have been considerable conversions to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Besides the above there exist local debts in nearly all the states as follows, amounting in 1883 to 56,854,800*l.* If to this be added the debts of counties, townships, towns, &c., it would raise the entire local debt to 250,000,000*l.* sterling. The national debt of the United States amounts to 7*l.* 11*s.* per head of population, and the annual interest to 4*s.* per head. There is practically no direct taxation for national purposes, though personal and real property are taxed in the several states. The total value of the exports is equal to one-third of the principal of the debt, and the excess of exports over imports in 1882–83 amounts to twice the annual interest of the debt. The assessed valuation of the real property in the States is returned for 1880 at 13,036,766,925 dollars, or 2,607,353,385*l.*, and personal property 3,866,226,618 dollars, or 773,245,323*l.*, being a total of 3,380,598,708*l.*

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest on the national debt shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which is to be put to a like use.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men and 2,155 commissioned officers at any one time. The actual enlisted strength of the army in the end of 1882 was 25,186, distributed as follows:—

	Officers	Men
10 cavalry regiments	431	6,383
5 artillery „	280	2,493
25 infantry „	877	10,767
Engineering battalion, ordnance department, West Point, &c.	574	3,381
Total	2,162	23,024

Of the officers of the regular army, there are only 66 colonels and 85 lieutenant-colonels.

The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 45, capable of bearing arms, ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The organised militia numbers 9,059 officers and 118,172 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is upwards of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In 1880 the males of all classes between 18 and 44 years of age numbered 10,231,239, of whom 7,000,000 were native-born whites and 1,242,354 coloured.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into nine departments, and these are grouped into three military divisions, namely, Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, Texas, and the Missouri; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East and the South. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States have been gradually decreasing since the termination of the Civil War, and although successive Secretaries of the Navy have represented strongly the weakness of the fleet, nothing was done towards its actual reconstruction until August 1883. At that date 3 new protected cruisers and a despatch-boat were authorised to be built by contract at a total cost of nearly half a million sterling. In January 1882 the Navy List showed 24 ironclads of the monitor type, nearly all of which were built during the Civil War, although a few have since been 'rebuilt'—*i.e.* new vessels have been constructed bearing the old names, the cost of their construction being borne by the vote for repairs and maintenance of the fleet. Of these ironclads 14 belong to the Canonicus and Passaic classes of single-turreted monitors, which bore the brunt of the Civil War. They are vessels of 1,900 to 2,100 tons displacement only, with 6-inch laminated hull-armour, of 6 knots speed, and armed with 2 smooth-bore cast iron guns of 11-inch or 15-inch calibre. These vessels are not seagoing. The Miantonomah and Monadnock, Terror and Amphitrite, are four iron-built double-turreted monitors of 3,815 tons displacement and 1,600 horse-power, having an estimated speed of 12 knots. They are to have 7-inch side armour, and to be armed with 4 10-inch or 11-inch rifled guns. These four vessels have been undergoing the process of 're-building' during the last six or seven years, and they are still incomplete. The armour for the Miantonomah has been ordered in Sheffield (1883), and she is much more advanced than the other three ships. Three other vessels appearing on the list are of the Colossus class, which have been on the stocks nearly twenty years, and are not likely to be completed. The Dictator is the largest monitor completed; she is of 4,500 tons displacement, and carries 2 15-inch smooth-bore guns in her turret; her armour is 6 inches thick on the sides and 15 inches (laminated) on the turret. The Puritan is another monitor, re-designed and partly built, but left standing on the stocks for several years past. It is recognised by the highest American authorities that the monitors are only useful for coast and harbour defence, and that there is absolutely no seagoing vessel amongst them.

As regards unarmoured vessels, equally unsatisfactory accounts are given. Excluding tugs and non-combatant steamers, 68 steam vessels of all classes and sizes were borne on the Navy List in 1882, and of these 38 only were fit for further service. The largest vessels on service, as training and receiving ships, are 4 frigates with wood hulls, launched from twenty to thirty years ago; they are practically out of the list of fighting ships. The Trenton, of

3,900 tons displacement, 3,100 horse-power, 13 knots speed, and armed with 11 8-inch rifled guns, is the most powerful unarmoured ship of the navy. The Vandalia class of corvettes, dating from 1872–74, are also powerful vessels; they are of about 2,000 tons displacement, 1,200 horse-power, 12 knots speed, and armed with 1 8-inch rifled and 6 9-inch smooth-bore guns. There are also a few good vessels in the smaller classes, but they call for no particular description.

The largest of the new cruisers recently begun is of 4,500 tons displacement, 5,000 horse-power, and has an estimated measured mile speed of 16 knots. She is to be armed with 4 8-inch breech-loaders and 8 6-inch. A protective steel deck, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch thick, is to be built over machinery, boilers, and magazines. The design is obviously based on the Leander class of the British navy, but the vessel is of greater length and displacement than the Leander. It is proposed to build the vessel of steel.

Two other cruisers, also steel built, are also in progress; their displacement is 3,000 tons, indicated horse-power 3,500, speed 14 to 15 knots, and armament 4 8-inch and 6 6-inch breechloading guns. In them, also, there is a protective deck of steel $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

These vessels will constitute a most valuable addition to the fleet when they are completed; but the conditions of their design are so novel, and the construction of their guns and mountings is so different from anything yet done in America, that a considerable time is likely to elapse before they are ready for service.

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charlestown, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island are used only for temporary repairs.

The navy of the United States was commanded, in January 1883, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 12 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 80 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 100 ensigns, 82 midshipmen, and 261 cadet-midshipmen. The Navy Appropriation Act for 1883 provided for 7,500 enlisted men and 750 boys, besides a marine corps of 2,090 officers and men. The United States has a naval academy at Annapolis.

Area and Population.

The land surface of the United States was reported at the census of 1880 to embrace 3,095,245 square miles.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken ten times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, in 1870, and in 1880.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the ten enumerations from 1790 to 1880:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881
1820	7,862,166	233,634	1,538,022	9,633,822
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,364,367
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,469,386
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	49,983,763

These figures do not include Chinese (105,613), civilised Indians settled in the States and Territories (69,253), and Alaska (33,426), whose numbers bring the whole population at last census up to 50,189,209, excluding the Indian territory and uncivilised Indians.

If the Indian and unorganised territories, and the uncivilised Indians scattered among the various states, estimated to amount to 155,724, be included (though the data do not seem quite trustworthy), the total population of the United States would amount to 50,419,933.

The subjoined table gives, in alphabetical order, the area and population of each of the States and of the 8 Territories of the Union,

and the district of Columbia, of the Territory of Alaska, of the Indian Territory, both not yet organised, and the unsettled Indians at the census of June 1870, together with that at the census of 1880. At the date of the census of 1870 there were only 37 States, but Colorado was subsequently admitted, and its area and population are, therefore, here included among the States composing the Union.

States and Territories	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880	Pop. per sq. mile, 1880
STATES :—				
Alabama	51,540	996,992	1,262,505	24·5
Arkansas	53,045	484,471	802,525	15·1
California	155,980	560,247	864,694	5·5
Colorado	103,645	39,864	194,327	1·9
Connecticut	4,845	537,454	622,700	128·5
Delaware	1,960	125,015	146,608	74·8
Florida	54,240	187,748	269,493	5·0
Georgia	58,980	1,184,109	1,542,180	26·1
Illinois	56,000	2,539,891	3,077,871	55·0
Indiana	35,910	1,680,637	1,978,301	55·1
Iowa	55,475	1,194,020	1,624,615	29·3
Kansas	81,700	364,399	996,096	12·2
Kentucky	40,000	1,321,011	1,648,690	41·2
Louisiana	45,420	726,915	939,946	20·7
Maine	29,890	626,915	648,936	21·7
Maryland	9,860	780,894	934,943	94·8
Massachusetts	8,040	1,457,351	1,783,085	221·8
Michigan	57,430	1,184,059	1,636,937	28·5
Minnesota	79,205	439,706	780,773	9·8
Mississippi	46,340	827,922	1,131,597	24·4
Missouri	68,735	1,721,295	2,168,380	31·5
Nebraska	76,185	122,993	452,402	5·9
Nevada	109,740	42,491	62,266	0·6
New Hampshire	9,005	318,300	346,991	38·5
New Jersey	7,455	906,096	1,131,116	151·7
New York	47,620	4,382,759	5,082,871	106·7
North Carolina	48,580	1,071,361	1,399,750	28·8
Ohio	40,760	2,665,260	3,198,062	78·5
Oregon	94,560	90,923	174,768	1·8
Pennsylvania	44,985	3,521,951	4,282,891	95·2
Rhode Island	1,085	217,353	276,531	254·9
South Carolina	30,170	705,606	995,577	33·0
Tennessee	41,750	1,258,520	1,542,359	36·9
Texas	262,290	818,579	1,591,749	6·1
Vermont	9,135	330,551	332,286	36·4
Virginia	40,125	1,225,163	1,512,565	37·7
West Virginia	24,645	442,014	618,457	25·1
Wisconsin	54,450	1,054,670	1,315,497	24·2
Total, States	2,040,780	38,155,505	49,371,340	24·2

States and Territories	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880	Pop. per sq. mile, 1880
TERRITORIES:—				
Arizona . .	112,920	9,658	40,440	0·4
Columbia District	60	131,700	177,624	2960·4
Dakota . .	147,700	14,181	135,177	0·9
Idaho . . .	84,290	14,999	32,610	0·4
Montana . .	145,310	20,595	39,159	0·3
New Mexico .	122,460	91,874	119,565	1·0
Utah . . .	82,190	86,786	143,963	1·7
Washington .	66,880	23,955	75,116	1·1
Wyoming . .	97,575	9,118	20,789	0·2
Total, Territories	859,385	402,866	784,443	0.9
Total States and Territories .	2,900,165	38,558,371	50,155,783	17·29
Alaska . .	531,409	70,641	33,426	·06
Indian and Unorganised Territory	69,830	—	75,000	1·07
Indians . .	—	—	155,724	—
Total, United States . .	3,501,404	38,629,012	50,419,933	14·3

The average density of the population of the States and Territories in 1870 was 13·30 per square mile, and in 1880 it was 17·29. The total increase in ten years in the States and Territories has been 11,597,412, or at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during the decennial period. The apparent enormous increase of the coloured population (which is not added to by immigration), at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, by excess of births alone is partly accounted for by the defective enumeration of 1870.

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1880 comprised 25,518,820 males and 24,636,963 females. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 74,509 males and 69,454 females at the census of 1880.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20 States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States. The seventh census of 1850, added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing

States. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, while the ninth census included 37 States and 10 Territories; the tenth, 38 States and 9 Territories.

There were, in 1880, in the United States, 289,632 Indians (including Alaska). Of these, there were 69,253 civilised or taxed and distributed among the States; 56,000 civilised in the Indian Territory, and the remainder uncivilised. There are about 8,655 Indians in Alaska, most of the remaining population being Eskimo.

In 1882 the United States spent nearly 10 million dollars on the Indians. There are 66 agencies throughout the States.

There is no systematic registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States, so that it is not possible to ascertain the growth of population by the excess of births alone. The death rate is comparatively low; in 1880 the total number of deaths was 756,893, or 15·1 per 1,000.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during the last four decades by reproduction and by immigration :—

Years	Population	Decade total increase	Decade increase by immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immi-gration	By Repro-duction
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	599,125	32·67	4·65	28·02
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,653,275	35·87	9·68	26·19
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,639,556	35·58	11 38	24·20
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,281,142	22·63	7·25	15·38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30·07	7·29	22·78

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in the census year was (1880) 67,067, in addition to whom 21,598 outdoor paupers were reported, but the latter figure is probably far below the truth. In 1880 there were 59,255 criminals in the prisons, only 5,069 of whom were women.

Of the population of the States and Territories in 1880, 43,475,840 were natives, and 6,679,943 foreign-born. There were besides 13,011,646 natives of foreign-born parentage; 4,529,523 had Irish fathers, and 4,444,421 Irish mothers; 4,883,842 German fathers, and 4,557,629 German mothers; 2,039,808 with fathers, and 1,790,200 with mothers, natives of Great Britain.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population:—

England	662,676	Switzerland	88,621
Ireland	1,854,571	Denmark	64,196
Scotland	170,136	Holland	58,090
Wales	83,302	Belgium	15,535
Unspecified	1,484	Luxembourg	12,836
		France	106,971
Great Britain	2,772,169	Mexico	68,399
Germany	1,966,742	Italy	44,230
British America	717,157	Spain and Portugal	13,259
Norway and Sweden	376,066	Russia	84,279
Austria-Hungary	125,550	China	104,468

It will thus be seen that the foreign-born population formed 9·5 per cent. of the total population, and of that 41·2 per cent. are natives of Great Britain, and of these two-thirds come from Ireland. Of the total foreign-born population 71 per cent. came from Great Britain and Germany, and only a small percentage came from countries not prevailingly Teutonic. Besides the countries above mentioned, at least seventeen others are represented among the foreign-born population of the United States. Of New York city one-third of the population is foreign-born.

Of a total population of 36,761,607 over ten years of age, 17,392,099 were engaged in the various professional and industrial occupations, and of these 2,647,157 were females. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7,075,983	504,510	7,670,493
Professional and personal services	2,712,943	1,361,295	4,074,238
Trade and transportation	1,750,892	59,364	1,810,256
Manufactures, mechanical, and mining industries	3,205,124	631,988	3,837,112

Of those engaged in agriculture, 4,225,945 were returned as farmers and planters, and 3,323,876 as agricultural labourers. Of the 'professional and personal' class, 1,859,223 were labourers, and 1,075,655 domestic servants; 67,081 government officials, 85,671 physicians and surgeons, 64,698 clergymen, and 64,137 lawyers. Of those engaged in trade and transportation, about 280,000 were 'traders and dealers.' Of the last class 234,228 are returned as miners, 114,539 as engaged in iron and steel works, 169,771 cotton mill operatives; saw-mill operatives, 77,050; silk-mill operatives, 18,071; woollen-mill operatives, 88,010.

There were in 1870 twenty-five and in 1880 thirty-four towns in the United States with upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of the thirty-four towns in 1870 and also the figures of population for 1880, showing the growth within the decennial period:—

Towns	Population		Towns	Population	
	1870	1880		1870	1880
New York	942,292	1,206,299	Milwaukee	71,440	115,712
Philadelphia	674,022	847,170	Providence	68,904	104,857
Brooklyn	396,099	566,663	Albany	69,422	90,758
Chicago	298,977	503,185	Rochester	62,386	89,366
Boston	250,526	362,839	Alleghany	53,180	78,682
St. Louis	310,864	350,518	Indianopolis	48,244	75,056
Baltimore	267,354	332,313	Richmond	51,038	64,670
Cincinnati	216,239	255,139	New Haven	50,840	62,882
San Francisco	149,473	233,959	Lowell	40,928	59,475
New Orleans	191,418	216,090	Worcester	41,105	58,291
Cleveland	92,829	160,146	Troy	40,465	56,747
Pittsburg	86,076	156,389	Kansas City	32,260	55,785
Buffalo	117,714	155,134	Cambridge	39,634	52,669
Washington	109,199	147,293	Syracuse	43,051	51,792
Newark	105,059	136,508	Columbus	31,274	51,647
Louisville	100,753	123,758	Paterson	33,579	51,031
Jersey City	82,546	120,722	Toledo	31,584	50,173
Detroit	79,577	116,340			

The total urban population in 1880 was 11,318,547.

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 19 States and 8 Territories. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a dollar-and-a-quarter lands, or to 80 acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the Timber-Culture Acts of 1873–78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an 80-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of 160 acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of

three years instead of five. Up to the middle of 1881, there were 1,814,793,938 acres of public lands in the States and Territories, of which 831,725,863 had been surveyed. Of the total area of the United States, 1,400,000 square miles, or 896,000,000 acres were unoccupied at the census of 1880. Upwards of 65 million acres of land are settled under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts. In 1879–81, 23 million acres were taken up under these Acts. In 1881–82, there were 6,348,045 acres taken up under the Homestead Act, and 2,566,686 under the Timber-Culture Act. Besides these 3,611,530 acres were sold for cash, and the total number of acres of public lands disposed of during the year was 14,309,166, the money received being 1,678,903*l.* Of the public lands in 1882, 369,529,690 acres were in Alaska, and 100,922,640 in California. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. It has been estimated that the total number of aliens arriving in the United States from 1789 to 1820 was about 250,000. Between 1820 and 1879, a total of 9,908,799 immigrants arrived in the States; of these 894,444 were from England, 3,065,761 from Ireland, 159,547 from Scotland, 17,893 from Wales—the total from the British Islands being 4,698,098; from Germany 3,002,027, France 313,716, Sweden and Norway 306,092, Switzerland 83,709, Italy 70,181, Austria-Hungary 65,588, Russia 53,147—the total from Europe being 8,746,921. From British North America the total number is given as 568,941. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1882 (June 30) was 11,597,181. The following statement shows the number of immigrants arrived in the United States from the leading foreign countries during the decade June 20, 1874, to 1883, with the total number of immigrants during that period:—

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Italy	Russia	France	America	Total immigrants
1874	115,728	87,291	19,178	7,666	5,867	9,643	35,339	313,339
1875	85,861	47,769	14,322	3,631	8,981	8,321	26,642	227,498
1876	48,866	31,937	12,323	3,015	5,699	8,002	24,686	169,986
1877	38,150	29,298	11,274	3,195	7,132	5,856	24,065	141,857
1878	38,082	29,313	12,254	4,344	3,595	4,159	27,204	138,469
1879	49,967	34,602	21,820	5 791	4,942	4,655	33,025	177,826
1880	144,876	84,638	65,657	12,354	7,191	4,313	101,681	457,257
1881	153,718	210,485	81,582	15,401	10,655	5,227	127,535	669,431
1882	179,423	250,630	105,326	32,084	21,590	6,003	100,063	788,992
1883	158,092	194,786	71,994	31,792	9,809	4,821	71,699	603,322

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1882 was 266,071, but the total number reported in the Census of 1880 was 105,465. Many are supposed to have returned. By a law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration has been prohibited for ten years. With regard to immigrants from Canada, a report of the Canadian Department of Agriculture (1882) mentions that the number is much exaggerated, and includes a large number of emigrants passing through Canada from European countries, and of ordinary passengers, and that the real number of immigrants is probably not more than one-third of the reputed number. According to the United States authorities 70,241 immigrants came from British North America in 1882–83.

Trade and Navigation.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1874 to 1883:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of merchandise		Exports of merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1874	567,406,342	113,481,268	586,283,040	117,256,608
1875	533,004 526	106,600,905	545,069,027	109,013,805
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	525,582,247	105,116,449
1877	451,307,549	90,261,510	589,669,490	117,933,898
1878	437,051,533	87,410,306	694,884,200	138,976,840
1879	445,777,775	89,155,555	710,439,441	142,087,888
1880	667,953,302	133,590,660	823,946,353	164,789,270
1881	642,664,628	128,532,925	883,915,947	176,783,189
1882	724,639,574	144,927,913	733,239,732	146,647,946
1883	723,180,914	144,636,182	823,839,402	164,767,880

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported from the United States, in each of the ten fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1874 to 1883:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of specie		Exports of specie	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1874	28,454,906	5,690,981	66,630,405	13,326,081
1875	20,894,217	4,178,843	92,132,142	18,426,428
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	56,506,302	11,301,260
1877	40,774,414	8,154,883	43,135,738	8,627,147
1878	29,821,313	5,964,263	33,733,225	6,746,645
1879	20,296,000	4,059,200	24,997,441	4,999,488
1880	93,034,310	18,606,862	17,142,199	3,428,439
1881	110,575,497	22,115,095	19,406,847	3,881,369
1882	42,472,390	8,494,478	49,412,576	9,882,515
1883	28,489,391	5,697,878	31,820,333	6,364,166

The following table shows the value of the leading exports for the two years ending June 30, 1882 and 1883 :—

	1881–2	1882–3
	£	£
Cotton	39,973,000	49,466,000
Wheat	22,585,943	23,975,868
Wheat-flour	7,275,011	10,964,891
Maize	5,769,160	5,551,216
Other cereals	467,000	606,000
Meat, eggs, butter, and other provisions	24,187,600	21,450,600
Petroleum	10,247,000	8,983,000
Tobacco	4,286,180	4,419,020
Wood and its manufactures	4,802,405	5,358,610

Other important exports of the United States are living animals, mainly horned cattle, the value of which increased from 406,689*l.* in 1873 to 3,222,479*l.* in 1881, but fell to 1,560,045*l.* in 1882, and 1,668,286*l.* in 1883; cotton manufactures, 589,505*l.* in 1873 to 2,590,229*l.* in 1883; iron and steel, and their manufactures, 2,223,966*l.* in 1873 to 3,833,064*l.* in 1883. Upwards of 2,000,000*l.* worth of tobacco is imported.

The following table classifies the exports of home produce for 1882 according to their origin :—

Products of	Value	Per cent. of total
	£	
Agriculture	110,443,964	75·31
Manufactures	20,626,496	14·07
Mining	11,257,777	7·67
The forest	1,827,786	1·25
The fisheries	1,239,551	·85
All others	1,254,372	·85
Total	146,649,946	100·

Of the total exports in 1882–83, the value of home produce amounted to 160,844,726*l.*

The leading imports into the United States were as follows in 1882 over 1883:—

	1881–2	1882–3
	£	£
Sugar, molasses, &c.	18,705,136	18,389,774
Wool and woollen goods	9,691,514	11,043,056
Linen goods	8,972,000	10,131,000
Coffee	9,208,322	8,410,102
Iron and steel manufactures	10,275,528	8,159,402
Cotton goods	6,871,068	7,371,000
Silk goods	7,797,000	7,353,000
Tin	3,320,000	3,540,000

Considerable duties are levied on the bulk of these imports into the United States, less than one-third in value being free of duty. In 1881–82 the import duties amounted to 44,082,144*l.*, and in 1882–3 to 42,706,848*l.* The following table shows for 1883 the value of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the United States returns:—

	Exports	Imports
	£	£
Great Britain and Ireland	84,086,694	37,724,524
Germany	12,868,100	11,475,545
France	11,193,038	19,597,832
British North America	8,143,301	8,858,831
Belgium	5,346,146	4,632,240
Russia	3,800,402	499,893
Netherlands	3,707,632	2,450,746
Spain	3,363,141	1,558,869
Cuba	2,913,583	13,108,906
Mexico	2,874,198	1,635,424
Italy	2,022,909	2,381,931
Australasia	1,927,799	804,279
Brazil	1,831,866	8,897,691
British West Indies	1,648,324	1,747,222
China	815,904	4,028,266
Japan	675,177	3,019,778
British East Indies	437,122	3,893,560

It will thus be seen that about 55 per cent. of the exports of the United States go to Great Britain alone, while more than one-fourth the imports come from that country.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1873	71,471,493	33,574,664
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279
1876	75,899,008	16,833,517
1877	77,825,973	16,376,814
1878	89,146,170	14,552,076
1879	91,818,295	20,321,990
1880	107,081,260	30,855,871
1881	103,207,829	29,796,298
1882	88,352,613	30,970,147

The two staple articles of exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland are grain—including breadstuffs of all kinds under the name—and raw cotton. The total quantities and value of the corn exports were as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1878	67,764,689	30,389,519
1879	74,570,915	33,091,926
1880	75,526,927	35,596,194
1881	68,285,971	33,688,292
1882	48,841,885	27,279,630

The most valuable of the corn exports is that of wheat and wheat flour, which amounted to 25,000,000*l.* in value in 1882. The value of the maize exports to Great Britain in 1881 was 7,420,292*l.*, and in 1882 only 1,726,342*l.*

The exports of raw cotton from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1878	9,162,419	25,355,029
1879	9,664,840	25,949,967
1880	10,931,092	31,784,626
1881	10,812,324	31,209,223
1882	10,310,109	30,408,192

Other considerable exports to Great Britain were, in 1882, bacon and hams, 6,574,777*l.*; cheese, 2,711,259*l.*; lard, 1,702,338*l.*; petroleum, 1,677,208*l.*

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the exports from the United States to Great Britain, gradually increasing in recent years, have risen to about three times the value of the British imports.

The two staple articles of imports of British produce into the United States are iron, wrought and unwrought, manufactured cotton goods, and manufactured linen and woollen goods. The following table gives the total value of these two articles of British imports in the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Iron	Cotton goods	Linen goods	Woollen goods
	£	£	£	£
1878	2,383,757	2,190,919	2,102,381	1,480,175
1879	5,191,998	1,984,118	2,596,330	1,650,040
1880	10,047,088	3,698,268	3,031,241	2,613,886
1881	8,576,528	3,651,045	2,605,177	2,217,240
1882	9,068,456	3,848,378	2,874,203	2,995,303

The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1882 :—

	Sailing vessels		Steam vessels		Boats and barges		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Atlantic & Gulf Coast	14,593	1,876,735	2,532	692,959	1,208	189,525	18,333	2,759,220
Pacific „	784	167,500	352	121,400	72	13,535	1,118	302,435
Northern Lakes	1,412	313,652	1,101	292,257	866	105,362	3,379	711,270
Western Rivers	30	3,364	1,226	249,210	212	140,434	1,468	393,008
Total .	16,819	2,361,251	5,191	1,355,826	2,358	448,856	24,365	4,165,933

The steam tonnage has been on the increase, and the sailing tonnage on the decrease in recent years. Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate burthen was 1,259,492 tons, showing a decrease of 37,543 tons in 1881; while of vessels engaged in the country's commerce, the total burthen was 2,795,776 tons, or 149,765 tons more than in the preceding year. In 1882, 666 sailing vessels, of 118,799 tons, and 502 steamers, of 121,842 tons, were built in the United States.

In 1882, 33,728 vessels of 17,597,562 tons entered, and 33,886 vessels of 1,754,298 tons cleared ports of the United States; of the former, 9,071 vessels of 3,340,574 tons belonged to the United States, and of the latter 8,972 of 3,317,627 tons.

Of the total tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign commerce in 1882, 7,679,979 tons belonged to Great Britain and 2,968,290 to

the United States. Of the total exports and imports in 1882, only 16·2 per cent. was carried in vessels belonging to the United States.

Industry.

At the census of 1880 there were 536,081,835 acres taken up in farms, being less than 30 per cent. of the total area, excluding Alaska and the Indian Territory; in 1870 the farm acreage was 407,735,041. Of this area 284,771,042 acres, or a little more than one-half were returned as improved. The following table shows the number of farms of different sizes in 1870 and 1880:—

Acres	1870	1880
Under 3 acres	6,875	4,352
3 and under 10 . .	172,021	134,889
10 „ 20 . .	294,607	254,749
20 „ 50 . .	847,614	781,474
50 „ 100 . .	754,221	1,032,910
100 „ 500 . .	565,054	1,695,983
500 „ 1,000 . .	15,873	75,972
1,000 and over . .	3,720	28,578
	2,689,985	4,008,907

It will thus be seen that the smaller farms have decreased in number during the decade, and that while those between 50 and 100 have only increased 30 per cent., those between 100 and 500 have trebled, those between 500 and 1,000 have quintupled, while those above 1,000 acres are eight times more in number than in 1870. In 1883 over 18 million acres were in the hands of eight proprietors, while the great railway companies own 200 million acres. The total value of farms in 1880 was 2,039,419,355*l.*, and in 1870, 1,852,560,772*l.*, but in the latter year gold was at a premium of 25 per cent. The total value of farm implements in 1880 was 81,304,011*l.*, and the total value of all agricultural produce was 442,680,513*l.* The following are the returns of the cereal crops for 1877–81.

Years	Acres	Bushels	Value
			£
1877	93,150,286	2,178,934,646	207,114,095
1878	100,956,260	2,302,254,950	182,795,184
1879	102,260,950	2,437,482,300	249,025,544
1880	120,926,286	2,718,193,501	272,299,540
1881	123,388,070	2,066,029,570	294,191,240

In 1881 maize occupied 64,262,025 acres, producing 1,194,916,000 bushels, valued at 151,896,432*l.* Wheat occupied 37,709,620 acres,

producing 383,280,000 bushels, valued at 91,376,085*l.* In 1882 the maize crop reached 1,624,917,800 bushels, and the wheat 502,789,300 bushels. About 6 per cent. of the former and 40 per cent. of the latter are exported. The other cereals are rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, 20·5 of the rye being exported. The area under tobacco in 1877 was 745,000 acres, and the crop 580 million lbs., valued at 8,125,000*l.*; in 1881 the area was 646,239 acres—crop 449,880,014 lbs., valued at 8,674,467*l.*; of this about 45·5 per cent. is exported. In 1882 the total area under cotton was 16, 276,691 acres, estimated to yield 3,052,837,946 lbs. of lint.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock at the two census years 1870 and 1880 and in 1882 :—

	1870	1880	1882
Horses	7,145,370	10,357,488	10,838,111
Mules and asses . .	1,125,415	1,812,808	1,871,079
Cattle of all kinds .	23,820,608	35,925,511	41,171,762
Sheep	28,477,951	35,192,074	49,237,281
Swine	25,134,569	47,651,700	43,270,086

The total value of the live stock in 1870 was 244,044,233*l.*; in 1880, 300,092,922*l.*, and in 1882 it was 447,639,593*l.* While the production of butter increased from 514,092,683 lbs. in 1870 to 777,250,287 lbs. in 1880, that of cheese decreased from 103,663,927 lbs. in 1860 to 53,492,153 lbs. in 1870, and 27,272,489 lbs. in 1880.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
	£	£	£
1878	10,241,272	9,056,277	19,297,549
1879	7,779,971	8,162,426	15,942,398
1880	7,200,000	7,540,000	14,740,000
1881	6,940,000	8,600,000	15,540,000
1882	6,300,000	9,540,000	15,240,000

The precious metals were raised mainly in two States, first, Nevada, mainly silver; and secondly, California, chiefly gold. Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona produced smaller amounts of silver and gold.

The total value of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices from 1795 to 1882 is estimated at 235,206,790*l.*, and silver at 51,371,052*l.* The following are the statistics of the non-precious mineral production (excluding clays, stones, &c.) of the United States for 1880 :—

	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£
Coal	71,426,436	19,143,370
Iron ore	7,974,706	4,631,391
	lbs.	
Metallic copper	54,172,017	1,891,666
,, lead	162,938,105	1,587,028
,, zinc	62,681,459	848,001
Minor minerals	—	677,483
Total value mineral products	—	28,778,964

The number of hands employed in 1880 was 220,475, and the capital invested amounted to 72,981,864*l*. The coal area in the United States covers 195,403 square miles, of which 36,800 square miles are in Georgia, 26,887 in Missouri, 22,256 in Kansas, 18,000 in Iowa, and 12,772 in Pennsylvania. This last is the most productive field, employing about 50,000 men, mostly natives of England, Wales, and Ireland. In 1881 the total coal produce amounted to 77,326,934 tons, of which 28,500,000 tons anthracite, and 20,000,000 tons bituminous came from Pennsylvania. In 1882 (calendar year), including local consumption, the total produce was 92,219,454 tons, valued at 29,326,516*l*. In 1882, 9 million tons iron ore were produced, valued at 6,264,000*l*.; 91,646,232 lbs. copper, valued at 3,207,618*l*.; lead, 132,890 tons, valued at 2,524,910*l*.; zinc, 33,765 tons, valued at 729,324*l*. Petroleum is now an important mining industry in the United States, the total production in the oil-fields of Pennsylvania and New York in 1882 being 30,053,500 barrels of 42 gallons each, valued on the spot at 4,740,939*l*. The total value of the minerals and metals (including petroleum) produced in the United States in 1882 is estimated at 90,782,480*l*.

The following table shows the progress of manufacturing industries in the United States between 1870 and 1880, excluding petroleum refining and gas manufacture:—

Years	No. of establishments	Capital	Hands employed	Value of materials	Value of products
		£		£	£
1870	252,148	338,913,403	2,053,996	398,148,358	677,172,070
1880	253,852	558,054,521	2,732,595	679,364,710	1,073,915,838

It will be seen that while the number of establishments has not materially increased, there has been a very large increase in all the other items, showing the concentration of manufactures in large establishments, and the increased use of machinery. More than one-half of the establishments and of the capital are in the

States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

The manufacture of cotton in the United States has been rapidly growing in recent years. At the census of 1880 there were found to be 756 manufactories for materials solely of cotton, with a capital of 41,656,069*l.*; the number of spindles was 10,653,435 (12,000,000 in 1882); of looms, 225,759; hands employed, 174,659; cotton consumed, 1,570,344 bales (750,343,981 lbs.), valued at 17,389,145*l.*, producing materials valued at 38,418,000*l.* The total cotton production of the States in the same year was 5,737,257 bales of 454 lbs. each.

Another industry of great importance is that connected with iron and steel. In the various branches of this industry there were 1,005 establishments in 1880, with a capital of 66,194,376*l.*, and employing 140,978 hands; these produced 7,265,140 tons of materials in the year, the value of all the materials used being 38,254,230*l.*, and the total value of the products 59,311,537*l.* Of blast furnaces alone there were 490, using 7,256,684 tons of ore, the total value of the materials used being 11,723,948*l.*; the pig-iron produced weighed 3,781,021 tons, and the value of all the products amounted to 17,863,114*l.* There were besides 324 iron rolling mills, with a capital of 17,956,640*l.*, employing 80,130 hands, using material to the value of 17,655,446*l.*, producing 2,353,248 tons of finished materials, valued at 27,359,714*l.* There were also 36 Bessemer and open-hearth steel works, producing 983,039 tons of material valued at 11,161,042*l.* The production of pig-iron in 1881 was 4,144,254 tons, and in 1882, 4,623,323 tons; the quantity imported in the latter year was 548,000 tons. In 1882 the Bessemer steel produced amounted to 1,696,450 tons, 60 per cent. above 1880.

In connection with the great forests of the country, the preparation of lumber or timber is important. There were 25,708 establishments for this purpose in 1880, with a capital of 36,237,224*l.*, employing 146,880 hands, using materials valued at 29,231,077*l.*, the value of the produce being 46,653,745*l.*

It was found at the census of 1880 that the fisheries of the United States employed 131,426 persons, that the capital invested was 7,591,700*l.*, and the value of the products (including seal and whale fisheries) was 8,600,000*l.*; the number of vessels engaged was 6,605, of 208,297 tons. The value of the fisheries for the year 1882 was returned as 14,352,200*l.*

Railways, Telegraphs, &c.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massa-

chusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; to 53,399 miles in 1870; to 84,393 miles in 1880; to 91,147 miles in 1881; and to 114,412 miles in the beginning of 1883. The following table gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the five groups of states and territories in the years 1882–83:—

	Miles, 1882	Miles, 1883
New England . . .	6,118	6,233
Middle States . . .	15,856	18,810
Southern States . .	16,754	17,429
Western States . .	56,925	65,078
Pacific States . . .	6,296	6,862
Total . . .	101,949	114,412

The total capital invested in railways in 1882 was 1,262,939,957*l.*, the gross yearly earnings 154,071,352*l.*; working expenses, 91,934,777*l.*; net earnings, 62,136,575*l.* The number of miles constructed in 1883 was 6,600.

The telegraphs of the United States are almost entirely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had in 1882 131,060 miles of line, 374,368 miles of wire, and 12,068 offices; the number of messages sent in 1882 was 38,842,247, the receipts 3,422,833*l.*, expenses 1,999,219*l.*, and profits 1,423,614*l.* Including minor companies, there were altogether 144,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1882. In 1881 there were 28,336 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, and 69,000 in 1882; 138,500 telephones in 1881, and 245,000 in 1882; 393 telephone exchanges in 1881, and 700 in 1822. Including this company it is estimated that in the beginning of 1883 there were 100,000 miles of wire for telephone use, and that the annual number of telephone messages averaged 120,000,000.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal year 1881–82 was as follows:—Letters carried, 1,089,739,895; postcards, 276,446,716; newspapers, 695,175,624; magazines, 53,472,276; books, circulars, and miscellaneous printed matter, 300,854,480; and articles of merchandise, 22,644,456. There are 46,231 offices. These figures do not include international business, but only packages or letters posted and delivered in the United States.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the United States in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—James Russell Lowell; formerly Envoy and Minister of the United States in Spain; nominated January 19, 1880; accredited March 11, 1880.

Secretaries.—William J. Hoppin; E. S. Nadal.

2. Of Great Britain to the United States.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Lionel Sackville S. West, K.C.B., born in 1827; Chargé d'Affaires in Sardinia, 1858-63; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1872-78, and to Spain, 1878-81; appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, December 1881.

Secretaries.—D. E. Saurin; H. Howard; W. O. Charlton; Hon. A. Johnstone.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are:—

Money.

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . Approximate value, 4*s*.

There were for fifteen years, from 1863 to 1878, two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, of the average value of 4*s*. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, the value of which was fluctuating, according to the rates of exchange. By the provisions of the 'Resumption Act' passed by Congress, coming into operation on January 1, 1879, the complete resumption of specie payments was established, but it took place several months before this date, by the action of commercial causes. Thus there exists no longer any difference in value between coined money and paper currency.

In the session of 1873, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to regulate the value of the English sovereign in American coin, and to fix the 'par of exchange.' The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, the sovereign, or pound sterling shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½m. This value is also to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the construction of contracts.

Weights and Measures.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

Wine gallon	=	0·83333 gallon.
Ale gallon .	=	1·01695 „
Bushel .	=	0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

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URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The Representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write; there is one Senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are really only 40 Representatives and 13 Senators.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

President of the Republic.—General Maximo *Santos*, elected President of the Republic March 1, 1882, after the demission of Dr. Francisco Antonio *Vidal*, President from 1880 to 1882.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the ministry of the Interior; the department of Foreign Affairs; the department of Finance; and the department of War and Marine.

The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but there is complete toleration. In 1882 it was estimated that 40,000 children were at the various public and private schools.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years—there is a property-tax of from 5 to 5½ per cent. In the budget estimates for the financial year 1879–80 the total revenue was set down at 8,869,000 pesos, or 1,773,800*l.*, and the total expenditure at 8,748,654 pesos, or

1,749,731*l.*; the actual revenue was 1,628,466*l.*, and the expenditure 1,915,347*l.*, showing a deficit of 286,881*l.* The budget for 1880-81 set down the revenue at 7,890,000 pesos, or 1,578,000*l.*, and the expenses at 7,857,275 pesos, or 1,571,455*l.*, leaving a surplus of 6,545*l.*, but the actual expenditure exceeded the revenue by 1,015,428 pesos, or 203,085*l.* The actual accounts of revenue and expenditure of preceding years also showed large deficits. In the budget for 1883 the revenue is set down at 1,986,000*l.*, and expenditure at 1,985,190*l.* The financial year has recently been altered from the calendar year to the year ending June 30, when the budget for 1884 will be presented. More than one-half of the total annual expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt; the next largest item being for war. By a law, passed in 1875, one-fourth of the customs receipts are to be set aside specially for the service of the debt. In 1873 the total capital of the republic was valued at 75,500,000*l.*; and in 1882 the value of real property and stock alone was estimated at 76,500,000*l.*

The total public debt of Uruguay on Sept. 1, 1883, was 12,908,956*l.* (reckoning 4·70 dollars = 1*l.*), according to an official statement. A scheme for unification was accepted by the bondholders on November 17, 1883, and when it is carried out the debt, it is officially stated, will stand as follows:—Unified debt, 11,127,000*l.*; International debt, 879,676*l.*; Debt to Railway Companies, 572,766*l.*; Total, 12,579,442*l.*

The unified debt is made up as follows:—Internal, 6,808,500*l.*; External, 3,467,500*l.*; Additional issued, 851,000*l.*; Total unified, 11,127,000*l.*

The reason that the total stands at less after unification than before—although an additional amount is included in the unification—is that in June 1883 a convention was made with the internal bondholders whereby they agreed to forego from 30 to 50 per cent. on the nominal amount of their stock, in consideration of the Unified Bonds being quoted in the London market.

The Unified Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and will be subject to a ½ per cent. accumulative sinking fund from January 1, 1884. Interest and drawn bonds are to be paid on the 1st February, May, Aug., and Nov. of each year in London, by Messrs. Thomson, Bonar & Co. in sterling, and in Montevideo at the fixed rate of 4·70 dollars to the pound.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 4,500 men, including 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 of artillery, and 4 battalions of riflemen. There is besides an armed police force of 3,200 men, and a national guard of 20,000 men. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a partial census taken in 1880, of 438,245, comprising 226,580 males and 211,665 females. Of the total population 68·33 per cent. are natives, mostly of mixed race; of the foreign population 8·66 per cent. are Spaniards; 8·31 Italians; 4·62 Brazilians; 3·56 Argentines; 3·29 French; and 0·63 English. The Spaniards and French are mostly Basques. In the department of Montevideo the density is 265 per square mile; but in other departments it varies from 12 to 1. The average density is 53·7 per square mile. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, in the year 1879, a population of 115,500, with suburbs, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There were in 1879, 2,701 marriages, 23,895 births, 3,275 deaths, leaving a surplus of 20,620. There is a considerable flow of immigration, numbering 21,148 individuals in 1870; 5,298 in 1875; 10,710 in 1879; 9,208 in 1880; 8,336 in 1881; 10,116 in 1882. The number of emigrants in 1882 was 6,179; of the immigrants in 1882, 4,045 were Italian, 2,489 Spanish, 970 French, 531 English, 453 German.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries. It was as follows in 1880–82:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1880	3,665,645	3,950,440
1881	3,583,776	4,045,902
1882	3,634,960	4,392,586

Great Britain stands highest in imports, about one-third of the whole, and second in exports, one-sixth of the whole; France is highest in exports, one-fifth of the whole, and second in imports, one-sixth of the whole; next follow Brazil, the United States, Spain, Germany, and Italy.

The principal articles of export are cattle, salted, dried and preserved meat, and hides. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1878	644,066	977,866
1879	371,990	922,625
1880	694,593	1,381,338
1881	405,497	1,392,664
1882	836,819	1,455,122

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides, of the value of 344,086*l.*; tallow, 232,017*l.*; preserved meat, 85,320*l.*; sheep skins, 33,038*l.*; salted beef, 29,825*l.* in 1882. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, woollens, and coal—the first of the value of 619,006*l.*, and the second of the value of 195,231*l.*, and coal, 40,839*l.* in the year 1882.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. The pastoral establishments in 1882 were officially estimated to occupy 35 million acres, on which were 6,711,778 head of cattle, 1,500,000 hares, and 20,000,000 sheep; valued at over 10,000,000*l.* sterling. In 1881, 576,170 head of cattle were slaughtered for their hides, tallow, &c., for manufacturing extract of meat and being preserved in tins; besides this a vast number of sheep are slaughtered annually, and from 60,000 to 80,000 mares for their hides and tallow. The value of these is estimated at from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 millions sterling annually. Agriculture is also carried on to some extent, occupying 500,000 acres in 1882; wheat and maize being the chief products; the value of the agricultural produce in 1882 was estimated at 1,270,000*l.* There are several agricultural colonies in the country, composed mainly of Swiss and Spaniards.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1881, 1,170 vessels, of 903,685 tons, and cleared 968 vessels of 832,878 tons; there is besides a large coasting and river trade.

There were railways of a total length of 260 English miles open for traffic in September 1883. The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1883 were of a total length of 1405 English miles, including 295 miles of coast cables.

The Post-office carried 1,016,532 letters, and printed matter 1,216,398 in the year 1880. The receipts of the Post-office in recent years were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Uruguay in Great Britain.

Chargé d' Affaires.—Don Amaro Carve, appointed September 25, 1883.
Consul-General.—William Cranwell, appointed June 1880.

2. Of Great Britain in Uruguay.

Minister and Consul-General.—William Gifford Palgrave, appointed January 25, 1884.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . Approximate value, 4*s*.

Weights and Measures.

The *Quintal*	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Arroba*	=	25·35 „ „
„ *Fanega*	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.
„ *Square league*	=	$10\frac{2}{5}$ English square miles.

The metric system has been officially adopted, but is not in general use.

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VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on the 28th March 1864, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of sixteen members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress; the Council choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (two senators for each State), and the House of Representatives (one to every 25,000 of population), both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. The Senate is elected for four, and the Representatives for two years.

President of the Republic.—General Don Antonio Guzman Blanco, elected President February 1879; re-elected February 1880, and again February 1882.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Federalists and Confederalists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations.

In 1870, education was made compulsory in Venezuela, at which time only 10 per cent. of the population could read and write. There are two universities and eleven national colleges, and in 1883, 1,708

public lay schools supported by the State, with 91,240 pupils. There are, besides, numerous private schools.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central Government is that of customs duties, which produced 770,800*l.* in the year ending June 30, 1881. About 60 per cent. of the expenditure is for general accumulation and the remainder for the service of the debt and public works. The total revenue in the same year amounted to 1,195,025*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,064,081*l.* In 1882–3, the total income was 1,160,200*l.*, and the expenditure officially stated to be 'a little less.' The principal branch of expenditure is for 'general administration.'

The public debt is officially stated to consist of an internal debt, which, on June 30, 1883, was 1,500,000*l.*, consolidated at 5 per cent. interest, to be reduced to 4 per cent; and a foreign debt, which, with the unpaid interest of several years, had grown to 10,869,563*l.* in 1878, when the Government resumed the payment of interest. New consolidated bonds were issued on January 1, 1881, in substitution of all pre-existing internal and external bonds; 2,750,000*l.* to represent the external bonds, bearing 3 per cent. for two years and after that 4 per cent. At the end of 1883 the outstanding external debt amounted to 2,702,000*l.*

The standing army of the republic numbers about 3,000 men. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia, which in times of civil war has been increased to 60,000 men.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 439,120 English square miles, and to contain a population of 2,075,245 souls. Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one states and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large states, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old states, besides the Federal district, one colony and five territories. The following table gives the population of each of the new states and territories according to the census of 1881; the areas have not yet been determined:—

States	Population 1881
Federal District	63,394
Guzman Blanco	494,022
Carabobo	159,851
Bermudez	257,867
Zamora	236,371
Lara	233,752
Los Andes	293,108
Falcon-Zulia	187,051
Bolivar	54,422
Colony of Guzman Blanco	1,496
Territories:—	
Goagira	33,864
Alto Orinoco	18,230
Alto Amazónas	18,060
Colon	137
Yuruaré	17,640
Total	2,075,245

This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873 of 291,051. Of the population 1,005,518 were males and 1,069,727 females. The number of foreign residents in 1881 was 34,916, about one-third Spanish, 4,041 English, 3,237 Italians, 3,206 Dutch, 2,186 French, 1,171 German, 8,729 Columbians.

The report of the British Minister for 1881 states that in the gold districts of Orinoco are whole villages of British subjects from Trinidad and Jamaica, amounting to upwards of 6,000 persons. The population of Carácas, the capital, in 1881 was 55,638, Valencia, 36,145, Barquisimelo, 28,918.

The foreign commerce of Venezuela quadrupled within the last few years, through the development of the country's vast agricultural and mineral resources. The value of gold exported in the year ending June, 1881, was 329,452*l.* A report of the British Minister at Carácas states that the Venezuelan gold-fields are the richest, though at present not the most productive, in the world. During the year 1880 the total imports were of the value of 2,960,000*l.*, and the total exports of the value of 2,260,000*l.* The imports came to the extent of nearly one-fourth from Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly from the United States, France, and Germany. The exports were sent chiefly to Germany, the United States, and France. The staple article of export from Venezuela consists in coffee; in the first half of 1881 the total exports amounted to 2,029,064*l.* and coffee alone to 1,605,181*l.* Coffee culture is, however, declining, partly from want of efficient means of conveyance to the coast. The import duties of 1880–81 amounted to 850,000*l.*

The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1878	98,349	473,281
1879	114,804	462,037
1880	198,304	428,142
1881	209,604	482,493
1882	263,029	470,305

But according to the report of the British Minister for 1881, the value of imports of British produce into Venezuela amounts annually to a sum much in excess of 1,000,000*l.*

The chief article of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1882 was copper ore, of the value of 190,301*l.* In 1880 the cocoa exported to Great Britain was valued at 20,739*l.*, in 1881 at 10,674*l.*, in 1882 at 4,315*l.*; coffee in 1880 was 15,553*l.*, in 1882 375*l.*; and dye-woods exported in 1882 were valued at 14,367*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 307,880*l.*, and the latter of 31,801*l.*, in the year 1882, besides metals, wrought and unwrought, 41,929*l.*

Both iron and copper are abundant in various parts of the republic, but are comparatively neglected for want of means to work them. Considerable quantities of coal are also said to exist, but at present unworked. The total value of the mineral products in 1882 has been estimated at 200,000*l.*

A line of railway from Tucácas to the mines of Aroà, 70 English miles in length, was opened February 7, 1877. A line in construction for several years from La Guayra to Carácas, 27 miles, was practically completed in 1883. There were 330 miles of telegraphs in 1880, and 134 post-offices.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Venezuela in Great Britain.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

2. Of Great Britain in Venezuela.

Minister and Consul-General.—Colonel Charles E. Mansfield.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Venezuela, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Venezolano*, of 100 *Centavos* . .	approximate value,	4*s.*
„ *Bolivar*	„ „	1fr.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Libra*	= 1·014 lbs.	avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	= 101·40	„
„ *Arroba*	= 25·35	„

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

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II.

AFRICA.

II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'Algérie.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

Algeria, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when various reforms were introduced. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, and the country is regarded more as a detached part of France, than as a colony. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomad tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three departments, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve arrondissements.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Louis Tirman, Conseiller d'etat, and formerly Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone. Appointed November 26, 1881.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. There is also another Colonial Council, consisting of Government functionaries and a certain number of delegates from the Councils-General, whose advice should be taken on all financial questions, but in practice it is of little account. The Colonists send two deputies and one senator for each department to the French Chambers.

The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. The receipts of the government are derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1883, the revenue

of Algeria was estimated at 31,380,000 francs, and the total expenditure at 38,011,760 francs.

The French troops in Algeria consist of one 'corps d'armée,' the 19th, numbering 53,306 men in 1883-4. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions. The native troops consist of three regiments of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs algériens,' and three of 'Spahis.' There are four regiments of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique' and of Zouaves, consisting entirely of French officers and soldiers. There is also a Foreign Legion, the soldiers of which belong to various nationalities, the officers and non-commissioned officers of which are for the most part French.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into a 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement,' the first in three departments, and the latter in three divisions. According to official returns, the area of the organised part of the colony embraces 318,334 square kilomètres, or 122,876 English square miles, with a population, exclusive of wandering Arab tribes, of 3,310,412 souls, at the census of 1881. The following table gives the area of each of the three civil departments and the three military divisions of Algeria, according to the returns of 1881:—

'Territoires'	Area: Square kilomètres	Population
Algiers: Civil Department	23,550	1,072,762
„ Military Division	81,617	178,910
Oran: Civil Department	24,643	674,830
„ Military Division	61,460	92,492
Constantine: Civil Department	26,043	1,075,355
„ Military Division	101,021	216,063
Total Civil Territory	74,236	2,822,947
„ Military „	244,098	487,465
Total Algeria	318,334	3,310,412

To this must be added what is designated the Algerian Sahara, extending to about 39° S. latitude, including the district of M'zab annexed in 1882, of indefinite extent, but estimated at 100,000

square kilometres, or 38,600 square miles, and with a population vaguely estimated at 50,000. The Civil Territory is constantly increased in area by taking in sections of the Military Territory. In 1876 the population of the Civil Territory was 1,315,950 and the Military Territory 1,551,676, while the latter was 144,000 kilometres greater in area. The total increase in five years has been 442,786, or at the rate of 15 per cent. in five years. Of the population in 1881, 1,772,406 were males and 1,538,006 females. The increase is ascribed partly to immigration, partly to excess of births over deaths, and partly to more accurate enumeration of the native population. In 1880 the births were 15,089 and deaths 12,821, showing an excess of 15 per cent. of births over deaths; among the European population the excess was only 10 per cent. The excess of immigration over emigration in 1880 was 17,436. In 1881 there were 35,665 naturalized Jews, 2,850,866 French Mussulman subjects, 114,320 Spaniards, 33,693 Italians, 15,402 Anglo-Maltese, 4,201 Germans, 22,328 other foreigners. The only decrease has been in the Germans, who were 6,513 in 1881.

The number of French settlers was given at 127,321 in the returns of 1877, and 233,937 in 1881.

The bulk of the population are engaged in agriculture—2,328,636 in 1881. In 1880 there were 347 higher schools of various kinds, besides 115 Upper Arab schools, and 125 Madrasses; 12 secondary schools, with 3,404 pupils; 709 primary schools, with 49,610 pupils (2,702 Mussulmen). Before the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals 13,124 persons were accused in 1880, of whom 7,110 were sentenced to imprisonment and 2,015 to fines.

The population of the city of Algiers was 65,227 in 1881, of Oran 53,500, of Constantine 33,450.

In 1880, 40,000,000 acres were colonised by the agricultural population, of which about one-seventeenth was in the hands of Europeans. Of this area 5,900,000 acres were under cereals, chiefly wheat, barley and oats. The wheat produce in 1880 amounted to 13,500,000 cwt. The area under vines is 48,500 acres. Of olives the crop in 1880 weighed 652,000 cwt.; the oil manufactured was 574,000 gallons. About 20,000 acres are under tobacco, the yield in 1880 being 12,600,000 lbs. There are five million acres under forest, but the yearly value of the produce is small, only 27,000*l.* in 1880. In 1880 there were 1,163,513 cattle, 6,992,218 sheep, 3,293,033 goats, the bulk belonging to natives; there has been a decrease in all since 1878—in sheep 1,500,000. In 1880, 614,146 tons of iron ore were raised, valued at 231,132*l.*

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general and special. It is also divided into commerce with France

and commerce with foreign countries, as follows (general commerce) 1882:—

	Imports to Algeria	Exports from Algeria
	Francs	Francs
France	165,396,826	97,670,175
Foreign Countries . . .	90,395,917	70,617,286
	255,792,743	177,287,461
Total . .	£10,231,709	£7,091,498

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1878	9,272,230	6,396,168
1879	9,659,480	7,111,500
1880	10,963,266	7,406,780
1881	11,982,400	6,032,510
1882	10,231,709	7,091,498

About two-thirds of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Great Britain, Italy, the Barbary States, Turkey, the United States, English Mediterranean stations, Sweden, Norway and Russia. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1878	357,352	168,971
1879	454,246	225,572
1880	741,453	292,087
1881	750,858	278,964
1882	695,224	317,432

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1882 was 'Esparto grass,' for making paper, of the value of 492,093*l.*, and barley of the value of 106,727*l.* in 1881 and 9,000*l.* in 1882. Among the other exports of 1882 were iron ore, of the value of 82,823*l.*, and zinc ore, of the value of 18,565*l.* The British

imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 210,539*l.*, and the latter of 43,203*l.* in the year 1882.

In 1882, 3,750 vessels, of 801,833 tons, entered Algerian ports, of which 812, of 185,953 tons, were French; and 3,976, of 925,472 tons, cleared, of which 815, of 206,791 tons, were French.

On January 1, 1883, there were 957 English miles of railways open for traffic in Algeria. This does not include the prolongation of the line from Bone to the frontier station at Guelma, into the territory of Tunis, 120 miles.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the beginning of 1882, of 3,645 miles of line, and 8,678 miles of wire, with 154 offices. The 'réseau algéro-tunisien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Gold Sequin*	. . .	Average rate of exchange, 8*s.* 6½*d.*
„ *Monzonnah*	. . .	„ „ „ $\frac{7}{10}$*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Onguyah*	. . . =	4 grammes.
„ *Hollah* (liquid)	. . =	16·66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ *Psa* (dry)	. . =	48 litres, or about 51½ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 22 members elected for ten years, presided over ex-officio by the Chief-Justice; and a House of Assembly of 72 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by occupation of house property of the value of 50*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.* or wages of 25*l.* with board and lodging. The number of registered electors in 1883 was 66,639.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.; born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor Law Board, 1846–53; President of Montserrat, 1854–55; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, 1855–59; Governor of Hong Kong, 1859–64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864–71; Governor of New South Wales, 1872–78; Governor of New Zealand, 1879–80. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, December 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' who is premier.

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Supreme Court in Cape Town, composed of a chief judge and two puisne judges; under certain conditions appeal may be made from this Court to the Queen in Council. There is also a Court for the Eastern Districts, Circuit Courts twice a year, besides resident magistrates, justices of the peace, and periodical courts in outlying villages. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by British statute law.

Religion and Education.

The bulk of the population of the colony, white and coloured, at the last census, belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, the Episcopalian coming next in number, though most other bodies are represented. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (12,257*l.* in 1882) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Cape Colony has a university, incorporated 1873, and granted a Royal Charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no specially attached teaching institutions. There is a South African College in Cape Town with eight professors and teachers, a Diocesan College at Rondebosch, four normal schools, various special institutions, and 956 aided elementary schools. The Government of the colony has paid much attention to education in recent years, and it has made great progress; the number of children enrolled in the aided schools in 1881–2 was 75,314, and daily attendance 37,316. The Government expenditure was 88,822*l.*, and local expenditure 119,918*l.* From incomplete returns it was found that in these schools 20,408 of the children were white and 43,187 African or coloured; besides the above 11,500 white children were being educated in private schools, making in all 65 per cent. of white children of school age. Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1875, 34·13 of males and 33·28 of females could neither read nor write.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived largely from Customs, which produced, on the average of the five years from 1878 to 1882, about a million pounds sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, were as follows during each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882 (ending June 30):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1873	2,078,220	2,159,658
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275
1876	1,864,928[1]	2,198,131
1877	2,932,413	3,503,671
1878	3,233.161	3,627,530
1879	5,661,160	3,994,933
1880	3,541,720	3,742,665
1881	4,835,189	5,472,263
1882	4,893,399	5,520,797

[1] Half year.

The estimated revenue (excluding loans) for 1882 was 2,968,210*l.*, and the actual revenue was 3,524,858*l.*; leaving a surplus of 452,109*l.*; the estimated revenue for 1883 was 3,572,150*l.*; and the actual revenue 3,300,006*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1883–4 is 3,245,700*l.*, and expenditure, 3,819,918*l.*, showing a deficit of 574,128*l.*

During the last ten years one-half of the expenditure has been for public works, and the revenue from railways alone in 1882 was 966,854*l.* The war account of the colony up to June 30, 1883, amounted to 4,758,789*l.*, of which upwards of two millions had to be provided for—1,500,000*l.* by loans, and the remainder charged against revenue. It was expected to add 76,000*l.* to the revenue by a readjustment of house duty and licences.

The colony had a public debt of 12,460,658*l.* on January 1, 1882; and of 15,302,759*l.* in 1883, besides 795,650*l.* raised for corporate bodies, but guaranteed in the general revenue. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 1,101,650*l.* in 1869, and to 9,527,459*l.* in 1879. In 1881 the interest on the debt amounted to 529,729*l.*; in 1882, to 652,637*l.*, or with loans repaid, 803,257*l.* A small part of the debt is in course of repayment by instalments, extending to the year 1900; the remainder is provided for by a sinking fund. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—upwards of ten millions sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony in 1882 was returned at 34,106,918*l.*

Army.

For the defence of the colony a military force of three kinds is maintained,—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 964 officers and men in 1882; Cape Field Artillery, 85 officers and men; and Cape Infantry, 404 officers and men. Besides, by a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50, is subject to military service beyond, as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 2,183 volunteers in 1882.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeek, about the year 1652, the Portuguese having before made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small territory, between the Liesbeek River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts. The most important of these annexations are British Kaffraria (now the districts of King William's Land and East London), in 1866; Basutoland, 1868; the Transkeian Districts, including nearly the whole of the region between the Kei and the Natal border, and Griqualand West in 1880. The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope may now (1883) be stated as follows:—

Divisions	Area: English square miles	Population
Cape Colony Proper (1875)	199,950	720,984
Basutoland (1875)	10,290	128,000
Transkeian Districts or Kaffirland Proper (1882)	12,065	260,907
Griqualand West (1877)	17,800	45,277
Total	239,305	1,155,168

A bill passed the Cape Parliament in August 1883 disannexing Basutoland, which is now under the direct administration of the Imperial Government.

The Cape Colony, excluding Basutoland and the Transkei, is divided, politically and administratively, into 66 fiscal divisions and 70 magisterial districts.

The population at date of last census (1875) was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Whites	123,910	112,873	236,783
Malays	5,182	5,635	10,817
Hottentots	50,579	47,982	98,561
Fingo	36,435	37,071	73,506
Kafir and Bechuana	109,817	104,316	214,133
Mixed and other	43,705	43,479	87,184
Total	369,628	351,356	720,984

At the time of the census, of the total population 521,777 were natives of the colony, of whom 203,463 were whites. Of the remainder 73,000 were natives of other parts of South Africa (about 2,400 whites); 22,000 natives of Great Britain, 4,685 Germans, 883 Dutch.

The capital of the colony, Cape Town, had a population of 33,239 in 1875, and with suburbs 45,240; Port Elizabeth had a population of 13,049.

The majority of the white natives are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The mixed portion of the population consists of so-called Africanders, the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africanders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

The average density of the population is 3·61 per square mile, varying from 79·39 in the Cape Division to 0·28 in Calvinia on the N.W. frontier. There is no general system of registration in the colony; according to the Church returns there were in 1882 3,104 marriages, 14,978 births or baptisms, and 4,023 deaths; but these must be regarded as very incomplete. The amount of immigration into Cape Colony is small; from 1873 to 1881 the total number of immigrants sent by the emigration agent in England was 16,632; the greatest number being in the year 1881—4,143. There were 1,118 persons returned as paupers in 1882.

Trade and Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the leading exports from the Cape in 1881 and 1882, according to the official Cape Returns:—

	1881	1882
	£	£
Wool . .	1,764,440	1,538,991
Ostrich feathers	894,241	1,093,989
Grease . .	417,497	523,189
Skins . .	336,775	403,357
Copper ore .	261,110	394,032
Hair . .	262,660	253,128

The value of diamonds exported from the colony in 1882, not entered in above statement, was 3,992,502*l.*, and the total value from 1868 to 1882 was 26,222,777*l.*

The values of the total imports and exports, excluding specie, of the Cape Colony and dependencies, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882, were as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1878	6,151,595	3,456,291
1879	7,083,810	3,805,637
1880	7,662,858	4,342,293
1881	9,227,171	4,220,706
1882	9,372,019	4,514,098

The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly with the United Kingdom. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1878 to 1882, is returned by the Board of Trade as follows:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1878	3,699,012	3,821,279
1879	4,001,863	4,403,296
1880	5,023,493	4,978,074
1881	4,938,365	5,877,988
1882	5,859,691	5,989,601

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In the five years from 1878 to 1882 the exports of wool—sheep's as well as goat's—from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1878	30,670,716	2,060,345
1879	36,726,410	2,267,944
1880	42,226,044	2,761,852
1881	47,165,019	3,028,173
1882	51,651,395	3,160,953

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 382,219*l.* in 1882; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 1,506,859*l.*; and skins and hides, of the value of 620,417*l.* in 1882. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,165,588*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 455,576*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 802,549*l.*, and leather and saddlery, 497,677*l.* in the year 1882.

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1882 was 963, of 1,018,177 tons, and coastwise 1,365, of 2,040,699 tons; the

number cleared outwards was 966, of 1,020,988 tons, and coastwise 1,365, of 2,013,027 tons.

There were, at the end of 1875, in the colony 1,111,713 head of cattle, 10,976,663 sheep, and 3,065,202 goats. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. At the date of the last census the total number of holdings in the colony was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

The amount of land granted up to 1875 was 54,535,812 acres, and sold 12,762,693 acres; up to 1882 the land granted was 56,107,725 acres, and sold 24,528,816 acres.

The total area under cultivation in 1875 was 580,000 acres; the chief crops being wheat, oats, maize, rye, and barley. Vines occupied 18,000 acres, and yielded 4,484,665 gallons of wine.

There were lines of railway of a total length of 969 miles in the colony on January 1, 1883. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems, the Western, from Capetown to Beaufort West, 409 miles; the Midland, starting from Port Elizabeth, 394 miles; and the Eastern system, 166 miles.

The capital expended on railways to the end of 1882 has been 9,352,865*l*. The gross earnings in 1882 were 968,510*l*., and expenses 746,665*l*., giving a net revenue of 221,845*l*. Of the total length of lines sanctioned 556 remained to be finished at the end of 1883.

The number of post-offices in the colony at the end of 1882 was 608, the revenue in 1882 amounting to 120,599*l*., and the expenditure to 243,120*l*. The total number of letters posted in 1882 was 7,923,700, newspapers 3,947,747.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 3,466 miles, with 128 offices, at the end of 1882. The number of messages sent was 621,269 in 1882. The telegraphs were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government. The revenue in 1882 was 58,492*l*., and expenditure 52,490*l*.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—Captain Mills, C.M.G., appointed 1882.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Money.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was in 1858 officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(Kemi.—Misr.)

Reigning Khedive.

Mohamed Tewfik, born Nov. 19, 1852; the son of Ismail I.; succeeded to the throne, on the abdication of his father, June 26, 1879. Married, Jan. 10, 1873, to Princess Emineh, daughter of El Hamy Pasha. Offspring of the union are two sons, Abbas, born July 14, 1874, and Mehemet Ali, born in 1876, and two daughters, Kadshat-Hanem, born in 1879, and Nimet-Hanem, born in 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the sixth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his father and predecessor, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khĭdîv-el-Misr,' or King of Egypt, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismaïl I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were :—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet . .	1813	1854	1848–54
Saïd, son of Mehemet . . .	1822	1863	1854–63
Ismail	1830	—	1863–79

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 100,000*l.*; his father of 40,000*l.*, with 175,000*l.* more for other members of the family.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

The administration of Egypt was carried on from November 1879 to the beginning of 1883 (latterly only nominally) under the supervision of the governments of France and Great Britain, represented each by a 'Controller-General,' invested with great powers, indicated in a decree of the Khedive issued November 10, 1879. According to the decree, the Controllers-General had full powers of investigation into every public service of the State, including that of the Public Debt.

By another decree of the Khedive, dated April 5, 1880, there was appointed an 'International Commission of Liquidation,' composed of seven members, to examine the whole financial situation of Egypt, and draught a Law of Liquidation regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors.

The English and French Controllers-General fixed the interest on the Unified Debt at 4 per cent., with certain conditions and modifications. The list of resources applied to the service of the general debt was settled by the Controllers-General as follow: Besides the revenues of the provinces Garbiah, Menoufieh, Béhéra, and Siout, there were the octroi duties, customs, the tobacco, salt, and other indirect revenues, calculated to more than cover the Unified interest at 4 per cent.

In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a movement, which was regarded as 'a military rebellion'—the object of which was supposed to be the abolition by violent means of the Control and the removal of foreigners generally from positions of influence held by them in Egypt—England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. A British force remained in Egypt as an army of occupation, which, in December, 1883, numbered 6,763 officers and men. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and, as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the Joint Control of England and France. In the meantime Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had been commissioned to proceed to Egypt to advise and assist in the reorganisation of the Government. The English Controller was appointed adviser to the Khedive in financial matters, with only a consultative voice, and with no power to interfere in matters of internal administration, but in November, 1883, an English Finan-

. . . . . .

cial Administrator was appointed. The Egyptian army during 1883 has been undergoing reorganisation, and a body of gendarmerie has been organised, in both cases under the supervision of Englishmen.

There is a Council of Ministers, divided into the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, War, Marine, Public Works, Finance, Public Instruction, Justice, the Wakfs, and the Soudan.

On May 1, 1883, an Organic Law was promulgated by the Khedive creating provincial councils, consisting of members chosen on the principle of universal suffrage by indirect election, to vote extraordinary contributions for local purposes and give advice on local matters; and a Legislative Council of 30 members, 16 of whom are to be chosen on the same principle, and 14 appointed by the Khedive. The function of this Council, whose meetings are not public, are to consider petitions addressed to the Khedive, and to give their views on the budget and other matters, these views being accepted or rejected on the advice of the Council of Ministers, who must give reasons for rejection. It is to be summoned on the 1st of February, April, June, August, October, and December, or at other times, if the Khedive desires it. The delegated members are elected for six years. The Organic Law also creates a General Assembly, consisting of the Ministers, the members of the Legislative Council, and 46 delegate notables chosen by indirect election for certain towns and districts for six years. The Assembly must be convoked every two years at least. Its functions are to vote new taxes, to give its opinion on any new loan, on public works, on land-taxes, on matters submitted by Government, and to give of its own accord its views on all matters, economic, administrative, or financial. The qualification for a provincial or legislative councillor is to be able to read and write, pay 50*l.* land-tax, and be neither a functionary nor a soldier; for a legislative councillor the tax is reduced to 20*l.* for Alexandria and Cairo, and abolished for the rest of the country. The total number of direct electors out of a population of about 6,800,000 is 903,420, of whom 797,571 form village constituencies, and 105,849 belong to the eight largest towns.

In the Budget for 1880, the first adopted by the 'International Commission of Liquidation,' the total revenue in Egyptian pounds was 8,561,622*l.*, and expenditure 7,911,622*l.*, leaving a surplus of 650,000*l.* The budget for 1881 gave the revenue as E8,419,421*l.*, and expenditure E8,308,870*l.*, while the actual revenue was E9,229,965*l.*, and expenditure E8,377,423*l.*, leaving a surplus of 852,542*l.*

Since 1882 the budget is divided into two distinct parts, viz.:

the Budget of the revenues assigned to the Privileged and Unified Debts, and the Budget of the revenues assigned to the Government. The following is a table showing the budget estimates and actual revenue and expenditure for 1882 :—

I.—Budget of Revenues Assigned to the Debt.

Receipts.

	Estimated	Actual
	£E	£E
Revenues of the four Assigned Provinces	2,572,018	2,521,507
Railways and Telegraphs	1,121,700	1,240,863
Port of Alexandria	65,015	69,272
Customs	711,600	624,421
Total	4,470,333	4,456,063
Deduct probable shortcomings	60,000	—
Total receipts	4,410,333	4,456,063

Excess of actual receipts over estimates, £E45,730.

Expenditure.

	Estimated	Actual
Service of Debt :—	£E	£E
Privileged	1,159,212	1,158,783
Unified	2,223,927	2,223,623
Expenses of Administration in four Provinces	142,733	151,303
Railways and Telegraphs	471,912	423,685
Port of Alexandria	35,737	18,814
Customs	63,579	63,049
Total Expenditure	4,097,100	4,039,257

Excess of estimated over actual expenditure, £E57,843.

The net surplus of receipts over expenditure after deducting E25,202*l.*, which revert to Government, was E391,604*l.*, which was employed in redeeming unified stock by purchase in the open market.

II.—Budget of Revenues Assigned to Government.

Receipts.

	Estimated	Actual
	£E	£E
Direct Taxes	3,127,369	3,027,366
Indirect Taxes	1,015,883	963,223
Revenues of Government	—	—
Administrations	332,971	406,205
Total	4,476,223	4,396,794
Less probable shortcomings	140,000	—
Add: Paid over from Assigned Revenues	—	25,202
Total Receipts	4,476,223	4,421,996

Excess of estimated over actual receipts, £E54,227.

Expenditure.

	Estimated	Actual
	£E	£E
Tribute	678,486	678,396
Moukabalah	150,000	150,000
Daira Khassa	34,000	34,000
Interest on Canal Shares	193,858	193,858
Civil List	315,000	315,005
Ministries and Administrations	2,689,560	2,870,786
Reserve for Unforeseen Expenditure	50,000	132,807
Pensions	255,964	343,488
Total Expenditure	4,366,868	4,718,340

Excess of actual over estimated expenditure, £E351,472

The deficit on the ordinary budget was E296,344*l.* This sum is, however, brought down to E191,187*l.* by deduction of E104,857*l.* economized on the Extraordinary Budget of the year 1882, amounting to E385,816*l.* and composed of:—1. Surplus of non-assigned budget in 1881, E196,333*l.*; 2. Economies of Extraordinary Budget of 1881, E189,483*l.*—Total E385,816*l.*

The budget estimates for 1883 are summarised as follows:—

Revenue.	£ E.	Expenditure.	£ E.
Revenue from the land and other direct contributions	5,367,684	Tribute	678,397
Indirect revenues, including customs, posts, octrois, and salt-tax	1,854,294	Public debt	3,748,164
Railways and telegraphs	1,193,545	Cost of the Administration	4,155,357
Sundries	389,104.		
Total	£8,804,627	Total	£8,581,918

This shows a surplus of 222,709*l.*

The war budget was reduced by E104,000*l.*, the financial and internal administration by E90,000*l.*, while the reduction in the interest charge amounted to E13,000*l.* Public works were allowed E107,000*l.* and railways E74,000*l.* in excess of the last budget, while E190,000*l.* are devoted to expenses which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been charged to the extraordinary budget, composed of excess of receipts over expenditure of the previous year. It was expected that the expenses of the Sudan expedition and of the British occupation would lead to a deficit of about 2,000,000*l.*

The capital of the debt of Egypt was returned as follows in 1883:—

	£
Unified 4 per cent. debt	56,726,420
Privileged debt	22,446,800
Domain loans at 5 per cent.	8,254,820
Daira Sanieh loans at 4 to 5 per cent.	8,991,820
	£96,439,860

In addition to this there is the Turkish debt secured upon the tribute of 11,918,800*l.* Not secured by any stipulations on the part of the government is the floating debt of Egypt, the exact amount of which is not known, but which is estimated to be over 5,000,000*l.* In January 1883 a scheme was proposed for the extinction of the Domain loan, by the sale in lots of the Domain's 420,000 acres, comprising some of the best land in Egypt.

The army of Egypt consisted up to 1882, nominally, of eighteen infantry regiments of three battalions each, with four battalions of rifles, of four regiments of cavalry, and 144 guns. In January 1883 the reorganisation of the Egyptian army was entrusted to a British officer, under the title of generalissimo or sirdar. According to the new scheme the army is to comprise twelve battalions of infantry, two of mounted infantry, each of 500 men, one regiment of cavalry of 500 men; six batteries of artillery, each of four guns, with 100 men, two battalions of garrison artillery of 500 men, one company

of engineers of 500 men, besides two regiments of gendarmes of 700 men, forming, with commissariat, staff, &c., a total of 10,900 men.

The Egyptian navy of thirteen steam-vessels, including three large yachts for the Khedive, is practically of no account.

Area and Population.

The territories under the rule of the sovereign of Egypt, including those on the Upper Nile and Central Africa, conquered in 1874–75, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 1,406,250 English square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of about 17,000,000, of whom about one-third are in Egypt proper. According to an official estimate of December 31, 1878, the total population of Egypt proper was 5,517,627.

Egypt proper is administratively divided into eight governorships of principal towns, and fourteen Mudiriehs or provinces. The Mudiriehs form two administrative regions, one to the north and the other to the south of the summit of the triangle formed by the Delta, viz.:—The Northern Region, with six Mudiriehs; the Southern Region, with eight Mudiriehs.

The census operations carried out in Egypt proper on May 4, 1882, comprise:—The Delta and the Nile Valley from Mediterranean to Wadi-Halfa; the Isthmus of Suez; the territory of El-Arish (in Asia); the Red Sea Coast, from Suez to Kosseir included. The following are the preliminary results of the census:—

	Male	Female	Total
NORTHERN REGION			
Delta, Isthmus, El Arish is .	1,980,000	1,994,000	3,974,000
SOUTHERN REGION			
Nile Valley, Kosseir and the Oasis of Fayoum and Assiout	1,426,000	1,420,000	2,846,000
Total Population . .	3,406,000	3,414,000	6,820,000

The area of Egypt proper is estimated to comprise 394,240 English square miles, the annexed and conquered districts, including Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, the Soudan, and the Equatorial Provinces, being estimated at 1,026,250 English square miles, with about 11,000,000 inhabitants.

Egypt proper is divided geographically from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Wustani,' or Middle Egypt; and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which

depends the existence of the country. The principal towns with their populations in 1882 are: Cairo, 368,108; Alexandria, 208,755; Damietta, 34,046; Tantah, 33,725; Mansourah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046; Rosetta, 16,671; Port Said, 16,560; Suez, 10,913.

At the enumeration of 1878, there were in Egypt proper 68,653 foreigners, including 29,963 Greeks; 14,310 Frenchmen; 14,524 Italians; 2,480 Austrians; 3,795 Englishmen; 1,003 Spanish; 879 Germans; 752 Persians; and 358 Russians.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths for the five years 1873-77:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1873	184,742	133,720	51,022
1874	177,732	144,924	32,808
1875	182,820	119,912	62,908
1876	186,687	132,008	54,671
1877	173,529	138,668	34,861

The excess of immigration over emigration in the same period was 19,241.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to a great extent of goods carried in transit.

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with the different countries in 1881 and 1882:—

	Exports to		Imports from	
	1881	1882	1881	1882
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain .	8,440,442	7,322,358	3,707,831	2,986,126
Russia . .	2,108,007	979,412	188,481	215,889
France . .	1,183,721	964,294	1,167,940	910,320
Italy . . .	751,407	747,589	298,840	228,009
Austria . .	477,587	436,350	942,453	683,391
Turkey . .	415,068	383,633	158,258	110,346
Greece . .	103,577	77,027	18,179	20,073
America . .	51,210	30,966	149,099	115,631
India, China, Japan	—	—	370,638	311,323
Other countries .	153,611	166,633	109,149	115,631
Total . .	13,684,630	11,108,262	7,110,868	5,696,739

The following table shows the value of the leading exports and imports in 1882;—

Exports	£	Imports	£
Cotton	7,570,634	Cotton goods	1,340,037
Cotton seed	1,190,458	Coal	769,272
Sugar	576,844	Clothing, &c.	221,600
Beans	571,134	Indigo	210,428
Maize	164,385	Timber	182,645
Gums	142,068	Wines and spirits	175,516
Hides	138,586	Sugar	172,333
Rice	120,085	Machinery	168,818
Lentils	68,436	Woollen goods	114,855
Ostrich feathers	65,425	Petroleum	112,607
Wool	46,516	Rice	97,257
		Oils	68,505

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1878	6,145,421	2,194,030
1879	8,890,052	2,143,681
1880	9,190,589	3,060,640
1881	9,317,916	3,168,488
1882	7,796,092	2,450,504

The considerable amount of the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is owing, partly, to large shipments of raw cotton, and partly to the transit trade flowing from India and other parts of Asia through Egypt, which latter, however, has greatly declined in recent years, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. The exports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1878	114,297,344	3,612,108
1879	158,232,032	5,088,109
1880	152,606,608	4,951,090
1881	174,316,072	5,785,311
1882	149,418,080	5,034,785

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the year 1882 was corn and flour. The total corn exports of 1882 were of the value of 780,364*l.*

(1,214,710*l.* in 1881), comprising wheat, valued at 80,947*l.* (525,754*l.* in 1881); beans, 503,064*l.*; barley, 16,733*l.*; and flour and maize, 119,620*l.*

The staple article of import from the United Kingdom into Egypt consists of cotton goods, of the value of 4,290,953*l.* in 1872, of 1,255,938*l.* in 1878, of 1,416,615*l.* in 1879, of 1,751,989*l.* in 1881, and of 1,300,614*l.* in 1882. Also coal, of the value of 400,077*l.*, machinery 180,386*l.*, and iron 109,643*l.* in 1882.

The Suez Canal.

The commerce of the world has derived great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal of Egypt, 100 miles long, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The state of the capital account was as follows in 1882:—

	£
397,438 shares of 500 francs, or 20*l.*	7,948,760
301,848 obligations of 500 francs, or 20*l.* each, issued at 12*l.*, bearing interest at 5 per cent., on par, and redeemable at par	6,036,960
83,993 delegations of 500 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent.	1,679,860
99,990 thirty-year bonds of 125 francs, at 8 francs per annum interest	499,950
15,152 bonds of 500 francs at 3 per cent.	303,040
399,765 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 3*l.* 8*s.* each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par, which commenced November 1882	1,335,201

Besides 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1882 the founders' share of surplus profits was 126,697*l.*

Of the above 397,438 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l.* But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and the Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net

earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows :—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 „ to the founders' shares.
3. 2 „ to form an invalid fund for the employés of the company.
4. 71 „ as dividend on the 400,000 shares.
5. 2 „ to the Managing Directors.

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal and the gross receipts of the Company have been as follows in 1873 and in 1879–82 :—

Years	Vessels	Vessels	Receipts
	Number	Tonnage	£
1873	1,171	2,085,270	915.892
1879	1,477	3,236,942	1,195,054
1880	2,026	4,344,519	1,671,636
1881	2,727	5,794,401	2,187,040
1882	3,198	7,122,125	2,536,343

The net profits in 1882 were 1,266,972*l.*, and the total dividend paid to the shareholders, after placing 5 per cent. to the sinking fund, according to the statutes, amounted to 16·24 per cent. for the year 1882.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of the leading nationalities that passed through the Canal in 1882 :—

	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	2,565	5,795,584	Spain . .	32	78,663
France . .	165	405,846	Russia . .	18	36,061
Holland. .	103	254,274	Norway. .	20	35,502
Germany .	109	176,764	Belgium. .	13	24,326
Italy . .	61	153,493	Egypt . .	21	13,973
Austria . .	67	121,711	Turkey . .	10	11,235

Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1880, a railway system of a total length of 1,518 kilomètres, or 940 Engl. miles, open for traffic, with 800 kilomètres, or 497 Engl. miles, in course of construction. The whole of the railways are State property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilomètres, or 5 Engl. miles.

The post-office carried 2,925,084 inland letters, and 1,625,139 foreign letters and postcards, in the year 1880, besides 1,000,000 inland and 783,000 foreign newspapers. The number of post-offices was 210 on January 1, 1880.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1880, of a total length of 8,570 kilomètres, or 5,322 Engl. miles, the length of wires being 13,900 kilomètres, or 8,632 Engl. miles. The total includes an English line of telegraphs from Alexandria to Cairo, 455 miles in length. All the other telegraphs are State property.

British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., appointed May 1883.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt are :—

MONEY.

The *Piastre, of* 40 *paras* . .	=	Average rate of exchange, 2½*d.*, or 97 *piastres*, equal to £1 sterling
„ *Kees*, or *Purse, of* 500 *piastres*	=	„ „ £5 2*s.* 6*d.*

The currency of Egypt being insufficient for its vast commerce, coins of nearly all the nations of Europe, as well as of the United States, have become legal tender. Those most in use are French twenty-franc gold pieces and British sovereigns. The Egyptian pound is about 8*d.* more in value than the pound sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Killow*	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
„ *Almud*	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ *Ardeb*	=	226 lbs.
„ *Oke, of* 400 *drams* . .	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Gasab, of* 4 *diraâs* . .	=	3 yards.
„ *Feddan al risach* . .	=	3,208 square yards, or nearly an acre.

By a decree of the former Khedive dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, but compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

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LIBERIA.

(United States of Liberia.)

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l.*

President of Liberia.—Hilary R. W. *Johnson*, elected May 1883, assumed office January 1884, in succession to Alfred F. Russell, appointed November 1882.

The President is assisted in his executive function by five ministers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was virtually an attempt, made by American philanthropists, to show the capacity of the negro race for self-government; but prevailing disorder, with absence of all progress and civilisation, mark the character of the negro republic in its more recent history.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

Liberia has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,300 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 13,000.

The public revenue is officially stated to amount annually to 100,000 dollars, in paper currency, equal to about 20,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 90,000 dollars, or 18,000*l.* The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l.*, at 7 per cent interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England, but no interest has been paid on it since 1874, the Government of the republic being actually bankrupt. Principal and interest amount to 163,000*l.* in 1883.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The

value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1878	1,213,270	1,038,971
1879	1,386,217	656,902
1880	1,705,527	752,601
1881	1,449,116	824,337
1882	1,582,933	879,525

The chief articles of export from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1882 were palm oil, of the value of 924,971*l.*; nuts, 285,672*l.*; caoutchouc, 203,808*l.*; ivory, 117,235*l.* The British imports into Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 397,342*l.* in 1882.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Liberia in Great Britain.

Minister.—Edward Wilmot Blyden, accredited August 22, 1877.

2. Of Great Britain in Liberia.

Consul.—A. E. Havelock, C.M.G., Governor of the West African Settlement.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, each of 16 *Akis*. A Usano of Gold contains 314·76 English troy grains.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

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MADAGASCAR.

Reigning Sovereign and Government.

Queen Ranavalona, or Ranavalo **III.**, born about 1861; appointed successor by the late Queen Ranavalona II., succeeded to the throne on her death, July 13, 1883, shortly after married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivono, and was crowned November 22.

Madagascar began to be of commercial importance to Europe about the year 1810, when Radama I. succeeded in reducing the island to the sway of the dynasty of the Hovas, the most advanced though not most numerous of the various Malagasy races. His widow, Queen Ranavalona I., succeeded in 1829, and until her death in 1861 intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radama II., and he by his wife Rasoherina, on whose death, in 1868, Ranavalona II. obtained the throne. The present queen is great-granddaughter of Rahety, sister of King Andrianampoinimerina (1787–1810). At various periods, 1820, 1861, 1865, and 1868, treaties have been concluded with Great Britain, the United States, and France. Under one of these, said to have been made in 1841 with a Sakalava chief, France claims a protective right over the north of the island from 16 deg. S. lat., which she endeavoured to assert by force in 1883, until which time they practically acknowledged the Hovas as dominant over the whole island. At present (January 1884) no settlement of the dispute has been arrived at.

The Government is an absolute monarchy, modified and tempered by customs and usages having the force of law; and during the last quarter of a century the power of the Sovereign has been gradually limited and controlled. The Sovereign is advised by her Prime Minister, who is the real source of all political power; he is assisted by a number of ministers who act as heads of departments—education, justice, the interior, foreign affairs, &c. These swear fidelity to the Prime Minister as well as to the Sovereign. The succession to the Crown is hereditary in the royal house, but not necessarily in direct succession; the reigning sovereign may designate his successor.

A large portion of the Hovas and of the people in the east and central districts have been Christianised, and Christianity is acknowledged and protected as the State religion. There are about 350,000 Protestants and about 80,000 Roman Catholics. Three-fourths of the people are still Pagans. Schools have been established, and education is compulsory wherever the influence of the central government is effective. In Imerina, the chief province, are (1883) 1,167 schools, with 2,893 teachers and 150,906 pupils; of these two-thirds belong to the London Missionary Society; 191 schools

with 14,960 pupils to the Roman Catholics, and the rest to the Church of England and the Norwegian Missions. Besides these there are many schools at a distance from the capital, with about 100,000 pupils.

Of the revenue and expenditure of the Government there are no statistics; the chief source of revenue is the customs, and a small poll tax is paid; but the personal service which every Malagasy has to render is the mainstay of the Government. Payment is generally taken in kind, though by new treaty arrangements the customs dues can be paid in money. The only fixed payments are those made to the Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Army. The standing army is estimated to consist of 20,000 men, two-thirds of whom are armed with modern rifles and the remainder with old snider muskets. During the French invasion the number of men mobilized exceeded 50,000.

Population and Trade.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 228,500 square miles, and the population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, at 3,500,000; other estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. There is a considerable variety of tribes, the most powerful, intelligent, and enterprising being that of the Hovas, of Malay origin, whose Malay language is spread over the island and who have been dominant for the last fifty years. The only unsubdued territories are in the south and south-west, which are inhabited by wild independent tribes. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, is estimated to have a population of 100,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 6,000. Mojanga, the chief port on the north-west coast, has about 14,000 inhabitants. Slavery exists in a patriarchal form.

Of minerals, silver, copper, iron, coal and salt have been found. Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; rice, sugar, cotton, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and subtropical products are plentiful. Silk and woollen weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from palm fibre, and of metal-work.

The chief exports are cattle, india-rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, rice, and seeds. The chief imports are cotton goods, rum, and metal goods. The trade is chiefly with Mauritius, Réunion, Great Britain, and France; there has also been recently considerable trade with the United States. An official estimate values the total exports and imports at 800,000*l*. In 1882

the value of the exports to Great Britain was 43,899*l.* (4,300*l.* in 1878), and imports from Great Britain 36,920*l.* (21,611*l.* in 1878 and 49,610*l.* in 1880). Of the exports the principal were caoutchouc 17,463*l.*, and hides 13,564*l.*; of the imports, cottons 26,432*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought 2,348*l.* In the last six months of 1882 the imports from the United States at Tamatave were valued by the United States Consul at 41,482*l.*, and exports to the United States at 51,497*l.*

The total number of vessels (including 8 men-of-war) which entered at Tamatave in the last six months of 1882 was 116, of 19,951 tons; of these 59 vessels were British and 40 French; 46 were coasters.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, but the Italian 5-lire piece is also accepted. For smaller sums the coin is cut up into fractional parts and weighed as required.

Consular Representatives.

1. Of Madagascar in Great Britain.

Consul.—James Procter.

2. Of Great Britain in Madagascar.

Consul at Tamatave.—John Hicks Graves.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the British colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, the island of Rodrigues, of Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the Colonial Secretary, the Advocate-General, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops, the Colonial Treasurer, and Auditor-General, are ex-officio members. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of eight official and eight non-official members. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General; the non-official councillors are chosen from the landed proprietors of the island, and submitted to Her Majesty for approval and confirmation. The Council at present consists of sixteen members.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.; born 1834; M.P. for King's County, Ireland, 1859–65; Governor of Labuan, 1868–71; Governor of the West African Settlement, 1872–73; Governor of the Bahamas, 1873–75; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1875–76; Governor of Hong Kong, 1876–82. Appointed Governor of Mauritius, December 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 1,350*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1873	690,081	657,110
1874	720,130	727,063
1875	692,894	775,836
1876	732,106	719,539
1877	748,059	703,608
1878	789,544	734,579
1879	763,769	746,199
1880	782,108	757,396
1881	781,391	760,017
1882	955,163	828,010

The principal source of revenue is from the customs. There is a small public debt, amounting to 640,300*l.* in 1883.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 708 English square miles.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession of by the French. The British Government captured it in 1810, and its possession was ratified by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The dependent islands of Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles, under the administration of the Governor of Mauritius, are from 300 to 900 miles distant from Mauritius. They are small, with a population of 16,000.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius, according to the census taken in 1881 :—

	Population 1881		
	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . .	207,437	151,982	359,419
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere	403	35	438
Crews of mercantile shipping .	500	3	503
Total of population .	208,340	152,020	360,360

Of the total population 247,625 are Indian, the remainder being classed as general. At the census of 1871 the total population, including military and shipping, was 317,369, the resident population being 316,042.

The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 70,000 in 1881.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony was as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1878	2,229,346	3,777,379
1879	2,385,870	3,256,464
1880	2,169,672	3,634,788
1881	2,476,266	3,555,260
1882	2,769,795	3,930,455

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar (3,184,629*l.* in 1881), and besides, coffee, cocoa-nut oil, and rum. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa and Australia.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom

is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Produce into Mauritius
	£	£
1878	887,009	409,352
1879	641,836	341,257
1880	284,485	358,160
1881	449,487	438,682
1882	445,672	492,326

The staple article of export from Mauritius to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 306,029*l.* in 1882. The other exports comprise drugs, of the value of 22,701*l.*, and cocoa nut oil, of the value of 14,095*l.* in 1882. The British imports in 1882 consisted principally of cotton goods, valued 145,863*l.*, iron, valued 57,038*l.*, and manure, 55,798*l.*

The colony has two lines of railways, of a total length of 92 miles. These lines connect Port Louis, the capital, with Grand River and with Savanne. An extension of the latter line to Moka was completed in 1882.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the India rupee, with its subdivisions (see p. 780). All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 (see p. 780), came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

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MOROCCO.

(Maghrib-el-Aksa.—El Gharb.)

Reigning Sultan.

Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Absolute Ruler of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His three predecessors were :—

Sultans.	Reign.	Sultan.	Reign.
Muley-Soliman . .	1794-1822.	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed .	1859-1873.
Muley-Abderrahman .	1822-1859.		

The crown is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if not exercising this privilege, the custom of succession is that obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 483), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the eldest member of the reigning family.

Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, was formerly an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the state as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheïk-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of 'Mula-el-tesseràd,' or steward of the Imperial household. The Sultan's orders are carried out, and he raises his revenue, estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, by an armed force of 8,000 men, of whom 5,000 constitute the Imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other cavalry.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the

southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and is generally estimated at 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlfs, in the 'Geographische Mittheilungen' (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000 (probably less than 60,000, according to Dr. Rohlfs), and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable, and is largely with Great Britain (65·5 per cent. imports, 58 per cent. exports) and France (32·36 per cent. imports, and 35·39 exports, including coin, in 1882). The total value of the exports from Morocco in 1882 was 1,758,633*l.* (including 484,578*l.* in coin), and imports 774,034*l.* (including 84,672*l.* in coin); of this only 10,212*l.* went to, and 828*l.* came from Spain; the trade passes mainly through the port of Tangier. There are, besides Tangier, seven other ports open to foreign commerce. The chief imports are cotton, 680,226*l.*, sugar, 278,048*l.*, rice, flour, &c., 292,418*l.*, in 1882; and exports, wool, 223,370*l.*, shoes, 105,484*l.*, almonds 78,800*l.*, cattle 78,776*l.*, in 1882.

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
	£	£
1878	391,369	191,292
1879	154,270	245,037
1880	350,564	246,584
1881	246,051	270,292
1882	277,465	210,685

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1882 were almonds, of the value of 44,169*l.*, and wool, of the value of 108,376*l.*, and gum 37,803*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 180,484*l.* in 1882. In 1882, 1,050 vessels of 314,794 tons entered the ports of Morocco, of which 489, of 132,262 tons, were British, and cleared 1,047 of 315,559 tons.

In 1883 the Sultan granted the claim of Spain to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, near the mouth of the Yfusi river, south of Mogador.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., appointed Minister Resident, 1860; Minister Plenipotentiary, 1872; Envoy Extraordinary, February 27, 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Blankeel*	=	24 *Flues*	Approximate English value	=	$\frac{3}{4}d.$
The *Ounce*	=	4 *Blankeels*	„	„	„	= $3\frac{7}{10}d.$
The *Mitkul*	=	10 *Ounces*	„	„	„	= 3*s.* 1*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

					lb.av.
The *Kintar*	=	100 *Rotales*	„	„	= 112
					inches.
The *Dhra'a*	=	8 *Tomin* .			= 22·482
					Imperial Gallons.
The *Saâ*	=	4 *Muhds*	„	„	= 12·32541

Oil is sold by the *kula*, which weighs 22 rotal (of Morocco), and is equal to about 3·335565 British imperial gallons, or 15·155 litres, but all other liquids are sold by weight.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1879 by a Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879, the Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief Justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council, under an Act which received the Royal Assent in 1883, consists of thirty members, seven of whom are nominated by the Crown, and the others elected by the counties and boroughs, electors being qualified by the possession of property of the value of 50*l.*, or rents from property of the annual value of 10*l.*

Governor of Natal.—Sir Henry Ernest *Bulwer*, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Natal from 1875 to 1880. Appointed Governor of Natal, January 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 230, and of volunteers 430.

Revenue and Population.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the five years from 1878 to 1882 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1878	369,383	387,067
1879	473,478	491,883
1880	582,715	477,100
1881	518,924	492,338
1882	766,169	738,186

In the budget for 1884 the revenue is estimated at 820,164*l.*, and expenditure 762,048*l.* Among the items of revenue are customs, 190,000*l.*, native hut tax, 68,097*l.*, land sales, 27,000*l.*, excise, 20,000*l.* Under the head of expenditure are debt, 81,769*l.*, public works, 52,661*l.*, post office, 43,054*l.*, defence, 58,992*l.*, immigrants, 23,188*l.*, education, 22,160*l.*

The public debt consists of six loans, mostly at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. The total debt of the colony was 2,379,100*l.* at the end of 1882.

The colony has an estimated area of about 21,150 English square miles, with a seaboard of 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown; there are fourteen districts.

The population in 1881 was 416,219, comprising 28,463 whites, 329,253 natives, and 20,196 coolies. In 1880 the number of immigrants sent out from England was 889; in 1881, 942; and in 1882, 1,484.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Natal is largely with Great Britain. The total imports in 1882 were valued at 2,213,538*l.*, and exports 731,809*l.* The principal imports were apparel and haberdashery, 402,249*l.*, iron and iron goods, 201,408*l.*, textiles, 127,509*l.*, woollens, 94,194*l.*; exports, hides, 60,165*l.*, ostrich feathers, 20,085*l.*, unrefined sugar, 84,668*l.* (82,828 cwt.), wool about 500,000*l.* The subjoined table gives the value of the trade with Great Britain from 1878 to 1882:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1878	682,015	1,092,025
1879	608,516	1,449,741
1880	615,029	1,651,706
1881	474,934	1,194,992
1882	415,204	1,505,953

The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 568,111*l.* in 1878, and to 328,392*l.* in 1882; hides, 41,617*l.* in 1882, and raw sugar, 40,688*l.* in 1881, and 22,813*l.* in 1882. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports.

The chief articles of British imports into Natal in 1882 were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 304,986*l.*, leather and saddlery 155,275*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 17,709*l.*

In 1882, 397 vessels of 744,636 tons entered, of which 101, of 38,314 tons, were British, and 144, of 153,478 tons, from Cape Colony; and 400 vessels, of 243,488 tons, cleared.

There are 105 miles of railway constructed at a cost of 1,200,000*l.*, and a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and a subvention of 40,000*l.* per annum. A bill for a further 120 miles has been passed, at a cost of 1,100,000*l.* In the budget for 1884 the railway revenue is estimated at 227,200*l.*, and expenses 276,563*l.*

Considerable coal-fields are known to exist in the north of the colony.

Of the total area of the colony 2,000,000 acres have been set apart for Kaffir occupation, 8,000,000 acres have been acquired by grant or purchased by Europeans, and 2,000,000 acres remain (1883) unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1880, 80,991 acres were under crops by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar, though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1880 there were 147,716 horned cattle, 70,589 angora goats (1881), 370,353 sheep, 14,261 horses.

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ORANGE FREE STATE.

(Oranje-Vrijstaat.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic, known as the Orange Free State, founded originally by Boers, who quitted Cape Colony in 1836 and following years, is separated from the Cape Colony by the Orange River, has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and Transvaal and Griqualand West on the west. Its independence was declared on February 23, 1854, and a Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854, and revised February 9, 1866. The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, the Volksraad, of 53 members in 1883, elected by universal suffrage of the burghers (adult white males) for four years from every district, town and ward, or field-cornetcy in the country districts. Every two years one-half of the members vacate their seats, and an election takes place. The members of the Volksraad receive pay at the rate of 2*l.* per day. The executive is vested in a President chosen for five years by universal suffrage, who is assisted by an Executive Council appointed by the Volksraad. The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary, the Landrost of the capital, and three unofficial members appointed one every year for three years. There is a Landrost or Governor appointed to each of the districts of the Republic by the President, the appointment requiring the confirmation of the Volksraad. The Roman-Dutch law prevails; there is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court, which meets twice a year in each district.

President of the Republic.—Honourable Sir John Henry Brand, LL.D., Honorary G.C.M.G., elected December, 1883, for the fifth period of five years.

There is no standing army, except a small body of artillery at Bloemfontein; every able-bodied man is bound to serve in case of necessity. At the census of 1880 there were 13,941 burghers or white males between eighteen and sixty years.

The prevailing religious denomination is that of the Dutch Reformed Church; in 1880, 51,716 of the population belonged to it; the Church of England is represented by a bishop and a complete ecclesiastical and educational organisation. Several other bodies have mission stations and churches. There is a high school at the capital, at which English and Dutch are taught, and throughout the Republic there are district and parish schools and itinerant teachers.

The State contributes a considerable sum yearly for education. At the census of 1880, only 1,080 or 2·6 of the white population above seven years of age could not read nor write, while 3,864 could only read.

Revenue and Population.

The principal sources of revenue are a land-tax, poll-tax, tax on property transfers, stamps, and trade licences. The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the five years 1877–8 to 1881–2 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1877–78	118,181	122,440
1878–79	121,798	115,045
1879–80	145,138	131,947
1880–81	165,935	160,833
1881–82	236,654	221,213

The estimated revenue for 1882–3 was 237,754*l.*, and expenditure 224,025*l.*; the actual revenue was 175,354*l.* and expenditure 209,493*l.*

The Republic has no debt, and possesses considerable public property in land, buildings, various funds, and in its share in the Bank of Bloemfontein.

The area of the Free State is estimated at 70,000 square miles; it is divided into 14 districts. At a census taken in 1880 the white population was found to be 61,022—31,906 males and 28,116 females. Of the population 42,439 were born in the Free State and 14,949 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 72,496 natives in the State—38,244 males and 34,252 females, making a total population of 133,518. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,567 inhabitants in 1880. Of the white population 11,111 were returned in 1880 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 68,881 'coloured servants.'

Trade and Industry.

As the exports and imports pass through the Cape and Natal ports, and are included in the returns for these colonies, it is impossible to give any statement of the value of the commerce. The principal export is wool, as also hides and ostrich feathers, and considerable quantities of British produce are imported. The State is mainly a grazing country, the scarcity of water rendering much of it unfit for agriculture. The number of farms in 1881 was 6,000, with a total of 23,592,400 acres, of which 114,916 were cultivated.

There were in the same year 131,594 horses, 464,575 breeding cattle, 5,056,301 merino sheep, 673,924 goats, and 2,253 ostriches. Ostrich rearing is being developed.

Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found in the Orange State, and there are rich coal-mines.

The capital, Bloemfontein, is connected with Natal by telegraph.

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THE TRANSVAAL.

Constitution and Government.

The Transvaal State, also called by the Boers the South African Republic, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that Colony on its annexation to the British Crown. The Vaal river bounds the territory on most of its southern frontier, separating it from the Orange Free State; in the south-east are Natal and Zululand. The limits of the State are not well defined. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the British Government, and the constitution of the State is based on the 'Thirty-Three Articles,' passed May 22, 1849, and the 'Grondwet,' or Fundamental Law of February 19, 1858. The Constitution has since been frequently amended down to October 1881. The legislative power of the State is vested in a Volksraad of 44 members, elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The franchise qualification is residence for five years, the oath of allegiance, and payment of 25*l*. According to the Amended Constitution the executive is vested in a president, elected for five years by all enfranchised burghers, assisted by a council consisting of two official members (the State-Secretary and the Vice-President) and two non-official members elected by the Volksraad. On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British Government, and an administrator with an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly appointed. In December 1880 the Boers took up arms against the British Government, and as a result a treaty of peace was signed March 21, 1881, and a Commission appointed to define the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal. According to the agreement thus made (ratified by the Volksraad October 26, 1881), self-government was restored to the Transvaal so far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to Her Majesty as Suzerain. A British Resident was appointed, with functions analogous to a Consul-General and Chargé d'affaires. A deputation from the Transvaal came to England in 1883 to endeavour to obtain a restoration of complete independence on the basis of the Convention of 1852.

President.—S. J. Paul Krüger, elected April 1883.

The Transvaal has no standing army, all able-bodied citizens being called out in case of war.

The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religious body, but various English churches are represented. There are schools in the large towns and throughout the districts, at which English and

Dutch are taught, and for the scattered populations there are itinerant teachers. Government gives assistance to the public schools, but much is also done by private enterprise.

Revenue and Population.

The revenue of the Transvaal was 105,130*l.* in 1878, and expenditure, 152,000*l.* In 1882 the former was 263,523*l.*, and the latter 253,069*l.* The estimated revenue for 1883 was 312,442*l.* and expenditure 362,091*l.* The revenue is derived from land sales, quit rents, customs, hut-tax, stamps, transport dues, and licenses.

In the beginning of the year there was a balance in the treasury of 20,624*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 29,025*l.*

The Transvaal had a debt of about 563,068*l.* in 1882, including the sum of 382,000*l.*, the expenses incurred by the British Government since annexation, and for which, according to the agreement of 1881, it is liable. It is expected that as a result of the negotiations pending (January 1884) the debt will be reduced to 280,000*l.*

In the British budget of 1882–83, the sum of 14,000*l.* was set down as the expenses of Great Britain in connection with the Transvaal; in 1881–82 the sum was 400,000*l.*

The area of the Transvaal is estimated at 115,000 square miles, divided into 13 districts, and its white population in 1881 at 40,000, of whom 36,000 are Dutch; the native population is estimated at 774,930. These figures, however, cannot be regarded as trustworthy. The chief town of the colony is Pretoria.

Trade and Industry.

The want of easy means of external communication is a great drawback to the trade of the Transvaal. The principal exports are wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold and other minerals, and the total is estimated at between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* The imports for 1880 were valued at 1,000,000*l.*

The Transvaal is specially favourable for agriculture as well as stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. Wheat of a superior kind is the chief crop, though sugar, coffee, and cotton are also grown; cattle, sheep, and ostriches are reared.

The country is possessed of considerable mineral wealth, which has not yet been worked to any extent. Gold is known to exist; excellent coal is found in the east of the country, which is being worked to a small extent, while iron is also known to abound; lead, silver, and tin have also been found.

The southern boundary of the Transvaal is about 200 miles from

Durban, 430 from Port Elizabeth, and 700 from Cape Town; while its eastern boundary is not 40 miles from Delagoa Bay, to which it was proposed to construct a railway some years ago, but it was found impossible to raise sufficient funds. The Portuguese Government has entered into an agreement (January 1884) with an American contractor to construct a line from Lourenzo Marques to the Transvaal frontier, from which the Transvaal Government proposes to continue the line to Pretoria, with branch lines to important centres. Before the recent war the Transvaal was joined to Natal by telegraph, but at present it only extends from Pretoria to Standerton, 120 miles; the country is (January 1884) being connected with the Orange Free State by telegraph.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, and the currency is English money only.

British Resident.—George Hudson.

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TUNIS.

(Afrikija.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidy Ahsin, born October 5, 1817. Succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Tourki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who, by force of arms, made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. As such they assumed the title of 'Bey,' or Regent. This suzerainty remained in force, with short interruptions, till the reign of the last Bey, who succeeded in obtaining an Imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of the tribute paid by his predecessors, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881) confirmed by decrees of April 12, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of the French. The French Resident is called Chargé d'Affaires, and practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French foreign office. In August 1882, the appointment of a staff of French judges was announced. From January 1884 they are to supersede the Consular Courts, and to this arrangement the Great Powers have given their adhesion. Besides judges, the French Government has sent to Tunis officials of all sorts, with the rank of Agent-Délégué, or Commissioner, including a commissioner to prepare a report on the 'Methods and Degrees of Instruction in Mussulman Schools.'

The events of 1881–2 so unsettled Tunisian finance that no figures given as to the revenue and expenditure of the Regency can be regarded as trustworthy. The French Chargé d'Affaires issued in December 1882 a statement carefully scheduled like a French budget, and showing an apparent surplus of income over expenditure. The following figures are taken from the Official Statement: Revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1882, 502,510*l.*; expenditure, 390,400*l.* This would show the expenditure of the country to have increased by about 140,000*l.* in seven

years; for the disbursements of 1875 were set down at 251,874*l.* The expenditure for 1883 was officially stated to be 454,960*l.*, and the estimated expenditure for 1884 408,480*l.* An extraordinary credit of a million sterling was granted by the French Chambers for the expenses connected with the occupation of Tunis in 1883.

Of the expenditure in 1882, the sum of 301,204*l.* is set down for interest and management of the public debt. The public liabilities were mainly contracted between the years 1856 and 1868, and at the latter date amounted, exclusive of a floating debt, to 182,000,000 francs, or 7,280,000*l.*, a portion of it contracted in Tunis, but the greater part in foreign countries, mainly France. No interest being paid to the creditors, the French and other Governments made reclamations, in pursuance of which the Bey consented to establish an International Finance Commission, to provide for the settlement and gradual extinction of the public debt; with this arrangement the French, since the annexation, have not interfered. Called into existence in 1869, the Commission has been working since that time, with satisfactory results to both Tunis and its creditors. The International Finance Commission is divided into two departments, namely, the Administrative Section, composed of the Prime Minister of Tunis as president, of a French Inspector of finance, and another Tunisian functionary representing the Government; and the Section of Control, comprising six delegates elected by the English, French, and Italian creditors respectively. The Acts of the Administrative Section, having a reference directly or indirectly to financial matters connected with the interests of the foreign creditors, have no executive force unless they are approved by the Section of Control, particularly in respect of any new loans or financial operations, which may in any way affect the public revenue. There is a sub-committee known as the 'Council of Administration of the Conceded Revenues,' composed of five members, namely, one English, one French, one Tunisian, an Italian, and one taken indiscriminately from among the most respectable residents of any other nationality. They are named by the Finance Commission for three years, at the expiration of which period any of them may be re-elected for another year. A member of the Board of Control assists at its deliberations, besides which it submits its half-yearly accounts to the Finance Commission, which, after being audited and approved by it, are published for the information of the public.

The total amount of the annual expenditure incurred by the sub-committee is 6,000*l.*, inclusive of 2,238*l.*, being the commission charged by the bankers for the payment of the coupons in Europe and other outlays.

Under the arrangements made by the International Finance Com-

mission, the total public debt of Tunis stands fixed at present at 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l.*, the whole bearing interest at five per cent., besides a floating debt of 822,468*l.* The annual surplus of revenue over expenditure is devoted to the gradual extinction of the debt. Interest was regularly paid up to 1878, when there was some delay; but payment has since been resumed. There are besides 'bons' for coupons in arrear, not bearing interest, but repayable by drawings, and amounting to about 1,200,000*l.* A project is under consideration for the purchase of the debt by the French Government, and the abolition of the International Commission.

The general administration of the country costs far more than it did before the French occupation, when the total was set down at 60,053*l.* The cost of maintaining the French army corps of occupation is entered in a Budget Extraordinaire as amounting to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l.* The corps of occupation is, according to official statements (Dec. 1883), henceforth to consist of a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and part of a battalion of artillery, in all 15,000 men; at present (Dec. 1883) it is double that number. The cost of maintaining this force is to be borne partly by the war and colonial budgets of the Republic, and in part by the Regency, but in what proportions the expenditure is to be divided has not yet been stated. For religious purposes the whole of the Regency is included within the Archbishopric of Algiers.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The kingdom or 'Regency' of Tunis, formerly one of the so-called Barbary States, comprises the tract of country included in the ancient Roman provinces of Zeugitana and Byzacium. It takes its present name from its modern capital Tunis, the Roman Tunes, the λευκὴ Τύνητα of Diodorus of Sicily. The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli; and reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 42,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. It is stated in the 'Almanacco Tunissino' for 1877, that the total population is calculated to number 2,100,000, comprising 2,028,000 Mahometans, 45,000 Jews, 25,100 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, and 100

Protestants. But according to other and more trustworthy reports, there are, at the utmost, 1,500,000 inhabitants. According to all accounts, the population, which numbered 17 millions in the tenth century, and 5 millions in the middle of the eighteenth century, is gradually decreasing. The majority of the population is mainly formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated 10 miles south-east of the site of ancient Carthage, built on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. The city walls measure five miles in circumference, and the inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews; there are 20,000 Christians.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. The total foreign trade averages 2,400,000*l.* per annum, comprising 1,100,000*l.* imports, and 1,300,000*l.* exports, but there has recently been a falling-off of exports, which in 1882 amounted to 796,337*l.*, the imports being 1,119,396*l.* The principal articles exported are wheat, esparto grass, wool, skins, dates, olive oil, and barley. The principal imports are cotton, silk and woollen goods, liquors, sugar, and flour. The foreign trade is carried on mainly with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

In the returns of the Board of Trade the commerce of Great Britain with Tunis is thrown together with that of Tripoli, and is as follows for the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years.	Exports from Tunis and Tripoli to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripoli.
	£	£
1878	345,214	45,995
1879	408,833	57,393
1880	500,108	88,443
1881	530,063	95,029
1882	430,324	184,311

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripoli to Great Britain in the year 1882 was esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 378,159*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 126,556*l.*

A report from the British Consul-General states that these estimates of the Board of Trade are much understated; the imports from Great Britain and her colonies amount to about two-thirds of the whole imports of the country. The exports from Tunis to Great Britain in 1882, according to the Consul-General, amounted

to 1,119,396*l.*, and the imports from Great Britain to 796,337*l.* The trade in esparto grass will probably increase considerably under the operations of an Anglo-French company, who have obtained large concessions in the south of the country.

In 1882 3,641 vessels of 1,478,535 tons entered Tunisian ports, of which 168 of 42,898 tons were British.

Tunis has several lines of railway, running from the capital to Goletta, and other places in the environs, with a line to the Algerian frontier; in all 200 miles in 1883.

There were 800 miles of telegraphs in operation at the end of 1882.

British Political Agent and Consul-General.—Thomas F. Reade.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs* . . . . average value 6*d.*

The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos*	=	109·15 pounds.
,, *Kaffis*, of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*	=	16 bushels.

The *pic*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0·7359 of a yard for cloth; 0·51729 of a yard for linen; 0·68975 of a yard for silk.

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ZANZIBAR.

Government, Revenue, and Population.

Sultan, or more correctly, **Seyyid,** *Bargash ben Saïd*, G.C.M.G., son of the Imam of Muscat, succeeded his elder brother, Saïd-Mejid, who died October 7, 1870.

The island of Zanzibar was conquered in 1784 by the Imam of Muscat from the Arab princes who held sway over it, but the Sultan is now independent. It has an area of 625 square miles, but the Sultan's authority extends along the coasts of the mainland, from the equator to 10° S. lat., and to some extent in the interior. The population of the island is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. Of British born subjects in 1879 there were 79, and the total British protected subjects numbered 5,466, including 954 Hindus. There were besides 240 Goanese, 39 French, 13 German, and 8 American. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at from 60,000 to 98,000, and Bagamayo, on the opposite mainland, 10,000.

The revenue of the Sultan is mainly derived from Customs' dues, and amounts to about 100,000*l.*

Mahometanism is the religion of the country; there are Christian Missions (Church of England and Roman Catholic) on the island and mainland.

There is an army of about 1,400 men.

Commerce.

The value of the imports in 1880 is stated in a consular report to have been 709,900*l.*, and exports, 870,350*l.* The chief imports are cloths, of various kinds, mostly cotton, with rice and cereals, guns, and kerosene oil; the exports are ivory (16,000*l.*), cloves (17,000*l.*), india-rubber (201,000*l.*) gum in 1879. The largest trade is with India, Arabia, and Persia; and next with Germany, United States, and Great Britain. In 1882 85 vessels of 89,733 tons, entered the port, of which 41, of 57,540 were British; in 1881 the number entered was 114, of 116,665 tons, including 30 war vessels.

There is no special coinage. Indian, English, French, and American coins are current; but the principal coin is the Maria Theresa dollar (about 4*s.* 2*d.*), which is the standard of value; the Mexican Pillar dollar is also used.

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III. ASIA.

BURMA.

Reigning King and Government.

Theebaw, born 1858, succeeded to the throne in October 1878, on the death of his father Mengdung Meng, who had himself usurped the throne of his brother Pugân Meng in 1853. The succession goes by nomination among the blood-royal, and therefore Theebaw attempted to assassinate all his brothers on his accession. Two, however, escaped, the Nyoungyan and Nyoungoke princes both living at Calcutta; the former the more capable. There are other two claimants living in India, the Mingoon prince and the Mingoon Mintha prince. Theebaw has several daughters, but is reported to have no sons living.

The founder of the present Burmese dynasty was Alompra, who died in 1760, and united the previous separate and hostile kingdoms of Ava and Pegu. Under Bodau Phra (1779–1819) Arakan, Martaban, and Tenasserim were added to the kingdom. As a result of the war with Great Britain, 1824–5, a considerable part of the Burmese territory was annexed by that power, and still more after the war of 1852, so that Independent Burma is now quite shut off from the seaboard, with which, however, there is excellent communication by the Irrawaddy.

The Government of Burma is a despotism, dependent entirely on the will of the sovereign. There are, however, a Public and a Privy Council. The former, the Hlot-dau, consists of four ministers, or Woongyes, with the king or crown-prince as president. This body forms a legislative assembly, executive council, and court of justice and appeal. There are, also, four under-ministers, and a host of secretaries and minor officials, who conduct the administration at the capital in the name of the king but under the orders of the Hlot-dau. The Privy Council, or Byadeit, consists of four Atwen-Woons, and is supposed to advise the king privately and personally, and discuss all questions before submitting them to the Hlot-dau. The members of these two bodies are composed of officials appointed by the king, and dependent for their existence, on his favour. The country is divided into provinces, townships,

districts, and villages, each of which has its special governor; corruption, extortion, and oppression prevailing everywhere. There is no hereditary aristocracy.

Buddhism is the prevailing religion, and there are some Mahometans. Education, so far as reading and writing are concerned, is very general; it is entirely in the hands of the priests.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the sovereign is raised by a multitude of taxes, mostly obtained by extortion; while there are besides frequent extraordinary extortions. There is a house and family tax, said to be assessed by a Doomsday Book compiled in 1783; there are also taxes on agriculture, on fruit trees, sugar palm, tobacco land, teak forests, salt, fisheries, &c. The king's revenue is stated to amount to 800,000*l*., besides what he receives in labour.

Burma has a length of 540 miles, a breadth of 420, and an area of 190,500 square miles. The population probably does not exceed three millions, though if the half-independent Shans on the eastern borders be included it will probably amount to four millions. In the northern districts are also numerous half-wild tribes, so that Burma Proper does not exceed 50,000 square miles in area with a population of 1,500,000. The Burmese proper are of the Mongolic stock, and use a language of the Tibeto-Chinese type. The free labouring population consists of the small proprietors and common labourers; there is a large class of slaves and outcasts; and all are practically the slaves of the king. The present capital is Mandalay, with a population estimated at about 70,000. Bhamo is an important town near the Chinese frontier.

Manufactures are on a small scale and mostly for home consumption; they are chiefly of cotton, silk, and iron. Though not so fertile as British Burma, the forests produce a great variety of valuable timber-trees; while rice, maize, wheat, pulse, indigo, cotton, and tobacco are grown to some extent, and a great variety of fruit trees. Iron is found in considerable quantities, and coal in small quantities; while tin, copper, plumbago, gold, silver, nitre, bismuth, jade, and other minerals exist, but these resources are worked to a very slight extent. Petroleum is, however, worked considerably, though the wells are a strict monopoly.

As Burma has no coast its foreign trade is very limited. It imports rice, cotton and woollen goods, silk, salt, metals, pickled and dried fish, and foreign commodities from British Burma, Bengal, the Asiatic Archipelago, and Europe. Its chief exports are petroleum, nitre, lacquer-ware, hides, cutch, sessamum seed and oil, cotton, raw sugar, grain, jade, and tamarinds. Formerly there was a large trade with China, but recently this has greatly fallen off. The

exports from Upper Burma to British Burma were valued at 2,000,880*l.* in 1879, 1,303,375*l.* in 1882, and 1,670,000*l.* in 1883; the exports from British Burma to Upper Burma were valued at 1,775,491*l.* in 1879, at 1,485,886*l.* in 1882, and 1,580,000*l.* in 1883. By a treaty of 1867 British steamers are permitted to navigate the Irrawaddy.

Burma has a currency modelled on that of British India. For small weights seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* are used, varying from one to two grains; 2 seeds = 1 rhine-kye, 4 rhine-kye = a great pal, 4 great pal = 1 mut, 4 mut = 1 kyap, 130 kyap = 1 piktha or viss = 3·6516 lbs. Avoirdupois.

A British Resident was maintained at Mandalay until 1882, when he was withdrawn.

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CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

The present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

Governor of Ceylon.—Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., born 1830, a younger son of the Earl of Aberdeen; Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, 1861–66; Governor of Trinidad, 1866–70; Governor of Mauritius, 1870-74; Governor of Fiji, 1875-80; Governor of New Zealand, 1880-82. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, November 1883.

The Governor has a salary of 8,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 2,200*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,642,609	1,545,063
1879	1,474,867	1,468,783
1880	1,295,355	1,337,275
1881	1,283,108	1,268,743
1882	1,140,147	1,171,374

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 300,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly, returning 220,000*l.*; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 370,000*l.*, and the con-

tribution to military expenditure amounts to 124,000*l.* annually. For public works, from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 45,000*l.* for education.

The revenue for 1883 is estimated at 1,235,000*l.*, and for 1884 at 1,241,300*l.*

The public debt of the Colony amounted in 1882 to 1,687,477*l.*, mostly incurred for the construction of railways.

Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795–96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width, 140½ miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangemankande on the east; its area is 25,364 English square miles.

The following table gives the area and population of the seven provinces of Ceylon, according to the last census, taken Feb. 17, 1881:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population, 1881		
		Males	Females	Total
Central . .	6,029	361,523	277,838	639,361
North Central .	4,047	35,580	30,566	60,146
Western . .	3,456	475,397	421,932	897,329
North-Western .	3,024	158,026	135,301	293,327
Southern . .	1,980	220,885	212,635	433,520
Eastern . .	3,657	66,577	60,978	127,555
Northern . ,	3,171	151,565	150,935	302,500
	25,364	1,469,553	1,290,185	2,759,738
Military . .	. .	1,440	218	1,658
Total (including military) .	25,364	1,470,993	1,290,403	2,761,396

In 1871 the total population amounted to about 2,406,695, showing an increase of 354,701 in ten years.

Of the total population enumerated, at the census of 1881, there were 4,836 British; 17,866 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. The census returns stated 644,284 persons, or about one-fourth of the population, to be engaged in agriculture.

The principal religious creeds were returned as follows:—Buddhists, 1,698,070; Mohammedans, 197,775; Christians, 147,977.

On January 1, 1883 there were 1,253 government and aided schools, with a nominal attendance of 89,439.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the five years, 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1878	4,980,917	4,438,137
1879	5,029,435	4,960,938
1880	5,013,480	4,742,614
1881	4,417,658	3,392,684
1882	4,370,965	3,411,134

Hitherto coffee has been the staple export from Ceylon, but disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce. The quantity exported has fallen from 824,509 cwt. in 1879, to 260,053 cwt. in year ending September 30, 1883. The value of the total export in this year was only 1,040,000*l.*, the lowest since 1853. Tea cultivation has been growing in recent years; 75,000*l.* worth was exported in 1883; also Cinchona bark 350,000*l.*; cocoa-nut oil, 460,000*l.*

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon is mainly with the United Kingdom and India. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1878	2,922,219	803,339
1879	3,568,965	780,918
1880	3,386,369	987,222
1881	2,136,350	806,948
1882	2,408,038	728,614

The principal article of export from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 3,942,664*l.* in 1877; of 2,508,893*l.* in 1878; of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879; of 2,571,546*l.* in 1880; of 1,524,746*l.* in 1881; and of 1,632,628*l.* in 1882. Besides coffee, other exports are cinchona, 25,187*l.* in 1878, 91,293*l.* in 1881, and 256,601*l.* in 1882; cocoa-nut oil, 215,130*l.* in 1881,

94,135*l.* in 1882; cinnamon, 106,230*l.* in 1881, 87,788*l.* in 1882; plumbago, 43,492*l.* in 1881, 90,030*l.* in 1882; tea, 120*l.* in 1878, 11,587*l.* in 1881, 35,866*l.* in 1882; cordage and twine, 68,868*l.* in 1882. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 262,382*l.* in 1882, iron, wrought and unwrought, 83,505*l.*, coals 85,579*l.*, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Ceylon had 136 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1883, and 42 miles in course of construction.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. For value see page 780.

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CHINA.

(Chung Kwoh, 'the Middle Kingdom.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsait'ien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875.

The present sovereign, surnamed Kwangsü, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ts'ing, which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of T'ungchi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government and Public Revenue.

The laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the Nei-ko or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hio-sz,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Liu-pu, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs

to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six Government boards.

The amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to the most authentic of these, the total receipts of the government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, licences, and customs duties upon exports and imports, as collected at the Treaty ports by the foreign inspectorate. The receipts from the latter alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 14,685,162 haikwan tael, or 4,099,608*l.*, in 1881, and to 14,085,672 haikwan tael, or 4,000,000*l.* in 1882. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878. Two silver loans have since been contracted, the total external debt in 1882 being given at 2,073,201*l.* The internal debt amounts to about 8,570,000*l.*

Religion and Education.

The State religion of China has no outward ceremonial, except a few symbolical rites observed at New Year; it consists mainly in the study and contemplation of the moral precepts of Confucius and Lao-tse. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhists. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 500,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea; other Christian sects have stations in many parts of the country.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Education of a certain type is all but universal, and there are few adults who cannot read and write. There is a special literary

or lettered class who alone know the Mandarin literature, to the study of which they devote their lives. Yearly examinations are held for literary degrees and honours, which are necessary as a passport to the public service. Recently, Western literature, and especially works of science, have been introduced in translations, and there is a foreign college at Pekin, which embraces both a literary and scientific curriculum.

Army and Navy.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. Under the first are included the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen, distributed in permanent garrisons over the great cities of the empire, while the second is made up of purely Chinese troops. The Manchu Tartars, founders of the present dynasty, when they conquered China, in 1644, divided their army into four corps, distinguished as being under white, blue, red, and yellow banners. Four bordered banners of the same colours were subsequently added, and in course of time there were added to these eight similar corps of Mongols and eight of Chinese, who had cast in their lot with the invaders. The chief command of these corps —which are of a mixed civil and military organisation, all being liable to bear arms, but not all being paid as soldiers—is vested in high officers of the three nationalities, the Manchu, on the whole, predominating. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in the great cities on the coast and along the frontier. The purely Chinese army is altogether distinct from this force, and is mainly composed of natives of China. It is broken up into a multitude of camps widely distributed over the empire, each province having probably from 20,000 to 100,000 men during time of war. But the standing Chinese army is mainly used to act as a constabulary in the various departments of the empire.

In 1883 the Chinese Navy possessed 2 powerful armoured ships of modern type, built in Germany, and detained there at the close of the year in consequence of the doubtful relations with France. These are sister ships, named the 'Teng-Yuen' and 'Chen Yuen,' They are of 7,400 tons displacement, 6,200 horse-power, and of 15 knots speed. Their armour (steel-faced) is 14½ metres thick, and they each carry 4 12-inch Krupp breech-loading guns in two towers, protected by 12-inch armour. The disposition of the towers resembles that of the turrets on the 'Inflexible' (see page 242).

A third armoured cruiser, the 'Nan Thin,' also built in Germany, was launched at the end of 1883. She is of 2,300 tons displacement, has a protective deck over machinery and magazines, and carries 2

8-inch Krupp guns in a barbette, protected by 10-inch armour. An ironclad corvette, the 'Nan Shuin,' was launched at Kiel in January 1884; it is built of steel, is of 2,200 tons displacement, 2,400 indicated horse-power, has 2 Armstrong guns, and several mitrailleuses. Two swift cruisers (unarmoured), built by Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. in 1881, are also attached to the North China Squadron. Their hulls are of steel, they steam 16 knots, carry 2 26-ton Armstrong gun, and 4 40-prs,, and are only of 1,400 tons displacement. To the same squadron belong 10 or 12 gunboats, built by the Elswick firm, each carrying a single heavy gun—26-ton or 38-ton. This type of gunboat was originated by Mr. G. Rendel, and there are very many examples in the Royal Navy, but with smaller guns than are carried by the Chinese vessels.

The squadrons of Loo-Choo, Shanghai, and Canton include between 40 and 50 unarmoured cruisers, corvettes, sloops, and gunboats. Some of these vessels are of considerable size and power. The cruiser 'Yang-ou' is of 1,600 tons displacement, and 1,250 horse-power; and another cruiser is of 2,150 tons, and 2,400 horse-power. Both of these vessels were built at Loo-Choo. Still larger vessels are reported to belong to the Shanghai division, and are of Chinese construction. Several torpedo-boats of high speed and capable of using Whitehead torpedoes have also been acquired recently.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; good authorities would reduce it to 250 millions, which the Statistician to the Chinese Customs Department considers is probably nearer the truth than any of the higher estimates. A census for fiscal purposes reported to have been taken in 1882 is stated by the United States' minister to give a population of 255,000,000. The following tables give a statement of the area and population according to Behm and Wagner's 'Bevölkerung der Erde,' 1882.

	Area	Population
	Engl. sq. miles	
China proper . . .	1,537,590	350,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria . . .	362,310	12,000,000
Mongolia. . . .	1,288,000	2,000,000
Thibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria. . . .	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan . .	431,800	580,000
Total . .	4,419,150	371,180,000

The territories of Corea and Annam are sometimes added to this

total. Although China seems to exercise a slender suzerainty over the former country, and maintains her right to interfere with respect to foreign relations, still Corea is practically independent. The ordinary native name of the country is Tsyo Syeun, or Keirin. The monarchy is hereditary and of an absolute type, modelled on that of China, as is also the penal code; there is a hereditary aristocracy. There is no standing army, but all the men are liable to military service. The State religion resembles that of China; Buddhism and the Laotse doctrines prevail among the people, while Confucianism is common among the upper classes. The language seems intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, but the Chinese system of writing is used, and therefore written intercourse between the two peoples is practicable. The area is estimated at 82,000 square miles, and the population from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000; an official enumeration is stated on Japanese authority to give the population at 16,227,885 in 1881; while recent statistics give 2,356,267 families, and 10,518,937 inhabitants—5,312,523 males, and 5,206,414 females. The capital Seoul has about 250,000 inhabitants.

In 1882 Corea concluded a treaty with the United States, whereby certain ports have been opened to foreign commerce. A similar treaty is being at present (December, 1883) negotiated with Great Britain. A customs service, conducted by foreigners, somewhat similar to that of China, and under the superintendence of the Chinese customs department, has been established. The Japanese have for many years had trading stations in Corea, and consular agents at certain ports, and have even claimed suzerain rights over the country. According to Japanese returns the total import trade of Corea in 1881 amounted to 388,947*l.*, of which 40,413*l.* came from Japan, and the remainder from other countries. Of the total imports the bulk consisted of cotton goods, mostly of English origin, valued at 304,770*l.* In the first half of 1882 the imports were valued at 148,512*l.*, among which was 7,536*l.* of copper coin. In 1879 the imports amounted to 113,780*l.*, and in 1880 to 195,600*l.* In 1881 the export trade was valued at 376,530*l.*, in 1880 at 274,730*l.*, and in 1879 at 135,410*l.*; the leading exports are ginseng, hides and rice, beans and peas, and silk. Much of the country is mountainous, and the proportion of cultivated land is not large; the principal crops are rice, millet, beans and jute.

For ANNAM, *see* FRANCE, p. 95.

China proper is often designated by its inhabitants as 'the eighteen provinces'—Shih-pa-shêng—from its administrative divisions. According to the most trustworthy estimates, partly based on official returns, the area and population of each of the eighteen provinces are as follows:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Pichili . . .	67,270	28,000,000	416
Shantung . . .	53,760	29,000,000	540
Shansi . . .	65,950	14,000,000	212
Honan . . .	67,000	23,000,000	328
Kiangsu . . .	40,130	37,800,000	941
Nganhwei . .	48,460	34,200,000	705
Kiangsi . . .	68,570	23,000,000	364
Chêhkiang . .	35,660	8,100,000	227
Fukien with Formosa	53,480	14,800,000	276
Hupeh . . .	70,450	27,400,000	389
Hunan . . .	83,000	18,700,000	225
Shensi . . .	81,190	10,200,000	125
Kansu . . .	262,520	9,285,377	135
Szechuen . . .	166,800	35,000,000	210
Kwangtung with Hainan . . .	104,190	19,200,000	184
Kwangsi . . .	78,250	7,300,000	93
Kweichow . .	64,550	5,300,000	82
Yünnan . . .	122,420	5,600,009	45
Total .	1,533,650	349,885,386	227

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 4,894 at the end of 1882. Among them were 2,402 natives of Great Britain and Ireland; 410 of the United States; 474 of Germany; and 335 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The total imports into China amounted in 1881 to 91,910,877 haikwan taels, or 25,658,453*l.*, and to 77,715,228 haikwan taels, or 22,204,351*l.* in 1882; and the total exports in 1881 amounted to 71,452,974 haikwan taels, or 19,947,288*l.*, and in 1882 to 67,336,846, or 19,239,099*l.* in 1882. In the ten years from 1873 to 1882 the imports increased 36 per cent., and the exports decreased 5 per cent. In 1882 one-fourth of the imports came directly from, and one-third of the exports went directly to Great Britain. About three-fifths of the imports came from Hong Kong, and about one-fourth of the exports went to that port, which acts as an emporium for Great Britain, Australia, America and India. Another fourth of the imports came from India, which, with the British colonies, takes a large share of the exports. Next to Great Britain and her colonies come the United

States with 936,208*l.* of imports, and 2,405,650*l.* of exports in 1882; the Continent of Europe, except Russia, with 709,837*l.* of imports, and 2,410,000*l.* exports; Russia, with only 2,500*l.* imports and 1,209,334*l.* exports; Japan, with 1,269,211*l.* imports, and 504,818*l.* exports. The chief imports are opium, 7,641,799*l.* in 1882; cotton goods, 6,487,654*l.*, besides about 500,000*l.* for raw cotton; woollen goods, 1,927,112*l.*; metals, chiefly iron, lead and tin, 1,343,000*l.*; coals, 547,638*l.* The chief exports are tea, 8,952,058*l.* in 1882, and silk, chiefly raw, 6,525,000*l.* China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British vessels, as well as Chinese junks.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-two ports of the Empire. The following is a list of these twenty-two ports, known as Treaty ports, with the name of the provinces in which they are situated, and the date at which they were opened to trade:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Opened to Trade
Newchwang.	Shêngking	60,000	May 1864
Tientsin	Chihli	950,000	May 1861
Chefoo	Shantung	35,000	March 1862
Ichang	Hupeh	34,000	April 1877
Hankow	„	600,000	January 1862
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	53,000	January 1862
Wuhu	Anhwei	60,000	April 1877
Nanking	Kiangsu	150,000	—
Chinkiang	„	135,000	April 1861
Shanghai	„	300,000	April 1854
Ningpo	Chêhkiang	260,000	May 1861
Wênchow	„	83,000	April 1877
Foochow	Fukien	630,000	July 1861
Tamsui	„	90,000	September 1863
Kelung	„	70,000	September 1863
Taiwan	„	135,000	September 1863
Takow	„	100,000	March 1864
Amoy	„	95,600	April 1862
Swatow	Kwangtung	30,000	January 1860
Canton	„	1,600,000	October 1859
Kiungchow	„	30,000	April 1876
Pakhoi	„	25,000	April 1877

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a Treaty made with France in 1858, in which England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1883.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1873	12,454,234	4,882,701
1874	11,145,909	4,751,103
1875	13,607,582	4,928,500
1876	14,921,182	4,611,180
1877	13,420,910	4,404,686
1878	13,600,936	3,738,125
1879	11,049,300	4,649,978
1880	11,826,102	5,064,308
1881	10,701,645	5,964,790
1882	9,936,092	4,613,017

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1873 to 1882, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1873	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874	127,345,285	8,678,418
1875	158,060,126	10,642,052
1876	142,963,455	9,288,444
1877	143,243,058	8,959,361
1878	154,372,138	9,344,229
1879	128,542,216	7,379,190
1880	146,081,679	7,701,804
1881	151,749,592	7,499,487
1882	142,706,457	6,773,409

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 2,656,778*l.* in 1879, to 2,650,085*l.* in 1880, to 1,926,495*l.* in 1881, and to 1,783,884*l.* in 1882.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 3,098,183*l.*, and the latter of 704,174*l.*, in the year 1882, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 750.)

The Chinese foreign trade is under the entire management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (English), under whom is a large staff of foreign subordinates; the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

During the year 1882, 24,729 vessels, of 17,388,852 tons, entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 14,337, of 10,814,779 tons, were British; 6,429, of 4,775,969 tons, Chinese; 1,864, of 882,856 tons, German; 250, of 194,584 tons, Japanese; 762, of 167,801 tons, American; 192, of 172,381 tons, French.

According to the best authorities, there are immense coal-fields in the empire, but almost unworked, the total amount of coal raised at present being under three millions tons per annum. All the 18 provinces contain coal; and, although the extent of the coal-fields and the age and quality of the coal vary, yet China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world, and the coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; in 1883 they were reported to be turning out 600 tons per day. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the establishment of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made by the construction of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, forty miles in length. One-half of this line, from Shanghai to Kangwan, was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A telegraph line constructed by a Russo-Danish company, from Shanghai to Tientsin, was completed in November 1881; the line is to be extended to Pekin. Nanking is connected with this line, and Hangchow and Ningpo are now in telegraphic connection with Shanghai overland, and the line is to be carried south to Foochow and Canton, connecting all the coast ports. Canton is connected with Korolorn near Hongkong.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of China in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis Tsêng, accredited March 20, 1879.
English Secretary.—Dr. Halliday Macartney, C.M.G.

2. Of Great Britain in China.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. Appointed July 1, 1883.
Secretaries.—Hon. H. G. Edwardes; C. T. Maude.
Chinese Secretary.—E. Colborne Baber.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Haikwan Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = Average rate of exchange, 5*s.* 10*d.* or 3½ Haikwan Tael to a pound sterling.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Léang*, or *Tael*	. =	1⅓ oz. avoirdupois.
„ *Picul*	. =	133 lbs. „
„ *Catty*	. =	1¾ „ „
„ *Chih*	. =	14$\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
„ *Chang*	. =	11¼ feet.
„ *Lys*, or *Li*	. =	194 to a degree, or about ⅓ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14$\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(Nederlandsch Oost-Indië.)

Constitution and Government.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided in (1) Java and Madura, and (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banka, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, and the small Sunda islands.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate machinery of government, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of administration.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-two provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate officials called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives, and of the quantities of coffee delivered by them into the Government stores. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890. In the Outposts the 'culture system' has never been introduced. They are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' and 'Contrôleur.'

The superior administration of Dutch India, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive.

Governor-General.—O. Van Rees, appointed January 21, 1884.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

In 1883 the total revenue according to the budget estimates was 139,238,492 guilders, and the expenditure 147,700,121 guilders, showing a deficit of 8,461,629 guilders. There have been very few deficits during the past twelve years, the surplus on the contrary being generally very considerable.

The sources of revenue were stated as follows in the budget for the year 1883:—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (34,840,908 guilders), cinchona (145,035 guilders), tin (5,422,326 guilders), railways (1,165,000 guilders), various (715,531 guilders), total	42,288,800
Receipts in India from sales of opium (18,730,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties, land revenue (18,050,000 guilders), sales of coffee in Java, &c. (8,164,700 guilders), sales of salt (7,000,000 guilders), from all other sources (35,486,992 guilders)	96,949,692
Total revenue	139,238,492

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands. The total expenditure in 1882 was 148,499,631 guilders, and revenue 138,913,708 guilders, showing a deficit of 9,585,928 guilders.

Army and Navy.

In 1882, the strength of the army, as well for Java as for the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies, was 32,304, comprising 15,896 Europeans and 16,408 natives. The European troops consist of natives of various countries, recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, however, in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of four companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the two centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank, and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belongs to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The royal navy consisted, in the end of 1881, of 36 vessels, manned by 2,449 Europeans and 1,235 natives, the colonial navy of 21 vessels, manned by 103 Europeans and 568 natives.

Area and Population.

The total area of Dutch India is estimated at 655,000 English square miles, with a population of 26,841,597 at the end of 1881.

For details as to population, *see* NETHERLANDS, p. 355.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 50,848 English square miles, with a population of 20,088,613 at the end of 1881, or 395 per square mile. The population more than quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands. The following table gives the numbers of the population at various periods, and annually, on the 31st of December, from 1816 to 1880, according to official returns :—

Years Dec. 31	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1873	27,009	190,603	22,958	17,545,550	17,786,120
1874	27,571	191,821	23,481	17,882,396	18,125,269
1875	28,229	195,384	22,866	18,088,212	18,334,691
1876	28,121	193,594	13,206	18,285,487	18,520,408
1877	28,672	198,233	13,340	18,559,553	18,799,798
1878	29,998	200,303	12,954	18,824,574	19,067,829
1879	30,713	306,051	13,106	19,048,281	19,298,151
1880	33,708	206,931	13,053	19,540,813	19,794,505

Slavery was abolished by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.*, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners enforced one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for Government were abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European

and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Netherlands' India. The Governor-General is, however, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Trade and Commerce.

The greater part of the trade of Dutch India is with the Netherlands, and the commercial intercourse with other countries is comparatively small. On the average of the three years 1880 to 1882, the total imports amounted in value to 150,000,000 guilders, or 12,500,000*l.*, and the total exports to 180,000,000 guilders, or 15,000,000*l.* About two-thirds of the imports came from the Netherlands, and not far from three-fourths of the exports were shipped to the mother country. The principal foreign countries trading with Dutch India are Great Britain, France, the United States, and Germany.

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1878	1,850,643	1,455,934
1879	1,784,140	1,553,431
1880	2,236,545	1,624,352
1881	2,662,872	1,570,704
1882	3,739,534	1,823,155

The chief and almost sole article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar in an unrefined state. In the year 1878

the exports of sugar were of the value of 1,850,643*l.*; in 1879 of 1,766,285*l.*; in 1880 of 2,226,225*l.*; in 1881 of 2,550,989*l.*; and in 1882 of 3,579,119*l.* The staple article of British home produce imported is manufactured cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,369,350*l.*, in the year 1882.

The whole of the exports to the Netherlands, on account of the Government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l.* The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of 4½ per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of 4½ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent for buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and for exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.

In 1882, 1,841 vessels of 1,581,874 tons entered, and 1,698 of 1,522,412 tons cleared, the various ports of Java.

At the end of 1882, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 604 kilomètres, or 375 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 203 kilomètres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the Island, to Jokjokarta, and a local railway, 58 kilomètres in length, connecting Batavia, the capital, with Buitenzorg, the country seat of the Governor-General.

A bill for the construction of a network of railways in Java, at the cost of the Government, was adopted in the session of 1875 by the States-General of the Netherlands, and the immediate execution of them was ordered by royal decree of July 4, 1878. These state railways were designed partly for military purposes, and their management was vested in a special staff, under the Governor-General. The part in operation had at the end of 1882 a length of 214 miles.

There were 3,682 miles of telegraph lines in the Dutch Indies in 1881, with 84 offices; the number of messages was 398,073. There are 168 post-offices, the number of letters carried in 1881 being 4,397,386, and newspapers for the interior 1,897,256.

British Consular Representative.

Consul at Batavia.—Alexander P. Cameron.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 100 *Centen* = 1*s.* 8*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdam Pond*	=	1·09 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Pikol*	=	133 lbs. „
„ *Catty*	=	1⅓ „
„ *Fjengkal*	=	4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is a factory for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first class importance.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, the Attorney-General; the Treasurer; the Surveyor-General; and the Registrar-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, the Registrar-General, and five unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir George Ferguson *Bowen*, G.C.M.G.; born 1821; graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, 1844; admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 1844; Secretary of Government in the Ionian Islands, 1854–9; first Governor of Queensland, 1859–68; Governor of New Zealand, 1868–73; Governor of Victoria, 1873–79; Governor of Mauritius, 1879–83; assumed the Governorship of Hong Kong, March 30, 1883.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1878	189,526	182,104
1879	200,822	193,066
1880	222,906	197,502
1881	275,928	204,496
1882	251,982	228,084

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625*l.* in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of above 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for nearly four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour, one of the finest in the world, and covering almost ten square miles. It is constantly filled with men-of-war, and merchant-ships from all the principal nations.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken in 1881 :—

	Male	Female	Total
White	6,356	1,634	7,990
Coloured	109,013	43,339	152,412
Total . . .	115,369	45,033	160,402

The total population in 1871 was 123,898; thus the increase in ten years was 36,504. The total white population in 1871 was 5,939, showing an increase during the ten years of 1,951. Of the coloured population in 1881, 1,451 were Indians, and 130,168 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany and

the United States, France, Spain, Denmark, and Italy, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police. According to official reports the deaths have been more than double the births during the five years 1877–81; in 1881 there were 1,518 births and 3,862 deaths.

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the five years from 1877 to 1881 there passed through the colony annually an average of 46,000 Chinese emigrants, the majority going to the United States. In 1881 the number of Chinese emigrants was 70,425, and the number returned 52,983; in the previous five years the number returned exceeded the number that left.

There were 72 Government schools in 1881, with 4,372 pupils.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table for each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1878	1,174,469	2,870,796
1879	1,327,085	2,947,984
1880	1,253,541	3,778,201
1881	1,015,716	3,614,597
1882	1,429,749	3,032,320

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1881 was tea, of the value of 577,152*l.* The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured

textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China—2,190,404*l.* in 1882.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1873 to 1882, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1873	4,882,701	3,411,968	8,294,669
1874	4,751,103	3,650,963	8,402,066
1875	4,928,500	3,599,811	8,528,311
1876	4,611,180	3,080,376	7,691,556
1877	4,404,686	3,507,977	7,912,663
1878	3,738,125	2,870,796	6,608,921
1879	4,649,978	2,947,984	7,597,962
1880	5,064,308	3,778,201	8,842,509
1881	5,964,790	3,614,597	9,579,387
1882	4,613,017	3,032,320	7,645,237

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent considerable fluctuations in the ten years from 1873 to 1882, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a decrease in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and an increase in those arriving by way of Hong Kong.

In 1881, 22,553 vessels of 4,533,304 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong; of these 24,339 of 1,680,025 tons were Chinese junks. The tonnage entered in 1882 was 5,151,721 tons. The number of native vessels in Hong Kong—independent of several thousand smaller boats that visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000.

There is a police force in the Colony numbering 650 men, of whom 110 are English, 190 Sikhs, and the remainder Chinese.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican *Dollar* = 100 *Cents* = Average rate of exchange, 3*s.* 8*d.*
„ Chinese *Tael* = 10 *Mace* =
100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = „ „ „ 6*s.* 8*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The	*Tael*	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„	*Picul*	=	133 lbs. „
„	*Catty*	=	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„	*Chih*	=	$14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
„	*Chang*	=	$11\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Colonial Office List. 1883.

Report of Administrator W. H. Marsh, dated Hong Kong, Sept. 25, 1882; and of Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, dated July 18, 1883, in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions,' 1880–82. London, 1883.

Statistics of Hong Kong; in 'Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1867 to 1881.' No XIX. London, 1883.

Trade of Hong Kong with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1882.' Imp. 4. London, 1882.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Dennys (N. B.) and *Mayers* (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude. 8. Hong Kong, 1864.

Wells (S. Williams), Chinese Commercial Guide. 8. Hong Kong, 1863.

INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Victoriæ, cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoriæ, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoriæ, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoriæ, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, *Marquis of Ripon*, born 1827, eldest son of the first Earl of Ripon; returned M.P. for Huddersfield, 1853, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1857; succeeded to the earldom, 1859; Under Secretary of State for War, 1859–61; Secretary of State for War, 1863–66; Secretary of State for India, February to July 1866; Lord President of the Council, December 9, 1868, to September 9, 1873. Appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Lord Lytton, May 6, 1880; assumed the government at Simla, June 8, 1880.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a year, exclusive of allowances, which are estimated at 12,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India with the dates of their appointments:—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Auckland	1835
Sir J. M'Pherson	1785	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Earl Dalhousie	1847
Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley)	1798	Lord Canning	1855
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord Elgin	1862
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Sir John Lawrence	1863
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl of Mayo	1868
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord Northbrook	1872
Earl Amherst	1823	Lord Lytton	1876
Lord W. Bentinck	1828	Marquis of Ripon	1880

The average term of office of the Governors-General, during the period from 1772 to 1880, was five years.

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoriæ, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. Vacancies in the Council are now filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the Secretary, and all despatches from the Governor-General of India and the Governors of Madras and Bombay must be addressed to the Secretary. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The Secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president.

The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of six ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' and of the governors of Madras and Bombay, is made by the Crown. The members of the Council, together with from six to twelve 'additional members for making laws and regulations,' form a Legislative Council; these additional members are appointed by the Viceroy. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public. The lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners of the other ten provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

The governors of Madras and Bombay have each two Councils of their own; the lieutenant-governor of Bombay has a Legislative Council only; the other governors of provinces have no Councils and no legislative powers. Although the Viceroy is supreme, the governors of the various provinces enjoy a large measure of administrative independence. Each province is divided into districts (corresponding to the English 'county' or French 'department'), which form the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province, or to an intermediate commissioner. Subordinate to him are deputy-collectors and assistant-magistrates. In some cases this executive is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate.

India is administratively divided into British territory and native or feudatory states; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the central Government exercises over the native states varies in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, with the help and under the advice of a resident, whom the Viceroy stations at their court, the control exercised being rather diplomatic than administrative, which is expressed by the term 'political.' The authority of the princes is limited by treaties or engagements acknowledging their subordinate dependence upon the British Government. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each

other or to external states; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European is permitted to reside at their court without permission; and the supreme power can exercise the right of dethronement in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs exercise sovereign authority within their own territories. Some of them pay tribute and some pay none.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1873 to 1882.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	£	£	£	£
1873	56,550,986	42,027,961	12,757,353	54,785,314
1874	57,050,309	46,352,872	12,505,105	58,857,977
1875	58,916,960	45,692,179	12,905,584	58,597,763
1876	60,886,956	45,581,385	12,836,626	58,418,011
1877	58,726,658	47,441,673	13,467,763	60,909,436
1878	61,922,796	55,417,533	14,048,350	65,465,883
1879	65,065,316	49,179,774	13,851,296	63,031,070
1880	68,144,308	54,779,593	14,547,664	69,327,257
1881	72,152,457	61,776,287	14,420,525	76,196,812
1882	73,695,806	56,705,333	14,407,746	71,113,079

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the two financial years ending March 31, 1881 and 1882, 'India' including Territories and Departments under the Government of India, together with the military receipts and charges for the whole of India, except those relating to the armies of Madras and Bombay:—

Revenue		
Presidencies and Provinces	1881	1882
	£	£
India	10,599,801	12,474,899
Bengal	19,562,182	19,299,176
Assam	792,067	791,545
North-West Provinces and Oudh	8,727,350	9,075,727
Punjab	4,686,181	4,599,952
Central Provinces	1,289,505	1,431,680
British Burma	2,328,363	2,676,000
Madras	9,562,238	9,531,164
Bombay	11,361,476	11,142,605
Revenue in India	68,909,163	71,025,748
Revenue in Great Britain	3,243,294	2,670,058
Total revenue	72,152,457	73,695,806

Expenditure		
India	25,440,122	18,970,957
Bengal,	7,307,993	8,278,672
Assam	510,403	573,368
North-West Provinces and Oudh	3,928,580	4,362,274
Punjab	4,728,366	4,102,315
Central Provinces	869,193	1,009,881
British Burma	1,270,106	1,564,550
Madras	6,292,234	7,750,174
Bombay	11,429,290	10,093,142
Expenditure in India	61,776,287	56,705,333
Expenditure in Great Britain	14,420,525	14,407,746
Total expenditure	76,196,812	71,113,079

Thus it will be seen that there was an excess of revenue over expenditure of 2,582,727*l.* in the financial year 1881–82. Included in the expenditure was a sum of 9,649,000*l.* for productive public works. The actual expenditure for 1881 was 75,898,000*l.*, and for 1882, 69,593,000*l.*, the balances being allotted to the provincial governments. In the expenditure for 1880–81 is a sum of 11,368,000*l.* for war charges in Afghanistan, of which 8,070,000*l.* was borne by India.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1882–83 (revised estimate) and 1883-84 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
	1882-83	1883-84		1882-83	1883-84
	£	£		£	£
Land revenue	21,700,000	21,793,000	Interest on debt and deposits	4,450,000	4,264,000
Opium	9,562,000	9,200,000	Refunds, compositions &c.	1,626,000	1,442,000
Salt	6,129,000	6,167,000	Charges of collection	7,108,000	7,192,000
Stamps	3,412,000	3,427,000	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,928,000	2,040,000
Excise	3,616,000	3,623,000	Civil departments	10,931,000	11,154,000
Provincial rates	2,668,000	2,688,000	Miscellaneous	3,904,000	3,968,000
Customs	1,265,000	1,255,000	Famine relief and insurance	1,500,000	1,500,000
Assessed taxes, forest, tribute, &c.	2,443,000	2,441,000	Productive Works	9,916,000	10,088,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,653,000	1,670,000	Non-productive Works	7,309,000	7,056,000
Civil departments	1,434,000	1,402,000	Army	17,434,000	16,064,000
Miscellaneous	1,368,000	1,269,000	Exchange	3,116,000	3,548,000
Productive Works	10,370,000	10,608,000		69,222,000	66,817,000
Non-productive Works	772,000	865,000	Deduct provincial balances	1,526,000	1,499,000
Army services	1,528,000	866,000			
Total revenue	67,920,000	67,274,000	Total expenditure	67,696,000	65,318,000

According to these estimates there is an expected surplus of revenue over expenditure of 224,000*l.* for the financial year 1882–3, and of 1,956,000*l.* for the year 1883-4. In addition to the above expenditure there was for 1882-83 a capital expenditure on productive public works of 4,875,000*l.*, and for 1883-84 of 3,820,000*l.*

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the ten financial years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
1873	21,375,076	8,684,691	6,167,032
1874	21,060,274	8,324,879	6,152,997
1875	21,332,176	8,556,629	6,229,396
1876	21,540,480	8,471,425	6,245,555
1877	19,891,491	9,122,460	6,305,869
1878	20,047,514	9,182,722	6,461,225
1879	22,323,868	9,399,401	6,941,120
1880	21,861,150	10,319,162	7,266,413
1881	21,112,995	10,480,051	7,115,988
1882	21,948,022	9,862,444	7,375,620

The most important source of public income to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of indirect taxation, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms about one-third of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, may be regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided between the ostensible proprietors and the State. From time immemorial the people of India have been accustomed to yield a portion of their crops to their immediate ruler. The Mogul emperors founded a system of land administration, under which this share of the crops became a fixed tribute, payable to the central authority; in Muhammedan times governors were practically identical with tax-collectors, and the whole machinery of administration was organised with this sole object. Under English rule this machinery has been modified in various ways in the different provinces.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis (1793), which converted revenue-collectors into zemindars (landlords), who were responsible for the tribute or tax. The actual cultivators have thus become mere tenants. In Madras, what is known as the ryotwari system prevails, according to which the State recognises no one but the occupier of cultivated land, and assesses him, or rather his fields, upon certain recognised principles. Such an assessment is called a 'settlement,' and involves first a survey of the entire area of cultivated land, then an estimate of the produce, and of the value of that produce with reference to all the circumstances, and finally an apportionment of the share which should equitably belong to the State. Bombay enjoys a settlement tenure

similar to that of Madras, though not so universally spread. The settlement holds good for thirty years only, at the end of which term it is liable to be revised. In the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, the village is the unit, and not the holding or field. The assessment is levied upon the owners of the village, who may be either landlords in the English sense, or peasant proprietors with separate rights, or a village community. The settlement here records the most minute details of all rights over the village lands. This settlement is also good for thirty years. In Oudh, after the Mutiny, the talukdars, or local potentates, were for the most part guaranteed in the possession of large estates, with even greater power than the zemindars of Bengal. In Assam a system akin to the ryotwari, but simpler, prevails. In British Burma also, where, as in Assam, cultivation is still backward, the system is simple and the taxation light.

In the thirty years' revision, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is as low as at present in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is generally prohibited, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60*l.* per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The

poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1872 to 1881 the sum of nine millions sterling.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, equal to the aggregate annual revenue from salt and opium. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l.* in the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l.*; but after the year 1861 sank, for a short period, to less than 15,000,000*l.* It was 15,228,429*l.* in 1873-74; 15,308,460*l.* in 1875–76; 16,639,761*l.* in 1877–78; 17,092,488*l.* in 1878–79; 21,712,862*l.* in 1879–80; 28,086,495*l.* (including 11,368,000*l.* for military operations in Afghanistan) in 1880–81; 18,861,000 in 1881-2; 17,434,000*l.* in 1882-3.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,814*l.* on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,053*l.* From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868 the total had been reduced to 95,054,858*l.*

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt of British India, both that interest and not interest bearing, and distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten financial years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years ended March 31	In India		In Great Britain		Total Debt in England and in India
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	
	£	£	£	£	£
1873	66,168,427	289,941	38,991,700	20,917	105,470,986
1874	66,273,250	144,041	41,095,700	21,917	107,534,908
1875	69,757,679	92,280	48,576,116	20,917	118,446,992
1876	72,705,641	67,340	49,776,116	20,917	122,570,014
1877	71,865,936	57,190	55,376,116	20,917	127,320,159
1878	74,906,450	48,070	59,656,116	20,917	134,631,553
1879	77,176,739	1,662,187	59,008,200	20,917	137,868,043
1880	82,729,163	143,346	68,834,639	20,917	151,728,065
1881	85,877,190	82,556	71,334,670	94,463	157,388,879
1882	88,531,221	121,941	68,052,017	115,435	156,820,614

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 96,194,642*l.* on the 31st March, 1869, and had increased to 156,820,614*l.* on the 31st March, 1882. The total interest on debt and deposits, including that charged to productive public works, amounted to 4,558,000*l.* in the financial year 1881–82.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money

coined annually is large. In the ten financial years from 1873 to 1882, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1873	31,795	3,981,436	10,500	4,023,731
1874	15,498	2,370,006	14,461	2,399,965
1875	14,034	4,896,884	111,024	5,021,942
1876	17,150	2,550,218	105,660	2,673,028
1877	—	6,271,122	123,429	6,394,551
1878	15,636	16,180,326	148,591	16,344,553
1879	85	7,210,770	66,648	7,277,503
1880	14,730	10,256,967	70,790	10,334,487
1881	13,355	4,249,676	18,560	4 281,591
1882	33,970	2,186,275	8,396	2,229,241

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupees, or 1,000*l.*; for 1,000 rupees, or 100*l.*; for 500 rupees, or 50*l.*; for 100 rupees, or 10*l.*; for 50 rupees, or 5*l.*; for 20 rupees, or 2*l.*; for 10 rupees, or 1*l.*, and for five rupees, or 10*s.* There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Cocanada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akolah.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total amount of notes in circulation was 4,926,000*l.*

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation—calculated at 2*s.* the rupee—on March 31 in each year, from 1873 to 1882:—

	£		£
1873	12,864,037	1878	13,250,247
1874	11,145,191	1879	13,190,508
1875	10,670,407	1880	12,798,303
1876	11,352,662	1881	13,662,935
1877	11,641,654	1882	13,504,624

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the established strength of the European and native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—on the 31st of March, 1882:—

Corps	Total		
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	598	11,583	12,181
Cavalry	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers	305	—	305
Infantry	1,650	44,312	45,962
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	34	102	136
Staff Corps	1,150	—	1,150
General List, Cavalry	68	—	68
General List, Infantry	179	—	179
Unattached Officers	7	—	7
General Officers unemployed	85	—	85
Total European Army	4,328	60,092	64,420
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery	19	1,943	1,962
Body Guard	8	194	202
Cavalry	304	18,083	18,387
Sappers and Miners	244	3,019	3,263
Infantry	1,068	102,655	103,723
Total Native Army	1,643	125,894	127,537
Total, European and Native Army	5,971	185,986	191,957

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1883,

the strength of the British Army in India for the year 1883–84 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal Artillery . .	453	669	10,140	11,262
Cavalry of the line . .	198	360	3,726	4,284
Royal Engineers . .	436	—	—	436
Infantry of the line . .	1,400	2,451	41,805	45,656
Total . .	2,487	3,483	55,671	61,641

Returns of the year 1879 reported the combined armies of the native chiefs of India to number 305,235 men, with an artillery of 5,252 large guns. Hyderabad had 36,890 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, and 725 guns; Bundelcund 22,163 infantry, 2,677 cavalry, and 421 guns; Cashmere 18,436 infantry, 1,393 cavalry, and 96 guns; Gwalior 16,050 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 210 guns; Kattywar 15,300 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 504 guns; and Oodeypore, 15,000 infantry, and 6,240 cavalry. The rest do not exceed 11,000 men.

Area and Population.

The first general enumeration of the population of British India was taken in 1868 and following years, but it cannot be regarded as complete and accurate. According to this enumeration, the total population numbered 185,537,859, living on an area of 868,244 English square miles, being an average of 213 inhabitants to the square mile. At the first synchronous enumeration, taken on February 17, 1881, the population was found to be 198,755,993, being an increase of 13,252,994, and showing a density of 229 per square mile. This increase is probably more apparent than real, and to some extent due to more accurate methods of enumeration. The following table shows the population of each of the divisions of India under direct British administration for the previous enumeration, with the area and the results of the census of 1881:—

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	No. of Districts	Area in Square Miles	No. of Towns and Villages	Population Previous Enumeration	Population 1881
Gov.-Gen. of India:—					
Ajmere	2	2,711	739	396,331	460,722
Berar . . .	6	17,711	5,585	2,227,654	2,672,673
Coorg . . .	1	1,583	503	168,312	178,302
Andaman Islands .	1	880	51	13,908	14,628
Total .	10	22,885	6,878	2,806,205	3,326,325

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	No. of Districts	Area in Square Miles	No. of Towns and Villages	Population Previous Enumeration	Population 1881
Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal:—					
Burdwan	6	13,855	30,054	7,604,661	7,393,954
Presidency	7	12,029	19,251	7,739,741	8,204,912
Rajshahye	7	17,428	28,854	7,380,777	7,733,775
Dacca	4	15,000	28,022	7,591,768	8,700,939
Chittagong	4	12,118	11,113	3,446,038	3,574,048
Bengal Proper	28	70,430	117,294	33,762,985	35,607,628
Behar:—					
Patna	7	23,647	44,591	13,120,817	15,063,944
Bhaugulpore	5	20,492	32,816	7,289,784	8,063,160
Total Behar	12	44,139	77,407	20,410,601	23,127,104
Orissa	5	9,053	24.894	3,162,490	3,730,735
Chota Nagpore	4	26,966	29,111	3,147,699	4,225,989
Sunderbuns	—	5,976	—	—	—
Total Bengal	49	156,564	248,706	60,483,775	66,691,456
Chief Commissioner Assam:—					
Surma Valley	2	6,725	9,340	1,924,566	2,258,434
Brahmaputra do.	7	21,414	10,232	1,879,650	2,249,185
Total Plains Dist.	9	28,139	19,572	3,804,216	4,507,619
Hill Districts	4	18,202	2,836	320,756	373,807
Total Assam	13	46,341	22,408	4,124,972	4,881,426
Lieut.-Governor N.W. Provinces & Oudh:—					
Meerut	6	11,319	8,274	4,977,919	5,141,204
Agra	6	10,151	8,125	5,039,247	4,834,064
Rohilkund	6	10,885	11,327	5,252,325	5,122,557
Allahabad	6	13,746	11,934	5,468,955	5,754,855
Benares	7	18,338	29,694	8,179,307	9,820,728
Jhansi	3	4,983	2,152	934,934	1,000,457
Kumaun	3	12,438	9,578	929,260	1,046,263
Lucknow	3	4,504	4,694	2,837,580	2,622,681
Sitapur	3	7,555	5,845	2,602,425	2,777,803
Fyzabad	3	7,311	7,362	2,969,029	3,230,393
Rai Bareilly	3	4,881	6,436	2,811,916	2,756,864
Tot. N.W. Pr. & Oudh	49	106,111	105,421	42,002,897	44,107,869

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	No. of Districts	Area in Square Miles	No. of Towns and Villages	Population Previous Enumeration	Population 1881
Lieut.-Gov. Punjab :—					
Delhi . . .	3	5,610	2,724	1,907,984	1,928,596
Hissar . . .	3	8,355	1,752	1,226,594	1,311,067
Umballa . .	3	3,963	3,348	1,647,960	1,729,043
Jullundhur . .	3	12,571	3,982	2,475,999	2,421,781
Amritsar . .	3	5,354	5,623	2,743,659	2,729,109
Lahore . . .	3	8,987	3,871	1,888,945	2,191,517
Rawalpindi . .	4	15,435	4,594	2,197,041	2,520,508
Mooltan . .	4	20,295	4,364	1,477,936	1,712,394
Deerajat . .	3	17,681	1,826	988,897	1,137,572
Peshawur . .	3	8,381	2,240	1,033,891	1,181,289
Khaiber Pass .	—	—	—	—	8,173
Total Punjab . .	32	106,632	34,324	17,609,518	18,850,437
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces:—					
Nagpur . . .	5	24,040	8,221	2,411,278	2,758,056
Jubbulpore . .	5	18,688	8,512	1,839,802	2,201,633
Nerbudda . .	5	17,513	6,155	1,590,907	1,763,105
Chutteesghur .	3	24,204	11,724	2,331,837	3,115,997
Total Central Provs. .	18	84,445	34,612	8,173,824	9,838,791
Chief Commissioner British Burma :—					
Arrakan . .	4	14,526	3,530	484,363	587,518
Pegu . . .	4	9,159	4,430	1,662,058	1,162,393
Irrawady . .	4	16,805	4,780		1,161,119
Tenasserim . .	7	46,730	3,117	600,727	825,741
Total British Burma	19	87,220	15,857	2,747,148	3,736,771
Governor of Madras	21	139,900	52,051	31,281,177	30,868,504
Governor of Bombay:—					
Northern Division .	7	15,897	6,381	4,011,856	4,147,928
Central „ .	6	37,407	8,890	5,248,977	5,315,123
Southern „ .	5	22,782	5,909	4,168,471	3,804,344
Sind . . .	5	48,014	3,417	2,203,177	2,413,823
Bombay City & Isld.	—	22	1	653,155	773,196
Total Bombay .	23	124,122	24,598	16,285,636	16,454,414
Total Brit. Territory	234	874,220	544,855	185,515,152	198,755,993

The total population of British India in 1881 was thus not far from one-seventh of the population of our globe. Berar is only

provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored to the Native Government in March 1881. Oudh was joined to the North-West Provinces January 1877.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States, covering an extent of 509,284 English square miles, with 55,150,456 inhabitants. They are:—

Native States	Districts	Area	Towns and Villages	Population 1881
Baroda . . .	6	8,570	3,012	2,185,005
Central Indian Agency	82*	75,079	31,506	9,261,907
Hyderabad . . .	19	81,807	20,398	9,845,594
Mysore . . .	8	24,723	17,655	4,186,188
Rajputana Agency .	20*	129,750	30,001	10,268,392
Bengal . . .	4*	36,634	16,059	2,845,405
North-West Provinces .	2*	5,125	3,322	741,750
Punjab . . .	36*	35,817	18,546	3,861,683
Central Provinces .	15*	28,834	11,242	1,709,720
Madras . . .	3*	9,192	4,971	3,303,563
Bombay . . .	20*	73,753	13,191	6,941,249
Total Native States .	215	509,284	169,903	55,150,456
Grand Total India .	499	1,383,504	714,758	253,906,449

* Separate States.

The average density of the Native States is 108 per square mile; the average of all India 184. The density varies from 441 per square mile in Cochin (Madras Native State), and 403 in N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to 79 in Rajputana, and 43 in Burma.

In a sense, the whole of India is under the Governor-General, as has been pointed out, pp. 753–5. Some of the divisions in the table are not administrative, as Behar under Bengal, while the Plain and Hill Districts under Assam are only geographical divisions. Indian authorities are not agreed among themselves as to the exact distinction between British and feudatory states, and between feudatory and non-feudatory states. Some authorities include Manipore (7,854 square miles, and 150,000 inhabitants) among the feudatory states, and also Cashmere, which stands at the head of the list in the Punjab Administrative Report; it is estimated to have 70,000 square miles, and a population of 1,000,000. The Khaiber Pass is not strictly a part of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor of Oudh is at the same time Chief Commissioner of the N.W. Provinces, the two divisions being in some respects administratively distinct.

Of the population on British territory in 1881, 101,292,049 were males, and 97,498,349 were females, there being thus only 96

females to every hundred males, reversing the conditions found to prevail in Europe and America. Of the population of the Native States, 28,684,722 were males and 26,465,734 females, being only about 92 females per 100 males.

The total number of emigrants from India in 1882 was 11,509, of whom 7,988 went to British colonies, 3,025 to French colonies, and 496 to Dutch colonies.

In the census results the total population of India is divided into 110 groups on the basis of language, but these include foreigners, such as English and other Europeans, even Scotch and Welsh being classed as separate groups. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and all of them capable of classification into a few groups. The pure Aryan element is almost confined to the caste of the Brahmins, numbering not more than ten millions. The leading languages and dialects, with the numbers who speak them, are as follows:—Hindustani, 82,497,168; Bengali, 38,965,428; Telugu, 17,020,358; Mahratti, 17,044,634; Punjabi, 15,754,793; Tamil, 13,068,279; Guzarati, 9,620,688; Canarese, 8,337,027; Ooriya, 6,819,112; Malayalam, 4,848,400; Sindhi, 3,718,961; Burmese, 2,611,467.

Of the total population in India under British rule or suzerainty, 69,952,817 (including about 19 million females, or more than one-fourth) are connected with agriculture. Next to this class come 'workers' in all kinds of materials, or small manufacturers and their employers, numbering about 20 millions, of whom nearly one-half are females. Of this last class, the largest section, 2,607,579 males and 2,877,876 females, are connected with work in cotton and flax; 2,082,191 males and 733,089 females are connected with work in dress; 1,445,916 males and 1,719,513 females are classed as workers in vegetable food; 640,521 males and 449,205 females, workers in animal food; 789,699 males and 204,331 females, connected with drinks and stimulants; 667,286 males and 354,721 females, workers in stone and clay; 569,128 males and 259,839 females, workers in earthenware; 459,157 males and 13,799 females, workers in gold, silver, and precious stones; 454,555 males and 18,806 females, workers in iron and steel; 406,357 males and 277,375 females, workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves. Altogether, there are 47 different classes of workers, the numbers evidently including the children. Classed as domestic servants are 2,149,629 males and 651,966 females. Officials of various kinds, 791,379 males; connected with the army, 311,070 males; clergymen, priests, temple officers, 611,164 males; mercantile men, 983,869; general dealers, 886,148 males; carriers on roads, canals, and rivers, 958,000 males; labourers (undefined), 7,248,491 males and 5,244,206 females.

The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of India according to Religion, as shown by the Census of 1881, *excluding the Andamans, and with the omissions referred to above.*

Presidencies, Provinces and States	Hindus	Mohammedans	Aborigines	Buddhists	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Parsis	Jews	Others	Total
Ajmere . .	376,029	57,809	—	—	2,225	182	24,308	75	94	—	460,722
Assam . .	3,062,148	1,317,022	488,251	6,563	7,093	14	158	—	—	177	4,881,426
Bengal . .	45,452,806	21,704,724	2,005,822	155,809	128,135	549	1,609	156	1,059	36,192	69,536,861
Berar . .	2,425,654	187,555	37,338	1	1,335	525	20,020	242	3	—	2,672,673
Bombay . .	17,834,985	3,774,360	931,894	12	145,154	127,130	498,443	73,973	9,023	689	23,395,663
British Burmah	88,177	168,881	—	3,251,584	84,219	—	5	83	204	143,618	3,736,771
Central Provinces .	8,703,110	285,687	1,753,917	17	11,973	99	45,911	399	63	747,335	11,548,511
Coorg . .	162,489	12,541	—	—	3,152	—	99	21	—	—	178,302
Madras . .	28,497,678	1,933,561	—	1,535	711,080	—	24,973	143	30	1,631	31,170,631
N. W. Provinces, including Oudh	38,555,121	6,162,900	—	103	47,673	3,644	79,957	114	101	6	44,849,619
Punjab . .	9,252,295	11,662,434	—	3,251	33,699	1,716,114	42,678	465	—	1,184	22,712,120
Baroda . .	1,852,868	174,980	101,522	—	771	—	46,718	8,118	—	28	2,185,005
Central India .	7,800,396	510,718	891,424	—	7,065	1,455	49,824	916	38	71	9,261,907
Cochin . .	429,324	33,344	—	—	136,361	—	—	—	1,249	—	600,278
Hyderabad .	8,893,181	925,929	—	—	13,614	3,664	8,521	638	47	—	9,845,594
Mysore . .	3,956,336	200,484	—	9	29,249	41	—	47	1	21	4,186,188
Rajputana .	8,839,243	861,747	166,343	—	1,294	9	378,672	7	—	21,077	10,268,392
Travancore .	1,755,610	146,909	—	—	498,542	—	—	—	97	—	2,401,158
Total. .	187,937,450	50,121,585	6,426,511	3,418,884	1,862,634	1,853,426	1,221,896	85,397	12,009	952,029	253,891,821

Of the Christians, 893,656 are natives, 62,085 Eurasians, 764,381 'others and unspecified,' 83,331 British, 59,281 other Europeans. Of the total number 963,058 are returned as Roman Catholics, 304,410 Syrian Christians, 215,126 'Protestant,' besides 138,587 Church of England, 15,636 Presbyterian, 90,100 Baptist, the remainder belonging to various Protestant sects.

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 764), amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons, and in 1881 to 89,798. In 1881 there were 77,188 males and 12,610 females.

In 1881 the British-born population was distributed as follows:—

N. W. Provs. and Oudh	20,184	Central India	4,674	Rajputana	168
Punjab	18,767	Hyderabad	2,956	Coorg	134
Bombay	12,608	Mysore	2,686	Berar	97
Bengal	10,583	Ajmere	872	Cochin	21
Burma	6,330	Assam	687		
Madras	5,892	Baroda	267	Total	89,798

Of this population the majority, 72,382, were between the ages of 20 and 40. Of the total British-born male population 55,808 were returned as connected with the army, 2,996 with the Civil service, 2,448 sailors of various grades, 2,319 connected with railways, 886 with commerce, 806 with the navy, 461 civil engineers, 541 agriculturists, 280 coffee planters, 178 missionaries, 321 surgeons and physicians.

The number of criminal cases tried in 1881 was 1,171,635; number of persons convicted, 644,778; of whom 468,280 were simply fined. Of the remainder, 478 were sentenced to death; 1,333 to transportation; 144,337 to imprisonment; 22,499 to whipping. This last form of punishment has greatly decreased recently, the number sentenced to whipping in 1877 was 72,815, in the same year the total number of persons convicted was 759,161. The total number of persons in prison at the end of the year 1881 was 98,677; in 1877 it was 133,538. The total number of police of all kinds at the end of 1881 was 147,544, and the total cost on that head was 2,330,513*l.*

There are in India 60 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows, according to the results of the census of 1881.

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)[1]	871,504	Benares	199,700
Bombay	773,196	Delhi	173,393
Madras	405,848	Patna	170,654
Hyderabad	354,692	Agra	160,203
Lucknow	261,303	Bangalore	155,857

[1] Including Howrah, 105,206.

Towns.	Population	Towns	Population
Amritsar	151,896	Umballa	67,463
Cawnpoor	151,444	Moradabad	67,387
Lahore	149,369	Bhurtpore	66,163
Allahabad	148,547	Durbungha	65,955
Jeypore	142,578	Furruckabad	62,437
Rangoon	134,176	Koil	61,730
Poona	129,751	Sholapore	61,281
Ahmedabad	127,621	Saharanpore	59,194
Surat	113,417	Goruckpore	57,922
Bareilly	109,844	Calicut	57,085
Baroda	101,818	Mirzapore	56,378
Meerut	99.565	Fyzabad	55,570
Nagpore	98,299	Bhopal	55,402
Lashkar	88,066	Monghyr	55,372
Trichinopoly	84,449	Tanjore	54,745
Peshawur	79,982	Negapatam	53,855
Dacca	79,076	Patiala	53,629
Gya	76,415	Bellary	53,460
Jubbulpore	75,705	Moulmein	53,107
Indore	75,401	Rawalpindi	52,975
Rampur	74,250	Jullundur	52,119
Shahjehanpore	74,830	Chupra	51,670
Madura	73,807	Kamptee	50,987
Kurrachee	73,560	Salem	50,667
Mooltan	68,674	Coombaconam	50,098
Bhaugulpore	68,238		

Education.

Education throughout the whole of India has made great progress in recent years. Schools for teaching English have been by degrees established in every district, while public instruction has been created into a department in every province, under a director, with a staff of inspectors. A network of schools has been established over the country, graduated from the indigenous village institutions up to the highest colleges. All receive some measure of pecuniary support granted under the guarantee of regular inspection. Below the universities are colleges of various kinds for higher education, some entirely supported by government, and others, comprising missionary institutions, receiving grants in aid. Under them again are high schools, one at the head-quarters station of every district, and below them the middle schools of the smaller towns and larger villages. Last of all come the primary schools, including special schools for girls, of various grades of efficiency, scattered all over the country. The following are the statistics of the various classes of schools for 1882 :—

	Institutions		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	86	1	7,810	7
Secondary schools :				
High	459	33	61,607	968
Middle. . . .	3,487	164	153,494	6,340
Lower	69	—	2,862	1
Primary schools . .	92,931	2,647	2,032,344	126,793
Special or technical schools	186	17	8,136	658
Other & indigenous schools	4,302	11	57,225	1,159
	101,520	2,873	2,323,478	135,926
	104,393		2,459,404	

Of the various educational institutions in 1882, 15,562 with 744,003 pupils were governmental, 64,564 with 1,352,853 pupils were aided, and 16,942 with 361,768 pupils were unaided. The total expenditure in 1882 on education in India was 1,887,502*l.*, of which about a third consisted of grants from provincial revenues, a seventh from local rates, and the remainder from endowments, subscriptions, municipal grants, revenues of native states, fees, &c. Nearly one-half was spent on primary schools, one-third on colleges, special and secondary schools, and 17,774*l.* on the three universities. The three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were incorporated by Acts of the government of India in 1857. In the year ending March 1882 there passed 1,026 candidates for admission at Calcutta, 1,131 at Madras, and 388 at Bombay. These universities grant degrees in art, law, medicine, and civil engineering.

Those under instruction at the various schools form a very small percentage of the children of school age; in 1881, there were between the ages of 5 and 10 years about 32 million children, and between 10 and 20, 43 million. Of the total population not under instruction, there were returned as unable to read or write, 105,838,357 males and 111,332,927 females. A commission was appointed in 1883 to investigate the whole system of education in India, with a view to placing it on a more satisfactory basis.

Trade and Commerce.

The following tables show the imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion and specie), excluding Government stores and treasure in each of the ten fiscal years 1874 to 1883:—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1874	31,628,497	5,792,534	37,421,031
1875	34,645,262	8,141,047	42,786,309
1876	37,112,668	5,300,722	42,413,390
1877	35,367,177	11,436,118	46,803,295
1878	39,326,003	17,355,459	56,681,462
1879	36,566,194	7,056,749	43,622,943
1880	39,742,166	11,655,395	51,397,561
1881	50,308,834	8,988,214	59,297,048
1882	46,992,084	11,322,781	58,314,865
1883	50,003,040	13,453,157	63,456,197

Years ended March 31	Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1874	54,960,786	1,879,071	56,839,857
1875	56,312,261	1,592,721	57,904,982
1876	58,045,405	2,115,144	60,160,549
1877	60,961,632	3,942,580	64,904,212
1878	65,185,713	2,155,136	67,340,849
1879	60,893,611	3,985,545	64,789,156
1880	67,173,158	1,928,828	69,101,986
1881	74,531,282	1,409,403	75,940,685
1882	81,901,960	1,097,387	82,999,347
1883	85,400,864	980,858	84,381,723

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India :—

Years ended March 31	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burma	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay and Sind
	£	£	£	£
1874	16,935,702	1,839,095	3,638,117	15,008,117
1875	20,257,175	2,215,258	3,812,874	16,501,002
1876	18,847,720	1,685,576	4,454,291	17,425,803
1877	19,319,279	2,238,297	3,879,433	21,366,286
1878	24,348,845	2,283,196	3,622,444	26,426,977
1879	18,432,196	2,979,702	3,331,176	18,876,869
1880	21,778,651	3,033,804	3,599,026	22,985,080
1881	24,099,953	3,846,346	4,210,582	27,149,167
1882	22,363,198	3,344,953	4,214,845	28,391,869
1883	23,418,430	3,772,887	4,928,956	31,335,923

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows:—

Years ended March 31	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burma	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay including Sind
	£	£	£	£
1874	23,201,828	3,480,407	7,258,147	22,898,475
1875	22,772,229	3,042,823	6,794,938	25,294,992
1876	24,493,003	3,738,677	7,465,632	24,463,237
1877	26,699,849	3,864,544	7,007,874	27,331,945
1878	31,265,524	4,670,427	5,864,591	25,540,307
1879	29,850,034	5,346,008	6,519,489	23,073,625
1880	30,704,339	5,712,960	7,439,087	25,245,600
1881	33,508,055	6,565,236	7,317,187	28,549,207
1882	34,283,544	6,579,726	7,842,545	34,293,532
1883	34,433,048	7,039,525	8,582,488	34,526,661

The amount of bullion and specie imported and exported will be seen from the following table for 1874–83:—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	£	£	£	£
1874	1,648,808	4,143,726	266,169	1,647,902
1875	2,089,236	6,051,811	215,701	1,409,608
1876	1,836,381	3,464,341	291,250	1,908,986
1877	1,443,712	9,992,408	1,236,362	2,793,536
1878	1,578,927	15,776,532	1,110,798	1,100,198
1879	1,463,050	5,593,699	2,359,223	1,623,005
1880	2,050,393	9,605,002	299,889	1,735,259
1881	3,672,058	5,316,156	16,859	1,423,582
1882	4,856,392	6,466,389	12,408	1,087,330
1883	5,095,135	8,358,021	164,263	877,794

The imports of bullion and specie into India are mainly from the United Kingdom, China, and in 1882 and 1883 from Australasia, while the exports are shipped principally to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, China, and South Africa.

About four-fifths of the imports into India and more than half the exports go by the Suez Canal. Of the imports in 1882, 43,447,848*l.* came from the United Kingdom. Next in magnitude of imports stands China, 4,430,469*l.*, in 1882; Straits Settlements, 1,628,722*l.*; Mauritius, 965,885*l.*; Italy, 916,672*l.*; Arabia, 830,559*l.*; France, 759,462*l.* For exports the United Kingdom stands at 34,937,974*l.* in 1882, China, 13,632,564*l.*; France, 8,017,036*l.*; Straits Settlements, 3,540,925*l.*; Italy, 3,107,601*l.*; United States, 2,695,434*l.*; Austria, 2,436,516*l.*; Belgium, 1,970,579*l.*; Egypt, 1,715,664*l.*; Persia, 1,277,615*l.*; Mauritius, 1,004,645*l.*; Arabia, 993,683*l.*; Australasia, 799,687*l.*; Germany, 758,393*l.*

The following table shows the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported in 1882-3 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Cotton manufactures	21,431,872	Cotton	16,049,017
Metals	4,615,986	Opium	11,481,376
Cotton twist	3,378,190	Rice	8,476,327
Machinery	1,342,398	Oilseeds	7,200,336
Liquors	1,334,614	Wheat	6,068,934
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1,116,434	Jute (raw)	5,846,925
		Hides and skins	4,443,770
Provisions	1,087,186	Indigo	3,912,997
Sugar	1,086,961	Tea	3,699,496
Silk (raw)	1,074,155	Cotton twist	1,816,818
Coal	1,019,883	Jute manufactures	1,487,831
Woollen goods	984,872	Coffee	1,392,204
Silk goods	977,767	Sugar	808,775
Mineral oil (kerosine)	866,082	Wool (raw)	790,405
Hardware & cutlery	791,791	Cotton goods	761,564
Apparel	769,752	Lac	699,015
Salt	515,184	Teakwood	611,259
Spices	510,853	Silk (raw) & cocoons	544,143

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
1873	29,890,802	21,354,205
1874	31,198,446	24,080,693
1875	30,137,295	24,246,406
1876	30,025,024	22,405,420
1877	31,224,763	25,338,286
1878	27,470,473	23,276,890
1879	24,698,213	21,374,404
1880	30,117,980	30,451,314
1881	32,629,435	29,244,007
1882	39,921,127	29,059,327

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton; but the quantities, and still more the value of the exports, have been greatly on the decrease within the decennial period. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the exports of raw cotton from India to Great Britain in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1873	3,278,986	19,812,086
1874	3,668,928	20,325,630
1875	3,413,546	19,173,275
1876	2,448,738	5,874,704
1877	1,725,582	4,230,803
1878	1,433,104	3,513,595
1879	1,616,633	3,914,301
1880	1,841,059	4,781,541
1881	1,766,584	4,360,713
1882	3,613,766	9,063,082

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1882 were wheat, 8,461,004 cwt., of the value of 4,352,270*l.*; jute, 5,931,047 cwt., of the value of 4,311,102*l.*; seeds, chiefly linseed, 1,511,543 quarters, of the value of 3,614,695*l.*; rice, 7,847,509 cwt., of the value of 3,024,538*l.*; tea, 53,576,690 lbs., of the value of 3,498,188*l.*; dye-stuffs (chiefly indigo), of the value of 2,712,374*l.*; leather, of the value of 1,587,673*l.*; untanned hides, 353,946 cwt., of the value of 1,300,965*l.*; coffee, 233,900 cwt., of the value of 1,020,610*l.*

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are cotton goods and iron. The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 15,020,646*l.* in 1873; of 16,216,491*l.* in 1874; of 15,699,713*l.* in 1875; of 14,934,370*l.* in 1876; of 16,692,865*l.* in 1877; of 15,078,497*l.* in 1878; of 14,415,456*l.* in 1879; of 22,099,267*l.* in 1880; of 20,168,931*l.* in 1881; and of 19,521,957*l.* in 1882. Of iron the imports amounted to 1,637,584*l.* in 1876, to 1,923,820*l.* in 1877, to 1,767,526*l.* in 1878, to 1,535,901*l.* in 1879; to 2,415,309*l.* in 1880; to 1,913,511*l.* in 1881; and to 2,322,986*l.* in 1882. The value of copper imported in 1882 was 1,028,740*l.*

The commerce between India and Great Britain was divided as follows in 1882:—

	Imports from	Exports of British produce to
	£	£
Bombay and Sind .	13,337,218	10,266,007
Madras . . .	4,738,410	2,822,245
Bengal and Burma .	21,845,499	15,971,075
	39,921,127	29,059,327

In addition to the seaboard trade as above there is a considerable frontier land-trade; the imports by this route were valued at

4,591,484*l.* in 1882, and 5,340,000*l.* in 1883, one-half coming from Upper Burma and Nepal. The exports were valued at 4,275,056*l.* in 1882, and 4,653,000*l.* in 1883, one-half to these two countries.

The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade that entered and cleared from the ports of India in 1882 was as follows:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British . .	2,367	2,860,186	2,494	2,996,491
British Indian .	1,478	209,793	1,390	201,607
Native . .	1,803	91,489	1,611	88,810
Foreign . .	812	470,780	787	449,730
	6,460	3,632,248	6,282	3,736,638

In 1883 there entered 5,864 vessels of 3,538,878 tons, and cleared 5,851 of 3,533,006 tons.

The number of steam vessels which entered Indian ports *viâ* the Suez Canal in 1873 was 259, of 318,300 tons; in 1882, 929, of 1,370,242 tons; in 1883, 711 of 1,152,440 tons; cleared in 1873, 273, of 308,524 tons; in 1882, 1,060, of 1,517,746 tons; in 1883, 934 of 1,433,480 tons.

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railway, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the consequences of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the whole of the lands and works will revert from the companies to the Government. In 1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is, without the intervention of guaranteed companies; and in 1879 the East Indian railway was transferred to Government, though it is still worked by the Company. In the same year several minor railways

were begun as private enterprises assisted by the Government. The guaranteed lines constitute as a rule the main arteries of communication, while the State lines serve as feeders to open up the country. The guaranteed lines are,—(1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Oudh and Rohilkund; (5) the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India; (6) the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi; (7) the South Indian; (8) the Eastern Bengal. In 1853 the length of line open was 20½ miles; in 1863, 2,519 miles; in 1873, 5,695 miles. Since then the progress of the various classes of railways has been as follows, stated in miles:—

Years	E. Indian	Guaranteed	Assisted	State Imperial	State Provincial	Native States	Total
1874	1,503	4,091	—	370	108	155	6,227
1875	1,503	4,192	—	540	129	155	6,519
1876	1,503	4,394	—	652	129	155	6,833
1877	1,503	4,526	—	680	458	155	7,322
1878	1,503	4,541	—	1,457	556	155	8,212
1879	1,504	4,568	8	1,607	630	175	8,492
1880	1,504	4,590	38	2,134	745	297	9,308
1881	1,504	4,590	58	2,421	874	445	9,892
1882	1,506	4,611	97	2,474	952	504	10,144

The total length opened on March 31, 1883, was 10,317 miles; the total sanctioned being 12,655 miles; and remaining to be finished 2,338 miles.

The number of passengers carried on the railways of India has largely increased in the course of ten years, rising from 22,266,080 in 1873 to 58,875,918 in 1882.

The gross receipts of all the railways during the year 1882 amounted to 15,352,320*l.*, while the gross expenses in the same year were 7,668,100*l.*, equal to 50 per cent of the earnings.

The total amount of capital raised for the construction of railways up to the 31st March 1884 (budget estimate) amounted to 142,423,903*l.* The capital expended on guaranteed railways has been 69,735,650*l.*; the net traffic receipts, less moieties of surplus profits paid to companies, have been 64,229,856*l.*; the guaranteed interest, 89,264,609*l.*; and the loss to the State, 25,035,023*l.* The capital expended on State railways up to same date has been 33,773,108*l.*; the net traffic receipts, 4,655,159*l.*; interest on outlay, 9,429,269*l.*; loss to the State, 4,774,110*l.* The capital expended on the East Indian Railway has been 38,915,145*l.*; net traffic receipts, 11,977,030*l.*; interest and annuity, 6,615,627*l.*; gain to the State, 5,461,403*l.* Thus the total loss to the State on India railways up to date has been 24,347,730*l.*

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and developing the mineral resources of the country, has produced social

and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1882, the number of letters and postcards which passed through the post-offices of British India was 155,738,840; of newspapers 12,526,800; of parcels 1,152,070; and of packets 2,387,282; being a total of 171,804,992. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, etc., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the Post-office—in each of the ten fiscal years 1873 to 1882 :—

Years ended March 31	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
1873	93,157,314	5,174	677,047	704,193
1874	109,235,503	6,805	676,645	725,357
1875	116,119,231	7,344	719,587	729,191
1876	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445
1877	122,541,753	9,306	782,320	744,281
1878	128,826,080	9,681	832,666	768,088
1879	131,899,268	10,524	894,634	839,478
1880	142,977,644	10,811	985,812	914,889
1881	158,666,856	11,242	999,233	962,591
1882	171,804,992	12,009	931,174	929,446

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback; and 4,235 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1882, the mails travelled over 59,667 miles, of which total 46,629 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 3,303 miles by carts and on horse-back; and 9,745 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the working expenditure of the Government telegraphs in India, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1873 to 1882 :—

Years ended March 31	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Expenditure	Number of messages
			£	£	
1873	30,681	15,705	183,216	254,610	726,341
1874	32,556	15,980	196,820	255,711	788,572
1875	33,798	16,649	203,881	266,823	883,727
1876	36,193	17,145	213,054	276,943	958,408
1877	39,700	17,840	249,646	265,387	1,166,833
1878	42,687	18,210	306,089	279,879	1,431,452
1879	44,470	18,589	353,741	305,381	1,379,312
1880	51,834	20,468	422,463	292,291	1,569,907
1881	54,318	19,679	452,872	310,371	1,658,647
1882	58,746	20,631	376,597	324,673	1,614,665

There were 292 telegraph offices on March 31, 1882. Previous to 1881 the Ceylon telegraphs were included.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Pie*	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	¾ Farthing.
3 „	.	.	=	1 *Pice*	.	.	=	1½ „
4 *Pice*, or 12 *Pie*	.	=	1 *Anna*	.	.	.	=	1½ Pence.
16 *Annas*	.	.	=	1 *Rupee*	.	.	=	2 Shillings.
15 *Rupees*	.	.	=	1 *Gold Mohur*	.	.	=	1*l.* 10*s.*

The relative value of the money of India and England fluctuates with the price of silver; thus, a Rupee is sometimes worth 2*s.* 2*d.*, and sometimes only 1*s.* 7*d.*; but 2*s.* is accepted as the conventional par value.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Maund* of Bengal, of 40 *seers*	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	82 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	28 lbs.
„ „ Madras	.	.	.	.	.		=	25 lbs.
„ *Candy*, of 20 *maunds*	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	24·3 bushels.
„ *Tola*	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	180 gr.
„ *Guz* of Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme,' = 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois. Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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JAPAN.

(Sho Koku.—Nippon.)

Reigning Sovereign.

The Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Tycoon (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (Daimio) was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu *Hito*, born at Kioto, Nov. 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Tadaka Daijin, of the House of Fujiwara Ichijo.

According to the law of succession, as established by custom, the crown usually devolves upon the eldest son on the death of the sovereign. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô. When the direct succession fails, the vacancy is filled up from one of the four collateral imperial houses (Shi-Shin-no), who, it is maintained, are not only descended from the same ancestors, but are usually connected with each other by intermarriage. The Emperor has a fixed civil list of 1,748,785 yen, or 349,757*l.*, annually.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in legislative, executive, and judicial matters.

The Great Council (Daijo-Kwan), in which the Emperor himself presides, is the supreme executive as well as the highest legislative body. It is composed of a Prime Minister, two junior or Vice-Prime Ministers, and a number of Privy Councillors, the latter, as a rule, either heads of the several executive departments or other important bodies. At present there exists no complete severance between the legislative and executive sections of the

Government. The most important body in the Government is the Gen-Roin, or Senate, established in 1875. It deliberates on legislative matters, but its decisions are subject to confirmation by the Great, or Cabinet Council, and sanction by the Sovereign. The number of senators is unlimited (37 in 1883); they are chosen from those who have rendered signal service to the State. Another body, the Sanji-in (Council of State), created in 1881, has the function of initiating and framing bills and discussing matters transmitted by the executive departments, subject to deliberations in the Senate; it also hears and decides cases relating to administration.

The executive consists of a ministry of ten departments, viz.:—Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Finances, War, Navy, Public Instruction, Agriculture and Commerce, Public Works, Justice, and the Imperial House. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. In 1872 the governors of Fus and Kens met at Tokio to discuss chiefly questions relating to the land-tax; since then they have been summoned several times. The Imperial Decree of October 12, 1881, contained the promise that the first national assembly should meet in 1890. In 1879 city and provincial assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the Governors, and finally of the Minister of the Interior. Eligible to the assembly are all male citizens of 25 years of age, resident in the district at least three years, and paying land-tax of more than 2*l.* annually. The franchise belongs to all male citizens of 20 years, residing in the district, and paying more than 1*l.* land-tax. In 1881 the number of such electors was 1,809,610, and of those eligible 879,347. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of governors, one of them residing in each of the 47 districts (3 fus and 44 kens) into which Japan is divided. Each district is subdivided into cities (ku), and counties (gun), each with its chief (cho), who manages local affairs. A system of justice based on modern jurisprudence has been established. Above 200 courts of various grades are distributed over the country.

Religion and Education.

The religion of nearly the whole of the lower classes is Buddhism, which had 76,275 priests in 1881; Shintoism had 17,851 priests. Christianity is stated to be spreading among the people. School attendance has been made compulsory. The following are the official educational statistics for 1882:—

	Professors or Teachers				Students or Pupils		
	Number	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary schools .	28,905	74,473	2,496	76,969	1,883,138	733,691	2,616,879
High „ .	173	924	10	834	12,111	204	12,315
Normal „ .	71	546	56	602	4,557	718	5,275
Universities . .	2	135	—	135	2,035	—	2,035
Technical schools .	98	975	—	975	8,795	34	8,829
Other „ .	1,026	2,026	572	2,598	44,187	13,873	72,260

Of the total universities and schools, 22 are maintained by the central government, 28,736 by the local government, and 2,296 by private individuals.

The school age is from 6 to 14 years. The total number of children of school age in 1882 was 5,615,007, and the average attendance 2,413,586, or 42·98 per cent.

In 1880 there were 3,313 new books published in Japan, and 2,592 in 1881. In 1879, 37,683,633 copies of newspapers published in the country were sold. In 1881 there were 21 public libraries, the number of visitors during the year being 107,801.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The actual revenue (ordinary and extraordinary) in 1879–80 was 12,430,350*l.*, and expenditure 12,063,515*l.*; in 1880–81 the revenue was 12,664,113*l.*, and expenditure 12,634,178*l.*; 1881–82 revenue 14,288,343*l.*, expenditure 14,269,798*l.*; in 1882–83 estimated revenue 13,362,824*l.*, expenditure the same.

The following is the budget in yens for the year ending June 30, 1884:—

Sources of Revenue	Yens.	Sources of Revenue	Yens
Customs . . .	2,600,330	Mint	397,811
Land tax . . .	43,029,745	Mines	240,941
Tax on mines . .	15,878	Other works . .	74,486
Tax on produce of Northern provinces .	864,193	Total industrial profits . .	1,912,415
Tax on alcoholic liquors	16,711,635		
Tax on tobacco . .	974,199	Sinking Fund . .	1,391,687
Stamp duties . .	3,136,336	Miscellaneous . ,	382,436
Taxes on companies .	1,279,544		
Various taxes . .	1,644,860	Total ord. revenue	73,943,258
		Extraord. revenue	1,662,801
Total taxes . .	70.256,720		
Railways . . .	1,160,033	Total revenue . .	75,606,059
Telegraphs . . .	39.144		15,121,211*l.*

Branches of Expenditure	Yens.	Branches of Expenditure	Yens
Public debt . . .		Legations & Consulates	533,395
Sinking Fund . .	8,792,405	Inland revenue and customs . . .	829,208
Interest and expenses.	14,599,282	Post Office . . .	2,465,000
Civil List and appanages	1,748,785	Northern Province .	671,287
Pensions . . .	412,740	Police and Prisons .	3,125,115
Council of State . .	632,232	Shintô Temples . .	151,789
Senate	185,500	Public Works . .	809,744
Ministry of For. Affairs	195,210	Provincial administration	5,332,609
,, the Interior	639,225	Agricultural distress .	1,200,000
,, Finance .	669,829	Various . . .	236,217
,, War . .	10,105,872		
,, Marine .	3,081,692	Ordinary expenses .	61,195,778
,, Publ. Inst. .	935,035	Extraordinary expenses	14,410,281
,, Agriculture &Commerce	903,297		
,, Publ. Works	468,294		
,, Justice .	2,070,556		
,, Imperial Household	401,460	Total expenditure .	75,606,059 15,121,211*l.*

The public debt of Japan stood as follows in July 1883 :—

	Yens
Home debt with interest . .	219,614,150
,, without ,, . .	8,555,196
Paper money	98,290,352
Total Home debt . . .	326,459,698
Foreign debt	8,906,488
Total debt . . .	335,366,186
	£67,073,237

About one-half of the home debt bears interest at 7 per cent., and the remainder at from 4 to 10 per cent.

Most of the above debts are either liabilities left by the daimios, or the results of the financial arrangement of the authorities previous to the changes of the last thirteen years.

The foreign debt of Japan was raised in England. The whole of the 9 per cent. loan of 1,000,000*l.* issued in 1870 has been paid off, and the 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000*l.*, contracted at the price of 92½ in January 1873, has been reduced to 1,781,297*l.*, which (July 1883) constitutes the entire foreign debt of Japan. As a set-off to the debt there are various reserve funds, amounting in all (July 1883) to 74,259,252 yen, or 14,851,850*l.*

Army and Navy.

After the extinction of the feudal system a new standing army was organised, and a conscription law was promulgated in 1872 and amended in 1879, by which all males of the age of twenty were made liable to serve in the active list. The term of service is three years, after which they are transferred into the first division of the reserve for three years. They then pass into the second division of the reserve for four years. By the same law a militia or *Landsturm* was organised; and every male from seventeen up to forty years of age is liable to be called to serve in times of national emergency.

In January 1883 the active army was composed as follows: infantry, 44 regiments, 32,964; cavalry, 1 regiment, 482; artillery, 7 companies, 2,657; engineers, 3 companies, 1,167; commissariat, 520; total, 37,790. The first division of the reserve amounted to 42,606, and the second division to 16,080. The auxiliary forces, consisting of men who have escaped conscription, consisted of 6,033 men. There are besides a body of gendarmes, and another of police, numbering in all 18,473.

There are a military college and military school, with 1,200 students. In 1883 the Government sanctioned an increase of the army by 12 battalions of infantry, which, with a strengthening of the other branches, added 10,000 men to the Japanese forces.

The navy of Japan consisted in 1883 of twenty-one steamers and five sailing-vessels, of which the following are armoured: one frigate, Foo-soo; three belted corvettes, Hi-Jei, Kon-Gō, Riujo; one ironclad turret-ship, Adzuma, besides a steel vessel, the Tsukushi. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate Foo-soo, was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, in 1876–77. The Foo-soo is of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15¼-ton and two 5½-ton steel breech-loaders by Krupp. The second largest ships are the sister corvettes Kong-Gō and Hi-Jei, constructed in 1876–77 in England. The Kong-Gō has a burthen of 2,200 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4½ inches thick, extending over a portion of the length at the water-line. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. These ships were built after the designs and under the superintendence of Sir E. J. Reed. There is a third armoured corvette, the Rio-Jio, of smaller size, with 4 inch armour on the sides and battery, about 1,460 tons displacement and 1,000 horse power, armed with two 6½-in guns. In 1883 the Japanese Government purchased of the Chilians a swift cruiser, now the Tsukushi, built by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. This vessel is a sister to the cruisers built by the same firm for China:

she steams 16 knots an hour, although she is of less than 1,500 tons displacement, and carries two 25-ton breech-loading guns at the bow and stern respectively, in addition to lighter guns on the broadside. The hull is of steel, and there is no side armour, but a light protective deck covers the machinery and magazines. Besides the ships built in English dockyards, the Japanese Government have since 1875 constructed six ships in their own dockyard at Yokosha. Eleven out of the twenty-one steamers are fitted for torpedoes, and there are three first-class Yarrow torpedo-boats, together with many smaller boats, in readiness.

The navy is recruited by voluntary enlistment, the term of service being from five to seven years. The navy of Japan was manned in 1883 by 702 officers and 4,511 men. All the foreign naval instructors formerly employed by the naval department have now been dispensed with, except a staff of English instructors at the naval college.

Population.

The empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu, the central and most important territory; Kiusiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Yezo, to the north of Honshiu. Administratively, there exists a division into three Fu, and forty-four 'Ken,' or provinces.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 148,456 square miles, with a population of 36,700,118, namely, 18,598,998 males, and 18,101,120 females, according to official estimates of the year 1883. The number of houses was 7,611,770. The population was divided among the various classes as follows: imperial family, 39; kwazokii, or nobles, 3,204; shizoku, or knights, 1,931,824; common people, 34,765,051; total, 36,358,994. The number of foreigners was 6,187, of which the Chinese formed more than one-half.

The following table gives the statistics of the births and deaths for the five years 1877–81:—

	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1877	890,518	620,306	270,212
1878	874,833	603,277	271,556
1879	876,529	720,969	155,560
1880	883,584	603,055	280,529
1881	941,343	686,064	255,279

By a poor law promulgated in 1874, Government gives nine

bushels of rice annually to every one over seventy years of age or under fifteen who cannot work, and also to foundlings till they reach the age of thirteen. There is a workhouse at Tokio, maintained by local rates. In 1881 the total number of paupers was 10,050, including 1,049 in Tokio workhouse, and the expenditure during the year ending June 30 1881, was 17,795*l*. The total number of criminal offenders sentenced in 1881 was 107,120 (including 9,470 females), of whom 98,690 were imprisoned for less than one year.

The following is a list of the principal cities, with the populations in 1882.

Tokio	823,557	Toyama	49,221
Osaka	293,681	Koumamoto	45,894
Kioto	239,425	Sakai	43,259
Nagoya	118,450	Hagi	43,099
Kanagawa	107,624	Kochi	42,423
Hiroshima	78,104	Fukui	39,768
Yokohama	63,048	Nagasaki	39,566
Tokushima	58,518	Shizouoka	38,038
Wakayama	57,247	Niigata	37,272
Sendai	55,900	Hiogo	36,587
Kagoshima	54,316	Hakodate	22,088
Yonezawa	50,914	Kobe	20,579

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate and Nügata. The following table shows the value of the foreign commerce for 1882 :—

Exports		Imports	
	Yen		Yen
Silk, raw, cocoons, &c	19,261,363	Cotton and cotton goods	11,295,486
Tea	7,029,718	Sugar	4,529,659
Beverages and provisions	2,596,391	Woollen and woollen goods	2,846,693
Rice	1,652,043	Kerosene	2,320,905
Coal	1,176,343	Iron and steel and manufactures	1,519,544
Drugs and chemicals	1,124,910	Silk manufactures	580,547
Copper, ore and bar	827,183	Other articles	6,353,215
Earthenware and porcelain	578,640		
Lacquered ware	555,304		
Other articles	2,444,136	Total	29,446,029
			£5,889,205
Total	37,246,031	Duties levied	£277,474
	£7,449,206		
Duties levied	£252,585		

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with the following countries:—

	Exports to	Imports from
	£	£
Great Britain	996,309	2,791,209
United States	2,850,658	621,351
France	2,062,794	292,217
China	1,060,279	1,270,076
East Indies	72,058	460,900
Germany	91,725	238,678

The extent of trade with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1878	628,805	2,615,616
1879	450,945	2,638,002
1880	531,621	3,290,906
1881	675,711	2,824,620
1882	720,802	2,119,151

The staple articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1882 were raw silk, of the value of 287,387*l.*; china, of the value of 42,390*l.*; and tobacco, of the value of 25,017*l.* The staple articles of British import into Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 1,378,806*l.*; woollen fabrics, of the value of 262,932*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 179,759*l.*, in the year 1882.

In 1882, 840 merchant vessels, of 801,396 tons, entered, and 827, of 798,643 tons, cleared the various Japanese ports; besides 533, of 631,288 tons, that entered and 523, of 616,080 tons, that cleared coastwise.

The area of Japan is divided as follows:—Rice fields, 6,469,841 acres; upland fields, 4,561,412 acres; house grounds, 858,545 acres; forests and mountains, 13,378,453 acres; uncultivated, 3,592,967 acres. Except 12,932,418 acres of forest and mountain belonging to the State, all the rest is private property. The staple agricultural products in 1881 were:—Rice, 155,629,409 bushels; wheat, 62,049,940 bushels; beans, 10,795,717 bushels. In 1880 there were 1,124,564 cattle and 1,605,543 horses. The number of men

occupied in fishing in 1880 was 848,288 and women 753,118; and the number of fishing-boats 190,045.

In 1881 the mineral and metal products were as follows:—Gold, 10,063 oz.; silver, 332,968 oz.; copper, 4,632 tons; iron, 13,528 tons; coal, 881,261 tons.

The first line of railway, from Hiogo to Osaka, 25 miles long, was opened on the 12th of June 1875. At the end of June 1883 there were open for traffic 220 miles of railway.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraph. There were telegraphs of a length of 4,733 Engl. miles with 12,470 miles of wire in Japan at the beginning of 1883. The number of telegrams carried was 2,784,287, in the year 1881–2.

The post office, first established in 1871, after European models, carried 44,729,699 letters, 29,533,936 postcards, 18,671,570 newspapers, and 1,128,519 books, packets, &c. in the fiscal year 1881–2. The revenue of the post-office in 1881–2 amounted to 1,660,171 yen, or 332,034*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,471,007 yen, or 294,201*l.* There were 5,169 post offices in Japan at the end of June 1882.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Japan in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Jushi Mori Arinori, accredited Feb. 1880.
Secretary.—F. Kawakami.
English Secretary.—R. Stuart Lane.

2. Of Great Britain in Japan.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett, Secretary of Legation at Tokio, 1873–76; at Washington, 1876–77; St. Petersburg, 1877–81; Constantinople, March–July, 1881; Paris, 1881–83; appointed Minister to Japan, July 1, 1883.
Secretaries.—Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench; Hon. L. G. Greville.
Japanese Secretary.—

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Yen*, or *Dollar*, of 100 *sens*, average rate of exchange . 4*s.*

The gold yen, the unit of account, very slightly differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States.

Much of the internal medium of exchange is paper currency, of which there are various denominations, corresponding to those in

coins; but it is at a large discount. In the latter part of 1870 the Government established the mint at Osaka, where coins of gold, silver and copper are manufactured. Gold coins consist of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 *yen* pieces; of the silver coinage there are 1 *yen*, 50, 20, 10 and 5 *sen* pieces. The 'trade dollar,' about equal to the Mexican dollar in weight and fineness, is also coined there. The copper coins consist of 2 *sens*, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ (or *ri*) *sen* pieces, the last said to be the smallest coin in use. All the coins are circular in shape; and the total amount issued from the mint since its foundation was, in 1880, 97,458,072 *yens*.

Weights and Measures.

The *Kin* = 160 *momme*	. . . =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Shaku* = 10 *sun*	. . . =	$11\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
„ *Ri* = 36 *chô*	. . . =	$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
„ *Chô*, land measure.	. . . =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

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PERSIA.

(Arjana.—Eran.)

Reigning Shah.

Nassr-ed-Dín, born Sept. 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

Sons of the Shah.

1. Muzaffer-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1852, and has two sons, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, and Mohammed Hussein Mirza, and four daughters.

II. Zil-es-Sultan, born 1849, and has one son, Djilal-ed-Dauleh.

III. Naib-es-Sultanah.

The Shah has also several daughters.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shah-in-shah,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the Derya-i-Noor, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows:—

Aga-Mohammed . .	1794	Mohammed . . .	1835
Feth-Ali . . .	1797	Nassr-ed-Din . . .	1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he

claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty-one provinces. These (1883) are under ten governors, mostly members of the royal family, several being grouped under one governor. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, who administers justice.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 43,000; the Nestorians and Chaldeans at 23,000; the Jews at 19,000; and the Guebres at 8,000.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. There are 6,860,600 Shiites and 700,000 Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mujtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mujtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mootelli, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain

amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates. According to estimates, based on consular reports, the total receipts of the Government amounted, on the average of the years 1872 to 1875, to 1,900,000*l.* per annum, while the expenditure during the same period was at the rate of 1,756,000*l.* per annum. The receipts of the year 1882 amounted to 1,600,000*l.* in money, besides 280,000*l.* in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, making the total revenue equal to 1,880,000*l.* Of the total revenue 1,520,000*l.* came from direct taxes and 353,600*l.* from customs. The expenditure amounted to 1,800,000*l.*, of which 760,000*l.* was for the army, 360,000*l.* for regal court; priesthood, &c., 240,000*l.*, foreign affairs, 28,000*l.*, other departments, 60,000*l.*, education, 12,000*l.* The surplus is paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-fourth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind, mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is reported to be very small. The Government has no public debt.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 53,900 the infantry, 31,000 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia. Of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of a total of 30,000 men.

By a decree of the Shah, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life; but the decree has not been enforced to any extent.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the

chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service. In recent years the army has been under the training and organisation of European officers.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country —extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 610,000 square miles. In the south the eastern frontier line includes a considerable part of South Baluchistan and Sistán proper. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to estimates on the spot in 1881, the population of Persia numbers:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes . .	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts . .	3,780,000
Total population . . .	7,653,600

The largest cities of Persia are—Tehran, with 100,000; Tauris, or Tabreez, 120,000; Meshed, 60,000; Ispahan, 60,000; Burfrash, 50,000; Urmia, 40,000; Hamadar, 30,000; Karmanshah, 30,000; Shiraz, 30,000; Resht, 25,000; and Yezd, 40,000 inhabitants. Good authorities, however, consider all these estimates much too high. The inhabitants of towns and agricultural districts constitute the pure Iranic race (Tajiks, Persians, Kurds, Lúrs, Leks, Baluchis); while other Aryan races are the Gipsies and Jats of the Indic branch, and the Armenians of the Haik branch; of Semitic stock are the Arabs, Jews and Chaldeans ('Nestorians'); of Mongol-Tartar type are the Aymaks, Hazárahs, Turkomans and Kizil-Bashis. Of the nomades 260,100 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Baluchis, 234,000 Lúrs.

A great part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez. Bushire is the principal port for British trade with Persia, while that of Russia comes by Tiflis and the Caspian. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports, the former of which are estimated to have averaged 1,000,000*l.*, and the latter 500,000*l.* per annum in the years 1876 to 1880. The principal article of import into Tabreez during the five years consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture; while the chief article of export was silk, shipped for France and Great Britain. The total value of the imports by Bushire and Lingah in the Persian Gulf in 1881 was 1,236,802*l.*, and in 1882, 1,447,198*l.*,

according to a British Consular Report. The value of imports of English origin in 1882 was 456,800*l.*, and from India 504,966*l.* Of the imports in 1882, 596,515*l.* was for cotton goods, 245,800*l.* pearls, 212,683*l.* metals, chiefly copper, and 71,720*l.* sugar. The total exports by these ports in 1881 was valued at 1,271,394*l.*, and in 1882, 976,616*l.* Of the exports in 1882, 605,300*l.* was for opium, and 57,950*l.* for grain and pulse. Of the exports in 1882, 133,980*l.* went to England, and 345,275*l.* to India. Upwards of 100,000*l.* worth of carpets are now annually exported to Europe.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small, according to the Board of Trade returns. In each of the five years 1878 to 1882 the value of the exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows, according to the returns:—

Years	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1878	173,358	149,191
1879	71,921	163,063
1880	81,614	226,402
1881	82,750	178,699
1882	105,712	201,322

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1882 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 41,219*l.*, and wheat 30,396*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 181,109*l.*, were the staple article of British imports in 1882.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established and worked mainly by Europeans. At the end of 1879 there were 3,367 miles of telegraph lines, and 5,660 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 71 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1878 was 500,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 15,000*l.*

The first regular postal service, also established by Europeans, was opened in January 1877. Under it, mails are conveyed from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Tabreez and Tehran, and from thence to the port of Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

In November 1882 the Persian Government arranged with a syndicate of French capitalists for the construction of a railway from Resht to Teheran, 250 miles. Arrangements have (1883) been made to place steamers on the river Karun, which enters the head of the Persian Gulf, and to construct roads from Shuster to Teheran thus opening up a trade route from the south.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Persia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Nazem Malcom Khan, accredited April 1, 1873.
Secretaries.—Mirza Mikael Khan; Mohamed Mirza Ali.

2. Of Great Britain in Persia.

Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Ronald Ferguson Thomson; appointed Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General, June 27, 1879.
Secretary.—W. J. Dickson.
Oriental Secretary.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are :—

Money.

The *Keran*	= 1,000 *Dinars*, or 20 *Shahis*	= $9\frac{1}{2}d.$
„ *Toman*	= 10 *Kerans* . .	= 9*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

In the year 1872 the first Persian mint was established at Saltanet Abed, near Teheran. The mint issues gold pieces of 2 tomans, 1 toman, and ½-toman, and silver pieces of one and two kerans.

Weights and Measures.

The *Maun-i-Shah* or *Batman*	= 40 *Sihrs* or 640 *Miscals*	= $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Maun-i-Tabreez*	. . . . .	= $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
„ *Khurvar*	= 100 *Maun-i-Tabzees* . .	= 5·8 cwt.
„ *Collothun*	= $3\frac{1}{8}$ *Cepichas*, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ *Chenicas*	= 1·809 Imperial gallon.
„ *Artata*	= 8 *Collothun* . . .	= 1·809 Imperial bushel.
„ *Zer*	= 16 *Gerehs*	= 38 inches.
„ *Fersakh*, or *Parasang*	. . . .	= 4 miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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SIAM.

(Sayam, or Thai).

Reigning King.

Chulalonkorn I. (Somdech Phra Paramindr Maha), born 21st September, 1853; the eldest son of the late King Maha Mongkut and of Queen Rambhey Bhumarabhiromya; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

I. Prince Somdech Chowfa Maha Vajirunhis, heir apparent, born June 23, 1878.
II. Princess Sri Vilailaxna, born July 1868.
III. Princess Sudha Dibaratna, born 1877.
IV. Princess Bahurat Manimaiy, born 1879.

Brothers of the King.

I. Somdech Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.
II. Somdech Chowfa Bhaunrangsi Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860.
III. Krom Mun Naresr Varariddhi, born May 7, 1855.
IV. Krom Mun Bijit Prijakor, born October 29, 1855.
V. Krom Mun Atisara Udomatej, born March 15, 1856.
VI. Krom Mun Bhudhares Thamringsakdi, born March 16, 1856.
VII. Krom Mun Prachaks Silapagor, born April, 1856.
VIII. Devawongee Varoprakar, born November 30, 1858.

There are other five brothers.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of appointing his own successor.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

According to the law of May 8, 1874, the legislative power is exercised by the king in conjunction with a Supreme Council of State, and a Council of Ministers (Senabodi), who have charge of the departments of the War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Agriculture, the Royal House, and Finance. The Council of State consist of the ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the king, and 6 princes of the royal house. Each of the 41 provinces is administered by a governor; while there are several tributary districts administered by their own princes.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In recent years the results

of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced. A considerable number of young Siamese are sent to schools in England, Germany, and France, several of them taking high places in competition with European students, and as a result receiving important posts in the administration of their country.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is a standing army, and a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is to some extent officered by Europeans.

The fleet of war consists of four steam corvettes and twelve gunboats, officered by Europeans, chiefly Englishmen. The organisation of the navy is modelled on that of Great Britain.

Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 21st degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 106th degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest estimates give the population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese; 2,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; total about 6,000,000.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces. The native

historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Muang-Nuer, the region of the north, and Muang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 400,000 to 600,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thaï, or Muang-Thaï, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from sajam, 'the brown race.'

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Throughout the whole of Siam, the natives are kept to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from three to four months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is so badly cultivated as barely to produce sufficient food for its thin population. Slavery, however, it is stated, has been officially abolished. Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1880 was about 2,000,000*l.*, the staple article of export being rice. The minor exports embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them sesame pepper, sapan-wood, skins, spices, sugar, ivory, horns, and teak. The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1880, were of the value of 1,200,000*l.*, the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium.

At the end of 1881, the mercantile navy of Siam numbered 53 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 20,930 tons. In 1881 524 vessels of 223,131 tons cleared the port of Bangkok, of which 268 of 128,959 tons were British.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1878 to 1882 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1878	nil	30,293
1879	29,666	15,759
1880	340,786	23,280
1881	34,000	20,404
1882	14,476	97,779

The staple and almost only article of export from Siam to Great

Britain in the year 1882 was hewn wood, valued at 13,603*l.* According to the Board of Trade Returns, no rice was exported from Siam to Great Britain in 1882; the quantity exported in 1881 was valued at 23,114*l.*, and in 1880 at 338,177*l.* Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief articles in 1882 were furniture, of the value of 33,169*l.*; and machinery and mill-work, of the value of 6,946*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* = 12,800 *cowries*, average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 6*d.*
,, *Spanish Dollar* . . . ,, ,, 4*s.* 2*d.*

The legal money of Siam is the Tical, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 Ticals. In 1875, the Government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which is reported to get into extensive use among the people, taking the place of previous small paper notes of the value of 200 cowries, or one-halfpenny.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Tael*	. . . . .	= 1⅓ oz.	avoirdupois.
,, *Picul*	. . . . .	= 133 lbs.	,,
,, *Catty*	. . . . .	= 1⅓ ,,	,,
,, *Chang*	. . . . .	= 4 yards.	

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub; 12 Niu = 1 Keub (10 inches); 2 Keub = 1 Sork; 4 Sork = 1 Wa; 20 Wa = 1 Sen; 400 Sen = 1 Zote.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Krom Mun Naresr, appointed 1883.
English Secretary.—Frederick W. Verney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Agent and Consul-General.—Ernest Mason Satow, C.M.G., appointed January 25, 1884.

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IV. AUSTRALASIA.

SUMMARY TABLES.

I. *Area and Population.*

Colonies	Area Square Miles.	Years.	Population on December 31.
New South Wales ...	316,320	1877	662,212
		1878	693,743
		1879	734,882
		1881	781,265
		1882	817,468
New Zealand	105,342	1877	417,622
		1878	432,519
		1879	463,729
		1881	534,032
		1882	563,800
Queensland	668,224	1877	203,084
		1878	210,510
		1879	217,851
		1881	226,968
		1882	248,255
South Australia	903,690	1877	236,864
		1878	248,795
		1879	259,287
		1881	286,324
		1882	293,509
Tasmania	26,375	1877	107,104
		1878	109,947
		1879	112,469
		1881	118,923
		1882	122,479
Victoria	87,884	1877	860,787
		1878	879,442
		1879	899,333
		1881	882,232
		1882	906,225
Western Australia ...	1,057,250	1877	27,838
		1878	28,166
		1879	28,668
		1881	30,013
		1882	30,766

IV. AUSTRALASIA.

SUMMARY TABLES.

II. *Finances.*

Colonies.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt on December 31
		£	£	£
New South Wales	1878	4,983,864	5,672,154	11,688,119
	1879	4,475,059	4,570,720	14,937,419
	1880	4,904,216	4,854,706	14,903,919
	1881	7,377,786	5,890,579	16,924,019
	1882	7,410,737	6,347,810	18,721,219
New Zealand ...	1878	4,167,889	4,365,275	22,608,311
	1879	4,524,841	4,510,726	23,958,311
	1880	3,283,306	4,019,850	28,583,231
	1881	3,757,493	3,675,797	29,659,111
	1882	3,917,160	3,824,735	30,235,711
Queensland ...	1878	1,559,111	1,543,820	8,935,350
	1879	1,461,824	1,678,631	10,192,086
	1880	1,612,314	1,673,095	12,102,150
	1881	2,023,668	1,757,654	13,245,150
	1882	2,102,095	1,904,201	13,125,350
South Australia ...	1878	1,592,634	1,620,310	5,329,600
	1879	1,662,120	1,768,167	6,605,750
	1880	2,010,681	1,979,426	9,831,100
	1881	2,171,988	2,054,285	11,196,800
	1882	2,087,076	2,146,599	12,472,600
Tasmania	1878	381,909	375,601	1,747,400
	1879	375,367	405,838	1,787,800
	1880	448,845	427,712	1,943,700
	1881	505,872	468,613	2,003,000
	1882	551,213	502,771	2,050,600
Victoria	1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	17,022,065
	1879	4,525,998	4,855,676	20,050,753
	1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	22,060,749
	1881	5,186,011	5,108,642	22,426,502
	1882	5,592,362	5,145,764	22,103,202
Western Australia	1878	163,344	198,243	184,556
	1879	196,315	145,312	361,000
	1880	180,849	204,337	361,000
	1881	254,313	197,386	511,000
	1882	250,372	205,451	511,000

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members, nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of 113 members, elected by seventy-two constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, born 1817; entered the diplomatic career, 1837; Envoy and Minister to Austria, 1858–60; to Prussia, 1860–62; and to Bavaria, 1862–66; Ambassador to Prussia and the North-German Confederation, 1866–71; Ambassador to Russia, 1871–79. Appointed Governor of New South Wales, May 3, 1879; assumed office, August 4, 1879.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of nine ministers, containing the following members:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. Alexander Stuart.
Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. George R. Dibbs.
Minister of Justice.—Hon. Henry E. Cohen.
Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. George H. Reid.
Attorney-General.—Hon. W. Bede Dalley, Q.C.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. F. A. Wright.
Postmaster-General.—Hon. W. Joseph Trickett.
Minister of Mines.—Hon. Joseph P. Abbott.
Secretary for Lands.—Hon. James Squire Farnell.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.* The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly.

Education is under control of the Government. In 1882 there were 1,664 schools of all kinds, with 190,650 pupils. The University of Sydney grants degrees in arts, law, medicine, and science, its graduates being of the same standing as those of universities in the United Kingdom. It has several affiliated colleges, mostly denominational.

Of the population in 1881, 516,612 were Protestants, 207,606 Roman Catholics, 3,266 Jews, others, 1,042, unspecified, 136,971, Pagans, 9,345. Of the Protestants, 34,238 belonged to Church of England; 72,545 Presbyterians; 64,352 Methodists.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, in recent years, was derived from the sale and rent of public lands, which produced more than one-half of the total annual receipts. The next important source of revenue was from customs duties, which yielded, on the average, nearly one-fourth of the total annual receipts. The only direct tax is the stamp tax.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursements for public works, were as follows in each of the five years 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1878	4,983,864	5,672,154
1879	4,524,841	4,510,726
1880	4,904,216	4,854,706
1881	6,707,963	5,890,579
1882	7,410,810	6,347,810
1883	7,675,536	7,418,536

The revenue for 1884 was estimated at 7,904,000*l.*, and expenditure, 7,658,000*l.*

The public debt of the colony amounted to 24,721,219*l.* on Dec. 31, 1883. Included in this is a loan of 3,000,000*l.* of Dec. 1883, the final payment of which will not be made till June 1884. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works. The expenditure on railways and telegraphs alone amounted to 17,654,079*l.* at the end of Dec. 1882.

Area and Population.

New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, was first colonised by convicts in 1788, the British Government having sent thither 565 male and 192 female prisoners condemned to transportation for life. The colony originally embraced all the territory from Cape York in the parallel of 10° 37′ south latitude, to South Cape in latitude 43° 29′ south, including the islands in the Pacific

within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th meridian of east longitude. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its area. It now contains an area of 316,320 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of 28° and 37° south latitude, and 141° and 154° of east longitude. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; and the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840.

According to the returns of the census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 350,860, of whom 198,488 were males and 152,372 females. The population on April 3, 1881, was 751,468—411,149 males and 340,319 females. The increase in the ten years was 49 per cent., or 4·9 per annum. The estimated population in 1883 is 840,614. The excess of immigration over emigration averaged 10,000 annually in the seven years from 1874 to 1880. There is a high birth-rate in the colony. In the year ending June 30, 1883, the immigrants numbered 31,248 and emigrants 25,110, leaving a net total of 25,117 immigrants. The births in the year ending June 30, 1883, were 30,267 and deaths 12,247, showing an excess of 18,020.

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered 220,427 at the census of April 3, 1881, the total comprising 99,670 inhabitants within the city, and 120,757 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1871–81 was 89,272, or 66¼ per cent.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales more than quadrupled in the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1864 had risen to 10,135,708*l.*

The exports in 1850 were valued at 2,399,580*l.*, and in 1864 at 9,037,832*l.* From 1864 till 1870 there was a decline in both imports and exports, but a new rise took place in 1871, continuing, with interruptions, till 1882.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years 1878 to 1882, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1878	14,768,873	12,965,879
1879	14,198,847	13,086,819
1880	13,950,075	15,525,138
1881	17,409,326	16,049,503
1882	21,281,130	16,716,961

Rather more than one-third of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, for each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1878	4,463,142	5,701,674
1879	5,168,447	4,874,003
1880	6,818,886	5,287,872
1881	7,712,289	7,313,499
1882	7,549,630	8,154,536

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1878	54,534,117	3,290,046
1879	64,059,824	3,800,542
1880	76,965,651	4,722,782
1881	87,739,914	5,304,576
1882	93,636,104	4,905,440

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value of 1,028,224*l.*; copper, of the value of

312,024*l.*; tallow, of the value of 265,690*l.*; preserved meat, of the value of 210,312*l.* The imports from Great Britain consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron, of the value of 1,187,788*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,072,336*l.*, and cotton goods, of the value of 862,794*l.* in 1882.

The total area leased for pastoral purposes in 1882 was 226,083 square miles. The extent of agricultural holdings was 27,692,209 acres, and the land in cultivation, 645,068 acres. Under wheat are 221,888 acres, yielding 3,409,966 bushels in 1882, and under maize, 117,478 acres, yielding 4,930,956 bushels. Under sugar-cane, in 1882, were 4,984 acres, yielding 890,668 cwts. of sugar. The vine is also largely cultivated.

In October 1883, New South Wales had 6,000,000 sheep; 1,859,985 horned cattle; 328,026 horses; and 154,815 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation embraced 733,582¾ acres, of which about one-half was under wheat and maize.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1882 there were exported 1,261,545 tons of coal, valued at 647,033*l.*

The gold produce of the colony was estimated as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	Ounces	£
1878	182,120	768,480
1879	109,650	399,187
1880	118,600	441,543
1881	145,532	550,111
1882	129,233	491,594

The Colony likewise possesses valuable copper and tin mines, the former producing 5,494 tons of copper in 1882, valued at 355,062*l.*; of tin 8,200 tons were raised, valued at 724,003*l.* In 1882 there were 1,313 miles of railway open for traffic, and 504 miles under construction. The whole of the lines were built by the Government, at an expenditure of 16,776,642*l.*

Of telegraphs there were in the colony 15,901 miles of wire in 1882, constructed at a cost of 524,620*l.*, with 345 stations. The paid messages transmitted in 1882 numbered 1,965,931. The Post-office of the colony transmitted 29,326,500 letters, 18,082,300 newspapers, and 1,242,800 packets in the year 1882.

Agent-General of New South Wales in Great Britain.—Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., appointed August 1880.

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, namely, Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly,' consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of forty-five members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of ninety-five members, elected by the people for three years. The members of the House of Representatives include four aborigines, or Maoris, elected by the natives. The qualifications of electors are as follow :—(*a*) Residence in the colony and electoral district for six months immediately preceding registration by white males 21 years of age; (*b*) Possessors of a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.*; (*c*) Every male Maori, 21 years of age, whose name is on a ratepayer's roll, or has a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.* In 1882 there were 45,166 European, and 682 Maori freehold electors; 75,097 residential electors, and 236 Maori ratepayers. There are two kinds of local divisions, counties and boroughs, each of which has a certain amount of local self-government, and a rating power to a limited extent.

The executive is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Drummond *Jervois*, R.E., C.B., G.C.M.G., born in 1821; joined the Royal Engineers in 1839; 1856–75 on the staff at the War Office; Governor of Straits Settlements, 1875–77; Governor of South Australia, 1877–82; appointed Governor of New Zealand, November, 1882.

The Governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* and of 2,500*l.* allowance. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, consisting of about seven members. Besides the ministers, there is one native member of the Executive Council, but not in charge of any department.

The following is a list of the present Ministry :—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, also Commissioner of Customs . . .	Hon. H. A. Atkinson.
Minister of Lands and for Immigration	Hon. Wm. Rolleston.
Minister of Native Affairs . . .	Hon. John Bryce.
Colonial Secretary, Minister of Justice and of Education	Hon. Thomas Dick.
Minister of Public Works . . .	Hon. E. Mitchelson.
Attorney-General	Hon. E. T. Conolly.
Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs	Hon. R. Oliver.
Without Portfolio	Hon. W. W. Johnson.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Four second-class torpedo boats are (December 1883) being built in England for the defence of the colony. The volunteer force of the colony had a strength of 10,294 officers and men in 1882; there is, besides, an armed constabulary of 1,404 officers and men.

Church and Education.

There is no State Church and no State aid given to any Church. When the Canterbury Settlement was originally formed the Church of England obtained certain endowments, which it still retains.

According to the census of 1881, 41·50 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maories) belonged to the Church of England, 23·09 were Presbyterians, 9·52 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 387,767, and Roman Catholics 68,984, or 14·08 per cent. of the population. There are 1,536 Jews, 4,936 Pagans, and 13,978 objected to state their religion.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body and grants degrees; it has affiliated colleges. Dunedin University has a staff of professors who give lectures in the various faculties. There are (1882) 17 colleges, grammar and high schools aided or endowed by Government, with 140 teachers and 1,899 pupils; 911 public Government schools, with 2,254 teachers and 87,179 pupils;

262 private schools, with 609 teachers and 10,002 pupils; 10 reformatory schools and orphanages, with 1,048 inmates; 71 native schools supported by Government, with 81 teachers and 2,260 pupils. The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age in 1881 was 125,527. In 1882 the expenditure on account of public instruction was 288,072*l.* Education is nominally compulsory, and free at the public schools.

In 1881 the proportion above five years who could not read nor write (exclusive of Maories and Chinese) was 7·91.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony may be divided into ordinary and territorial revenues. The chief source of the ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports (which produced on the average 1,350,000*l.* per annum for the last five years), receipts derived from railways open for traffic, stamp duties, property tax, and excise on beer. All property in excess of 500*l.* held by one person is subject to property tax. The average per head of taxation in 1882 was 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* (exclusive of Maories). The territorial revenue includes receipts from sales of crown lands, from depasturing licences and assessments, and also from mining licences and the duty on gold exported from the colony. The following table exhibits the ordinary and territorial revenues of the colony for the past five financial periods:—

Financial Year ending in	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
1879	2,742,115	940,329	3,682,444
1880[1]	1,977,321	191,657	2,168,978
1881	3,087,083	483,129	3,570,212
1882	3,347,308	558,024	3,905,332
1883	3,470,250	272,305	3,742,555

[1] For nine months only.

According to official statement, in the financial period ending March 31, 1880, the expenditure, exclusive of that out of loans, exceeded the revenue by an amount of 961,455*l.*; in 1880–81 the revenue yielded a surplus over the expenditure of 26,706*l.*, and in 1881–2 a surplus of 215,044*l.* In the year ending March 31, 1883, the total revenue of the Consolidated Fund was 3,742,555*l.*, which, with a balance of 215,044*l.* brought forward, gave a total amounting to 3,957,599*l.* against an expenditure of 3,835,486*l.*, thus leaving a surplus balance of 122,113*l.*

The estimated expenditure out of revenue for 1883–4 amounts to

4,024,216*l.*, and the revenue, including balances brought forward, to 4,055,513*l.*, leaving an anticipated surplus of 31,297*l.*

In addition to the ordinary expenditure of the colony there has been for years past a large special expenditure out of loan moneys for purposes of public works. The most important of these is a complete system of railways, but large sums have also been expended on the construction of roads, on immigration and public buildings, &c. The average amount spent annually on public works of all kinds for the last five years has been a little over 1,400,000*l.*

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 5,435,729*l.* in 1866, and to 13,897,185*l.* on the 31st of December 1875. On March 31, 1880, it was 27,422,611*l.*, in 1882 it was 29,946,711*l.*, and in March 1883 it was 30,357,311*l.* A portion of the debt is to be repaid gradually by a sinking fund, which is raised by an annual charge on the ordinary revenue. The annual charge for the debt in 1883 amounted to 1,525,281*l.* The total debt per head of the population, exclusive of Maories, on March 31, 1883, was 58*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

About one-third of the total liabilities of the colony are made up of loans granted by the legislature under the 'Immigration and Public Works Loan Acts' of 1870, 1873, and 1874. The total amount of these loans was upwards of 9,000,000*l.* at the end of 1882. Under the first of these Loan Acts, which created the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, sanctioned by 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., and secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand.

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of two principal islands, known as the North and the Middle Islands. Besides these there are several small outlying islands, the chief being the Stewart or South Island and the Chatham Isles. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad, and its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. The area of New Zealand is estimated at 105,342 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,736 square miles, and the Middle Island 55,224, while Stewart's Island has an area of about 1,300 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,577,160, and up to the end of 1882 17,237,143 acres had been alienated from the Crown.

The following table gives the population of New Zealand at various dates according to census returns, exclusive of aborigines:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1851	—	—	26,707
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413
1861	61,063	37,959	99,022
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158
1867	131,806	86,678	218,484
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260
1874	170,981	128,533	299,514
1878	230,998	183,414	414,412
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933

In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into 52 counties and boroughs. The first census of the colony by counties was taken March 3, 1878, and included Chinese and half-castes and persons on shipboard. Of the total population, 247,617 belonged to counties, and 163,028 to boroughs, which by the Counties Act are not included in counties. The number of Chinese was 4,382, of whom only eight were females.

The census of April 3, 1881, gave the total population of 534,032, including 44,099 Maories (24,370 males, 19,729 females). This includes 5,004 Chinese, of whom only nine were females. The average density of the population was 4·693 per square mile, and of the population outside towns 2·89. Of the total white population in 1881, 489,769 were British-born subjects. The population on January 1, 1883 was (exclusive of Maories) 517,707 (283,303 males, and 234,404 females), and on Sept. 30, 532,000.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1878	17,770	4,642	3,385
1879	18,070	5,583	3,404
1880	19,341	5,437	3,181
1881	18,732	5,491	3,277
1882	19,009	5,701	3,600

In 1882 there were 546 illegitimate births, or 2·8 per cent. of the total births. The total number of persons convicted of crime before the supreme and district courts in 1882 was 200. Of the total population in 1881, 64·85 per cent. are returned as domestic (wives, children, servants, &c.); 11·154 as agricultural; 13·148 industrial; 4·307 commercial; 2·096 professional.

At the census of 1881 there were four towns with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand, namely, Dunedin, 24,372, with suburbs, 42,802; Auckland, 16,664, with suburbs, 39,966; Wellington, 20,563; and Christchurch, 15,213, with suburbs, 30,719 inhabitants. All the towns largely increased in number of inhabitants between the enumerations of 1874 and 1881.

It appears that in 1858 there were a total of 43,595 Maories in the whole colony. Although the Maories have greatly decreased in numbers since the settlement of Europeans, their number now (44,099) is slightly greater than in 1858.

The total number of immigrants and of emigrants, and the surplus of immigrants over emigrants into the colony, was as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immigrants over Emigrants. Number
1878	16,263	5,766	10,497
1879	23,597	5,234	18,723
1880	15,154	7,923	7,231
1881	9,688	8,072	1,616
1882	10,945	7,456	3,489

The population of New Zealand is increasing more rapidly than that of any of the other Australasian colonies, both by natural increment and immigration.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly ten-fold in the twenty years from 1859 to 1878. In 1880 the imports, which previously amounted to more than eight millions, fell to six millions, but rose again in 1882 to 8,600,000*l.* The exports rose to 6,858,000*l.* in 1882.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1878	8,755,663	6,015,525
1879	8,374,585	5,743,126
1880	6,162,011	6,352,692
1881	7,457,045	6,060,866
1882	8,609,270	6,658,008

Of the total imports in 1882, 64 per cent. were from the United

Kingdom, 19 per cent. from the Australian Colonies, 5 per cent. from the United States, 2½ per cent. from India, and 2 per cent. from Mauritius. Of the exports, 70 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 20 per cent. to the Australian Colonies, 7·5 per cent. to the United States. The duty levied on imports amounted to 1,515,917*l.* in 1882. The leading imports in 1882 were iron and steel goods 803,780*l.*, apparel of all kinds 722,000*l.*, sugar 502,000*l.*, wines and spirits 364,000*l.*, tea 274,990*l.*, cotton and cotton goods 254,457*l.*, machinery 204,000*l.* The leading export is wool, valued in New Zealand at 3,118,554*l.* in 1882; other native exports are grain and pulse and flour 1,053,040*l.* in 1882 (mainly oats and wheat); skins (mainly sheep and rabbit) 157,806*l.*; gum 260,369*l.*; tallow 165,938*l.*

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the five years 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1878	4,017,525	4,314,004
1879	4,501,082	3,550,026
1880	5,205,087	2,913,767
1881	5,125,859	3,718,308
1882	4,698,899	4,340,375

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and value of which in England were as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1878	58,594,062	3,238,026
1879	60,437,190	3,330,076
1880	60,964,640	3,503,675
1881	59,368,832	3,477,993
1882	63,653,295	3,175,415

Next to wool, the most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1881 were grain and flour, of the value of 848,019*l.*, gum, of the value of 115,603*l.*, and tallow and stearine of the value of 172,244*l.* Among the other exports are preserved meat, amounting in value to 114,708*l.* in 1874, to 19,801*l.* in 1875, to 63,877*l.* in 1878, to 18,001*l.* in 1881, and to 48,582*l.* in 1882; and leather of the value of 9,538*l.* in 1878 and 66,816*l.* in 1882.

The British imports comprise mainly iron, of the value of 644,800*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 612,102*l.*; woollens, of the value of 375,165*l.*; and cottons, of the value of 370,609*l.* in 1882.

In 1882, 795 vessels of 461,285 tons entered the ports of New Zealand, and 769 of 438,551 tons cleared. All but 66 vessels of the former and 67 of the latter belonged to Britain and her colonies.

Agricultural and stock-raising are the two most important industries of the Colony. The total extent of occupied holdings over one acre in 1881 was 26,845,466, of which 10,309,170 acres were freehold, and 11,638,569 acres rented from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and number of acres held in freehold and leasehold, exclusive of Crown lands held for pastoral purposes:—

	No. of Holdings	Freehold	Leasehold
		Acres	Acres
Over . . 1 to . 10 acres	7,680	19,949	14,724
„ . .10 „ . 50 „	6,498	128,430	68,774
„ . .50 „ . 100 „	4,462	237,768	108,734
„ . 100 „ . 200 „	5,066	520,035	264,984
„ . 200 „ . 320 „	2,453	435,524	197,190
„ . 320 „ . 640 „	2,258	734,565	280,813
„ . 640 „ 1,000 „	828	462,158	209,963
„ . 1,000 „ 5,000 „	1,097	1,698,787	608,620
„ . 5,000 „ 10,000 „	185	1,048,404	351,429
„ 10,000 „ 20,000 „	169	1,754,822	613,626
„ 20,000 „ 50,000 „	111	2,153,658	1,130,629
„ 50,000 „ 100,000 „	18	831,609	462,134
„ 100,000 acres	7	283,461	606,107
Total	30,832	10,309,170	4,827,727

The total acreage under crops (including sown grass and 195,391 acres broken up but not under crops) in New Zealand, 1883, was 5,651,255, of which 738,822 were under grain crops, wheat and oats. The bulk of this acreage (76·49 per cent.) is under grass. The production of wheat in 1883 was 10,270,591 bushels, and of oats 10,520,428 bushels.

The live stock of the colony consisted, in April 1881, of 161,736 horses; 698,637 cattle; 12,985,085 sheep (12,500,597 in 1882); 200,083 pigs; and 1,563,216 head of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years was in sheep. They numbered 1,523,324 in 1858; 2,761,383 in 1861; 4,937,273 in 1864; 8,418,579 in 1867; 9,700,629 in 1871, and 11,704,853 in March 1874.

Extensive gold fields were discovered in the spring of 1857. The gold exports amounted to 355,322 ounces, valued at 1,407,770*l.*, in 1875; to 371,685 ounces, valued at 1,496,080*l.*, in 1877; to 250,683 ounces, valued at 996,867*l.*, in 1881; and to 230,893 ounces, valued at 921,664*l.*, in 1882.

The bulk of the gold mining is on Government land.

There were 51 coal mines in New Zealand in 1881; the produce for 1880 being 277,918 tons.

The construction of a comprehensive system of railways connecting the chief towns of the colony was commenced, at the expense of the Government, in the autumn of 1872. On June 30, 1883, there were 459 miles open for traffic in the North Island, and 911 in the South Island, besides 91 miles of private lines—1,461 miles in all. In 1883 the surplus receipts were 360,525*l.* The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines to March 31, 1883, had amounted to 11,299,352*l.* The profits were equivalent to an interest on the gross outlay in railways opened and unopened for 1882–83, of 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per cent. (for 1881, 3*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*). The whole of the above railways are to cost, when completed, with their equipments, about 16,000,000*l.*

On January 1, 1883, the colony had 4,011 miles of telegraph lines, and 12,800 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched was 1,570,189, of which total over a million and a quarter were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams amounted to 81,770*l.* The total number of telegraph offices in the colony was 266.

The post-office in the year 1882 received 30,525,579 letters, and 13,313,099 newspapers. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 168,325*l.* in 1882.

Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty-nine members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises fifty-five members, returned from forty-two electoral districts, for five years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of house property of 10*l.* annual value, or leasehold of 10*l.* annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1882 there were 50,324 registered electors.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—Sir Anthony *Musgrave*, K.C.M.G., born 1828; entered as student in the Inner Temple 1851; Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, 1862; Governor of Newfoundland, 1864–69; Governor of British Columbia, 1869–72; Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, 1872–3; Governor of South Australia, 1873–7; Governor of Jamaica, 1877–83; appointed Governor of Queensland, April 1883.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of six ministers, consisting of the following members:

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. James Robert Dickson.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. James Francis Garrick.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Arthur Rutledge.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. William Miles.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Charles Dutton.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

There is a volunteer force of between 500 and 600 officers and men, and two gunboats and one small torpedo-boat are (December 1883) being built in England for the defence of the colony.

Church and Education.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain, free of taxation.

Education is compulsory, but no steps have been taken to enforce the law. There are seven grammar or middle-class schools, with 36 teachers and 467 pupils in 1883. These receive Government grants under certain conditions. In 1882 there were 341 public elementary schools, with 922 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 21,767. There are besides 90 private schools, with 287 teachers and an average daily attendance of 5,873 in 1882. Elementary education is entirely free, the cost to the colony for the year ending June 30, 1882, being 100,351*l.* At the census of 1881, 29·44 per cent. of the total population could not read nor write, and in 1882, 7·42 per cent. persons married signed by marks.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income of the colony nearly doubled in the decennial period 1868 to 1877, while the disbursements increased at the same rate. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879	1,461,823	1,678,631
1880	1,612,313	1,673,695
1881	2,023,668	1,743,052
1882	2,102,094	1,883,692
1883	2,383,859	2,317,675

The estimated revenue for 1883–4 is 2,500,000*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 2,411,000*l.* The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is derived from customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for Government aid to immigration. There is no direct taxation except for local purposes. The rateable value of the alienated land of the colony in 1882 was 21,431,000*l.*, and of lands leased for pastoral purposes, 2,570,240*l.*

The public debt of the colony amounted, on June 30, 1883, to the sum of 15,625,350*l.*

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including, in the terms of the Letters Patent establishing the colony, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.' The boundaries of Queensland are, on the north the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south the colony of New South Wales, on the west the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence to the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The vast territory thus defined is of an estimated area of 668,224 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor, Sir G. Bowen. Of the total area of the colony, 5,355,576 acres, or 2 per cent., have been alienated by the Govenment up to 1882. The greatest area which can be selected by an individual with a view to purchase from the Crown is 1,280 acres.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to 18,544. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 in 1860; to 34,367 in 1861; to 45,077 in 1862; to 107,427 in 1868, to 120,104 in 1871, while on May 1, 1876, there was a total population of European descent of 173,283, of whom 105,009 were males, and 68,274 females. The census of April 3, 1881, gave the population as 213,525—125,325 males, 88,200 females. The number included 11,229 Chinese, of whom only 23 were females, principally engaged in the gold mines; and 6,348 'Polynesians,' 5,975 of whom were males. No return is made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at 20,585—10,719 males and 9,866 females. The estimated population on December 31, 1882, was 248,255.

Queensland is divided into 17 municipalities, 4 boroughs, 2 shires, and 81 divisions. The municipalities have local government somewhat similar to that which prevails in England. The largest municipality as regards population is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 36,109 on Dec. 31, 1882. The three next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with an estimated popu-

lation of 7,435, Mayborough, with 10,700, and Ipswich, with 6,100 inhabitants in 1882.

The immigration into the colony has been mainly from the United Kingdom, and more recently to a considerable extent from China and the Pacific Islands. The immigration and emigration have been as follows during the five years 1878–82 :—

Years	Immigration.			Emigration.		
	Total	Chinese	Polynesian	Total	Chinese	Polynesian
1878	16,139	130	1,432	11,890	1,625	1,602
1879	11,828	481	2,182	11,150	1,389	1,354
1880	13,396	168	1,997	10,349	969	1,564
1881	16,223	247	2,652	9,209	741	1,052
1882	27,000	949	3,141	9,957	941	1,204

The bulk of the population are natives of the United Kingdom or the Australian colonies, there being at the census of 1881, 36,695 of other nationalities. Of the total population 39 per cent. were born in Queensland, 18 per cent. in England, 5 per cent. in Scotland, 13 per cent. in Ireland. The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for 1878–82 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1878	7,397	4,220	1,444
1879	7,870	3,207	1,604
1880	8,196	3,017	1,547
1881	8,220	3,320	1,703
1882	8,518	4,274	2,034

Of the births 375 or 4·40 per cent. in 1882 were illegitimate. In 1882, 70 persons were tried before the higher courts, and 52 convicted.

At the census of 1881 it was found that 33,267 persons were directly occupied with agriculture, 33,117 in industry, 10,742 in commerce, 4,325 in professions, and 122,438 were classed as domestic (wives, children, servants, &c.).

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years from 1878 to 1882, is given in the following table :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1878	3,436,077	3,190,419
1879	3,080,889	3,434,034
1880	3,087,296	3,448,160
1881	4,063,625	3,540,366
1882	6,318,463	3,534,452

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. The leading exports besides gold are wool, hides and skins, sugar and tin; the leading imports are textiles and apparel, metal goods, liquors, provisions, grain, and flour. The subjoined tabular statement gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the five years 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1878	999,261	916,757
1879	897,348	694,840
1880	963,103	893,082
1881	1,124,948	1,284,138
1882	1,341,974	2,013,045

The staple article of export from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 930,316*l.* in 1878, 816,158*l.* in 1879, 839,130*l.* in 1880, 881,255*l.* in 1881, and 1,087,811*l.* in 1882. The only other notable articles of export to Great Britain are preserved meat, of the value of 64,068*l.*, and tallow, valued 82,412*l.* in 1882. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1882, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 206,006*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 374,280*l.*, cottons, of the value of 187,995*l.*, and woollens, of the value of 138,413*l.*

In 1882, 1,492 vessels of 962,600 tons entered, and 1,467 of 917,799 tons cleared the ports of the colony; of the former 1,471 vessels of 949,754 tons were British, and of the latter 1,444, of 903,933 tons.

About one-half the area is under forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 427,754 square miles, or 273,762,933 acres, yielding in 1882 a rent of 189,247*l.*; the number of runs was 7,506. The live stock in 1882 numbered 229,124 horses, 4,089,715 cattle, 12,043,893 sheep, and 50,097 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1882 was 150,680 acres, and of this 119,979 acres were under crop. The leading grain crop is maize. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful: in 1882 there were 39,591 acres under this crop; of this the produce of 16,952 acres

yielded 16,660 tons of sugar valued at 373,180*l.* In 1882, 1,082 acres were under cotton, yielding 243,232 lbs. of clean cotton valued at 7,095*l.*

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 74,436 tons in 1882. Gold-fields were discovered in 1858, the produce of which in the year 1877 amounted to 373,266 ounces, valued at 1,306,431*l.*; in 1882 it was only 230,090 ounces, valued at 829,655*l.* Tin, copper and lead are also mined to some extent; the value of the tin raised (27,312 tons) in 1882 being 560,590*l.*

At the end of 1882 there were 867 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 382 miles more in course of construction. The railways are all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction up to the end of 1882 has been 6,621,189*l.*

The post-office of the colony in the year 1882 carried 5,952,619 letters, 4,960,380 newspapers, and 544,444 packets.

At the end of 1882 there were in the colony 6,344 miles of telegraph lines, and 9,355 miles of wire, with 187 stations. The number of messages sent was 782,685 in the year 1882.

Agent-General of Queensland in Great Britain. — Thomas Archer, C.M.G.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former (according to a law which came into force 1881) is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of forty-six members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 58,383 registered electors in 1882. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; born 1832; Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1866–70; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 1870–3; Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873–4; Governor of Western Australia, 1874–7; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1877–80; again Governor of Western Australia, 1880–2. Appointed Governor of South Australia, November 1882.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry

is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. Cox Bray.
Attorney-General.—Hon. John W. Downer, Q.C.
Treasurer.—Hon. Lavington Glyde.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. Alfred Catt.
Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. James Garden Ramsay.
Minister of Education.—Hon. John Langdon Parsons.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

A vessel of the cruiser type is being built (1883) in England for the defence of the colony.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1874 to 1883, were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	1,003,820	1,051,622
1875	1,143,312	1,176,413
1876	1,320,205	1,323,337
1877	1,441,401	1,443,653
1878	1,592,634	1,620,309
1879	1,662,497	1,847,255
1880	2,027,963	1,923,605
1881	2,171,987	2,054,285
1882	2,242,086	2,132,617
1883	2,092,286	2,225,380

The revenue for 1883–84 is estimated at 2,330,000*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, and the sale of Crown lands, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. The customs duties and the sale of Crown lands produce together about one-half of the total revenue, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. It was intended in 1883 to impose a property-tax. About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on December 31, 1882, to 12,472,600*l.* The whole of the existing debt was raised for reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.

The real property of the colony in 1883 was valued at 50,000,000*l.*, and personal property at 20,000,000*l.*

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population in 1844 was 17,366, in 1861 it was 126,830, in 1871, 185,626, and in 1881, 279,865; 149,530 males and 130,335 females. The increase in 1871–81 was 94,239, or 57 per cent.—5·7 per cent. per annum.

The enumerations here given, except the two last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females. Of the population in 1881, 2,734 were Chinese (adult males).

As regards religion, the census returns of 1881 stated the most numerous body to be that of the Church of England, counting 75,812 members, next to it coming 42,628 Roman Catholics, and 42,103 Wesleyan Methodists.

On December 31, 1882, the population was estimated at 293,509 —155,335 males, 138,174 females. During 1882 there were

registered 10,844 births, 4,393 deaths, and 2,530 marriages. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, was, in 1881, 38,479, exclusive of suburbs. Immigrants, 1882, 14,870; emigrants, 14,136.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1878 to 1882 was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1878	5,719,612	5,355,022
1879	5,014,150	4,762,727
1880	5,581,497	5,574,505
1881	5,224,063	4,407,757
1882	6,707,788	5,359,890

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. The three staple articles of export are wool, wheat and flour, and copper ore. The total exports of wool in 1882 amounted to 2,400,563*l.*; the exports of wheat and flour to 1,551,106*l.*; and the exports of copper to 259,884*l.*

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1878	3,079,218	2,376,707
1879	3,059,174	2,207,450
1880	3,642,587	2,446,488
1881	3,193,342	2,300,874
1882	3,056,239	3,058,469

The staple export article from the colony to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 2,081,538*l.* in 1878, of 2,158,932*l.* in 1879, of 2,165,858*l.* in 1880, of 2,345,231*l.* in 1881, and of 2,303,789*l.* in 1882. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are wheat and flour and copper. The corn and flour exports

were of the value of 514,176*l.* in 1878; of 464,049*l.* in 1879, of 1,025,077*l.* in 1880, of 496,741*l.* in 1881, and of 402,355*l.* in 1882. The exports of copper amounted to 179,731*l.* in 1881, and 188,997*l.* in 1882. The imports of British produce in 1882 comprised iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 627,032*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 476,985*l.*; cotton fabrics, of the value of 272,578*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 282,973*l.*

Of the total area (578,361,600 acres), 10,337,596 acres were alienated at the end of 1882—434,429 acres being in the Northern Territory. The total land enclosed amounts to 39,829,398 acres, of which 2,623,195 acres were under cultivation in 1882–3. Of this 1,998,746 acres were under wheat, 138,843 under hay, 5,169 under orchards, 4,312 vineyards, and 421,240 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879–80 was 14,260,964 bushels, and in 1882–3, 7,356,117 bushels. In 1882, 347,340 gallons of wine were produced, of which 68,426 gallons were exported. The live stock in 1883 numbered 162,400 houses, 306,046 cattle, and 6,388,366 sheep. Of the total area 209,589 square miles are held under pastoral leases. In 1882, the number of leases was 1,700.

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, besides which there exist iron ores of great richness. The value of the copper ore produced in 1882 was 195,856*l.*; and of copper 259,884*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced 462,270*l.*

The colony had 945 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1882, and 109 miles of lines in course of construction. There are two principal lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and the North Line, connecting Adelaide with the chief copper mines.

The colony had 5,093 miles of telegraph in operation at the end of 1882, with 8,070 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian Government, running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

In 1883 there were 517 post-offices in the colony; and during 1882 there passed through them 11,332,392 letters and packets, and 5,237,741 newspapers.

Agent-General of South Australia in Great Britain.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 30*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 200*l.*, or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. Each member is elected for six years. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 7*l.* per annum, or freeholders of property 50*l.* in value, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. The Assembly is elected for five years. The legislative authority rests in both Houses; while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Major-General Sir G. Cumine Strahan, C.M.G., born 1840; entered the Royal Artillery, 1857; chief secretary to the Government of Malta, 1868–69; Governor of the Bahamas, 1871–73; Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1874–76; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1876–80. Appointed Governor of Tasmania, August, 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five members, as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. William R. Giblin.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. William Moore.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. John S. Dodds.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Christopher O'Reilly.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 700*l.* per annum. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

A torpedo boat is being built in England (1883) for the defence of the colony. The volunteer rifle regiments number 322 officers and men; there are three batteries of artillery, with 248 officers and men. There are four batteries on the river Derwent and one on the Tamar.

Church and Education.

More than half of the population belong to the Church of England, and about 22 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church. There are

also Presbyterians, Methodists and Wesleyans, and a few Jews. There are four superior schools or colleges in the colony, and 176 public elementary schools with 13,644 pupils, with numerous private schools. Education is compulsory. The higher education is under a Council, who hold examinations and grant degrees; elementary education is under a board. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools and from the higher schools to English universities. At the census of 1881 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 31,080, or 27 per cent. of the population.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs, including bonding rents and excise duties. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1878	385,936	379,232
1879	375,570	481,216
1880	442,158	415,196
1881	505,006	463,684
1882	549,295	510,449

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1883 was estimated at 563,600*l.* and the expenditure 519,686*l.*; the actual surplus was expected to amount to 51,375*l.*

The revenue for 1884 is estimated at 572,378*l.*, and expenditure 503,531*l.*

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, August 1883, to 2,486,850*l.* The entire debt, consisting chiefly of 6 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised for the construction of public works.

Area and Population.

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the

only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,375 square miles, or about 17,500,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

The census of February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—52,853 males, 46,475 females; total, 99,328. The population at the census of April 3, 1881, was 115,705—61,162 males and 54,543 females. These figures show an increase on the previous census of 16,377, or 14·32 per cent. Of the total population 79,991 were natives of Tasmania, 28,243 natives of the United Kingdom, 3,987 natives of other Australasian colonies, 844 Chinese, 782 German. The estimated population on December 31, 1882, was 122,479. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

During 1882 there were 4,043 births, 1,906 deaths, and 969 marriages.

The number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1878	9,524	8,483
1879	10,578	9,932
1880	10,411	10,025
1881	12,579	11,163
1882	12,822	11,403

The movement of population is almost entirely between the Australian colonies and Tasmania.

Of the population in 1881, 19,408 were directly engaged in agriculture, 14,484 in industry, including mining, 3,884 in commerce.

The population of the capital, Hobart, was 21,118 in 1881, and of Launceston 12,752.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the five years 1878 to 1882 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1878	1,324,812	1,315,695
1879	1,267,475	1,301,097
1880	1,369,223	1,511,931
1881	1,431,144	1,555,576
1882	1,670,872	1,587,389

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

The exports are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, hides and skins, gold, preserved fruit, and bark. The value of wool exported in 1882-3 was 447,155*l.*; of tin 375,775*l.*, of gold 211,253*l.*, of preserved fruit 100,274*l.*, and of green fruit 55,345*l.*

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1878	501,113	262,953
1879	557,651	265,238
1880	542,589	243,816
1881	527,908	283,761
1882	405,217	421,924

The staple article of export from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 410,680*l.* in 1878, to 448,176*l.* in 1879, to 436,049*l.* in 1880, to 413,784*l.* in 1881, and to 342,652*l.* in 1882.

In 1881 tin of the value of 64,657*l.* was exported to Great Britain, and in 1882 of the value of 18,357*l.* The principal imports from Great Britain are apparel and haberdashery of the value of 73,819*l.* in 1882; iron, wrought and unwrought, 51,199*l.*; cottons, 47,825*l.*; woollens, 35,493*l.*

In 1882, 1,451 vessels of 417,418 tons entered and cleared Tasmanian ports. The number of registered vessels belonging to Tasmania in 1881 was 203 sailing vessels of 17,733 tons, and 20 steamers of 4,681 tons.

In 1883 there were 377,486 acres under cultivation. Of the total area 4,265,944 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; while 1,888,000 acres have been leased as sheep runs. The principal crops are wheat, oats, and barley; hops are also largely grown, and great quantities of fruit, much of which is preserved and exported.

There were in the colony 25,857 horses, 122,504 head of cattle, 1,845,455 sheep and lambs, and 47,826 pigs, on December 31, 1882.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore and tin, and there are large beds of coal. Gold to the amount of 49,122 oz., valued at 187,338*l.*, was raised in 1882.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February, 1871. At the end of 1882 there were open for traffic 167 miles of

railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Deloraine; a line, 30 miles in length, from the Mersey river to Deloraine, was being constructed in 1883.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through the settled part of the colony. At the end of 1882 the number of miles of line in operation was 1,228; the number of stations 85. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 147,660 in the year 1881. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 14,871 messages in 1880. The revenue of the Government telegraph system was 6,952*l.*, and the expenditure 7,992*l.* in the year 1881.

The number of letters carried by the Post-office in the year 1881 was 1,994,148; of packets, 187,555; and of newspapers, 2,049,949. The Post-office revenue in 1881 was 20,143*l.*, and the expenditure 26,913*l.* There were 212 post-offices in 1882.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of forty-two members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of eighty-six members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. According to an Act which came into force in 1881 members must be in the possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. One-third of the Legislative Council must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in six years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from both the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was increased by the action of the Bill of 1881 from 31,858 to 98,735 (1883); the number of electors for the Legislative Assembly was 196,611 in 1883. Of the former all but 1,113, and of the latter all but 30,258 are ratepayers.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Victoria.—The Most Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of *Normanby*, born 1819, only son of the first Marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858–63; succeeded his father as second Marquis, 1863; Governor of Queensland, 1871–74; Governor of New Zealand, 1874–78. Appointed Governor of Victoria, Dec. 10, 1878; assumed the government, February 27, 1879.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. James Service.
Chief Secretary and Postmaster-General.—Hon. G. Berry.
Attorney-General.—Hon. George Briscoe Kerferd.
Minister of Mines.—Hon. J. F. Levien.
Minister of Justice and Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. A. Deakin.
Minister of Lands.—Hon. A. L. Tucker.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. G. D. Langridge.
Commissioner of Railways.—Hon. D. Gillies.
Minister of Defence.—Hon. F. T. Sargood.

The Premier and Chief Secretary have each a salary of 1,800*l.*, and the other ministers from 1,400*l.* to 1,650*l.* At least four out of the nine ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

For purposes of local administration the colony is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former ought not to be of a greater area than 9 square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter called shires are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1882 there were 58 urban and 119 rural municipalities, $\frac{19}{20}$ths of the whole area of the Colony being included within their limits.

A large and powerful torpedo boat and two gunboats were launched in England in 1883 for the defence of the colony, while another two torpedo boats are being built (Dec. 1883). There are besides an ironclad, the Cerberus, of 2,100 tons and an obsolete wooden vessel, the Nelson, with heavy armament and engines of 500 horse-power. It is proposed to add four cruisers and three other steamers. The strength of the naval force was 336 officers and men in 1883. The approaches of Melbourne are protected by batteries. The colony possesses a volunteer force consisting of cavalry, artillery, rifles, engineers, torpedo and signal arms. The strength of the force in 1882 was 3,035 officers and men. The artillery have 551 guns, many of old pattern. There are a military and a naval commissioner appointed by the Home Government at the expense of the Colony. In 1882–3 108,500*l.* were spent on military and naval defences, and 188,000*l.* in the estimates of 1883–4.

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of £50,000 had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the last census about 73 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 24 per cent. were Roman Catholics

and a half per cent. were Jews. The following are the numbers of each of the principal divisions:—Episcopalians, 311,291; Presbyterians, 132,591; Methodists, 115,053; other Protestants, 59,457; Roman Catholics, 203,480; Jews, 4,330; Pagans (principally Chinese), 11,159; others (including unspecified), 24,985.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of three kinds, viz., the University with its two affiliated colleges, State schools, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, which was assented to on January 22, 1853, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Act provides for its endowment by the payment of 9,000*l.* annually out of the general revenue. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a Royal Charter empowering it to grant degrees in all faculties except divinity.

Affiliated to the University are two colleges—Trinity and Ormond—in connection with the Church of England and Presbyterian Church respectively. From the opening of the University to the end of 1882, 1,783 students matriculated, and 790 degrees were conferred. In 1882 the students who matriculated numbered 135, the graduates numbered 80, and there were 397 students attending lectures.

The present system of public instruction, which has been in existence since January 1, 1873, is strictly secular; it is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 6 and 15, with certain exceptions, and it is free, no fees being charged for teaching the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1882 there were 1,762 State schools, with a total enrolment of 222,945 scholars, instructed by 4,162 teachers. The average attendance was 118,279, or 53 per cent. of the numbers on the Roll. It was estimated that, in 1881, about 96 per cent. of the children at school age living in the colony were being educated during some portion of the year, and that 80 per cent. of these were at the State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1881, 92½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 3½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1882–3 the total cost of public instruction was 566,721*l.* Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. No State assistance has been given to such bodies of late years, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government. There were in 1883 655 private schools in Victoria, with 1,551 teachers and attended by 34,443 scholars. These numbers include 175 schools, 527 teachers, and 20,340 scholars in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The revenue of Victoria may be divided into three heads, viz., taxation, land revenue, public works (chiefly railways and water supply). Taxation consists chiefly of customs and excise duties, with an annual revenue of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; a land tax yielding 120,000*l.*; and probate and succession duties, duties on bank notes, and other stamp duties, over 200,000*l.*; also revenue from port and harbour dues, and business licenses. In 1881–2 the total amount raised by taxation was 2,317,706*l.*, which gives a proportion of 2*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per head of the population.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the five financial years, ending June 30, from 1879 to 1883, were as follows:—

Years Ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879	4,621,520	4,833,379
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029
1881	5,186,011	5,108,642
1882	5,592,362	5,145,764
1883	5,602,067	5,686,357

Of the revenue in 1882–3, 1,769,004*l.* came from customs, 537,464*l.* from excise and inland revenue, 679,934*l.* from land, 1,971,199*l.* from public works, 324,821*l.* from posts and telegraphs. The revenue for 1883–4 is estimated (including balance 88,309*l.*, and recoups 225,000*l.*), at 6,093,084*l.*, and the expenditure at 6,057,752*l.*

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted to 22,103,202*l.* at the end of December 1882, and at the end of June 1883 to 26,103,200*l.* Of this sum, the greater part was borrowed for the construction of railways, and the rest for water supply, docks, State school buildings, and other public works. In January 1884, a new loan of 5,548,900*l.* was successfully floated.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1882 was 91,792,547*l.*, and the annual value 7,433,812*l.*

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,200,000 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$th part of the whole area of Australia. The colony is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 109 to 236,778 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
November 8, 1836 . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838. .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
„ 2, 1846 . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
„ 2, 1851 . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . .	155,887	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857 . .	264,234	146,432	410,666	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·7
June 30, 1883 (estimated)	482,932	433,016	915,948	89·7

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 3rd April 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	439,754	409,684	849,438
Chinese	11,869	259	12,128
Aborigines	460	320	780
Total . .	452,083	410,263	862,346

During the last decade there has been a large decrease both in Chinese and aborigines.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for the five years from 1878-82:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1878	26,581	12,702	5,092
1879	26,839	12,120	4,986
1880	26,148	11,652	5,286
1881	27,145	13,302	5,896
1882	26,747	13,634	6,309

In 1882, 1,271 births or 4·7 per cent. of the whole were illegitimate.

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense, partly or wholly of the State. In the 37

years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
1878	42,268	37,492
1879	44,384	39,212
1880	56,955	45,294
1881	59,066	51,744
1882	59,404	48,528

At the date of the last census 96 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 499,199, or 58 per cent. of the population; natives of the Australian colonies, 39,861; of England, 147,453; of Ireland, 86,733; of Scotland, 48,513.

Of the total population in 1881, 108,919 were directly engaged in agriculture; in pastoral pursuits, 13,731; commercial, 23,559; mining, 36,066; in 'entertaining or clothing,' 41,712; contractors, artisans and mechanics, 46,883; domestic servants, 24,723; 'public business,' 9,901.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. In 1871 the town population numbered 361,356, and in 1881, 434,467.

Inclusive of the suburbs the populations of the principal towns were as follows in 1881 :—Melbourne, 282,947 (December 1882, 291,464), nearly one-third of the population of the colony; Ballarat, 41,087; Sandhurst, 38,420; Geelong, 20,682; Castlemaine, 8,600.

The average density of the population was 9·8 per square mile in 1881.

In 1882, 718 persons were tried for serious crimes and 369 convicted.

Trade and Commerce.

The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882, were as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1878	16,161,880	14,925,707
1879	15,035,538	12,454,170
1880	14,556,894	15,954,559
1881	16,718,521	16,252,103
1882	18,748,081	16,193,579

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, iron and steel, coal and tea.

The staple articles of export from the colony are wool, gold, and grain and flour. The total exports of wool amounted to 101,809,809 lbs., valued at 5,653,130*l.* in 1878; to 98,467,369 lbs., valued at 5,810,148*l.* in 1881, and to 108,028,601 lbs., valued at 5,902,574*l.* in 1882. The export of gold coin and bullion was 4,737,029*l.* in 1881, and 3,705,337*l.* in 1882. The export of grain and flour was of the value of 930,640*l.* in 1881, and 966,487*l.* in 1882. Among the minor articles of export from the colony are leather and skins, tallow and preserved and salted provisions.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	£	£
1878	7,561,016	5,859,750
1879	7,571,384	4,506,934
1880	8,178,044	4,963,160
1881	9,016,786	6,235,629
1882	7,840,275	7,146,892

The staple article of exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1878	94,340,389	6,598,508
1879	93,655,501	6,614,471
1880	94,512,721	6,507,765
1881	108,806,613	7,295,271
1882	104,389,103	6,125,787

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are grain and flour of the value of 529,464*l.*; tallow, of the value of 272,346*l.*; leather, of the value of 351,739*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 80,357*l.*, in 1882.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 12,13,234*l.*; woollen goods, of the value of 843,953*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 635,637*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 1,098,568*l.*, in the year 1882.

Since the discovery of gold, in 1851, large quantities have been exported from Victoria. In the ten years from 1852 to 1861 the exports of gold amounted to upwards of two millions of ounces in weight per annum, but subsequently there was a gradual decline, till the year 1867, when the exports fell to under a million and a half ounces. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1878	755,754	3,023,016
1879	758,947	3,035,788
1880	829,121	3,316,484
1881	858,850	3,674,104
1882	894,487	3,577,948

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery in 1851, to the end of the year 1882, is estimated at 51,400,054 ozs., of an aggregate value of 205,600,216*l.* The number of miners at work on the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1882, was 36,890, of whom 7,274 were Chinese. The number of miners has decreased in recent years.

Of the total area of Victoria, about 20,000,000 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder only about 9,000,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; mountain forests occupy 12,000,000 acres; land covered with smaller scrub, 11,500,000 acres; State forests, 800,000 acres; timber and other reserves, nearly 900,000 acres; auriferous land, nearly 1,000,000 acres; and roads, over 1,000,000 acres. There were 2,040,916 acres of land in cultivation in the colony in March 1883. Of this extent 969,362 acres were under wheat, 169,892 acres under oats, 43,721 acres under barley, 34,267 acres under potatoes, 309,382 acres under hay. In addition to these green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered 290,438 acres, vines covered 5,732 acres, and gardens and orchards occupied an extent of nearly 20,000 acres. The produce of wheat was 8,751,454 bushels, or 9 bushels to the acre; that of oats, 4,446,027, or 26 bushels to the acre; that of barley, 758,477, or 17 bushels to the acre; that of potatoes, 129,605 tons, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons to the acre; and that of hay, 327,385 tons, or 1 ton to the acre. The total area under cultivation has more than doubled, and the area of wheat nearly trebled in the last ten years.

In the year ended March 31, 1883, there were in the colony 280,874 horses, 1,287,088 head of cattle, 10,174,246 sheep, and 2,237,917 pigs.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1882 was 2,488, of which 1,146 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 15,033; the number of hands employed was 43,209; and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant was valued at 8,044,296*l.*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 1,355 miles of railway completed at the end of 1882. Besides these, 340 miles were in progress. The completed lines are distributed as follows:—

System	Length of Line
	miles
Northern	420
Western	456
North-Eastern	296
Eastern	166
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	16
Total	1,354

The total cost of the whole of the lines, exclusive of stores and materials on hand at the end of 1882, was 19,746,915*l.*, being an average of 14,573*l.* per mile for the miles open. On this the net revenue paid 3·46 per cent. The borrowed capital amounted to 17,621,400*l.* at the end of 1882, and on this the net interest amounted to 932,640*l.* The gross earnings in the year 1882 were 1,781,078*l.*; the expenditure 1,098,599*l.*, or 61·68 per cent.; and the profits on working, 682,479*l.* The weight of goods carried in 1882 was 1,626,829 tons, and of live stock 57,384 tons. The train mileage in 1882 was 5,069,389 miles, and the earnings per train mile were 7*s.*, and per average line mile open 1,370*l.* The proportions of passenger and goods traffic to the total revenue were 47 and 53 per cent. respectively.

There were 3,493 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 6,922 miles of wire, open at the end of 1882. The number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1882 was 1,418,769. The revenue from telegraphs was 73,374*l.* in the year 1882. At the end of the year 1882 there were 336 telegraph stations.

The Post-office of the Colony forwarded 28,877,977 letters, 4,972,480 packets, and 12,383,928 newspapers in the year 1882. There were 1,218 post-offices on the 31st December, 1882. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was 311,099*l.* in the year 1882.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Robert Murray Smith, C.M.G.; appointed February 1, 1882.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

The administration of Western Australia is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of 8 nominated and 16 elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of 1,000*l*.

Governor of Western Australia.—Frederick Napier *Broome*, C.M.G.; entered the Colonial Service 1875 as Colonial Secretary of Natal; Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, 1877, and Lieutenant-Governor 1881–2. Appointed Governor of Western Australia, November, 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l*. per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, including the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Director of Public Works

For the defence of the colony a torpedo-boat has been contributed by England in 1883.

There was in 1882 a volunteer force in the colony of 575 officers and men; but no regular military.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the five years from 1878 to 1882 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1878	163,334	198,243
1879	196,315	145,312
1880	180,849	204,337
1881	254,313	197,386
1882	250,372	218,017

The revenue for 1883 was estimated at 229,140*l*. and the expenditure at 227,964*l*.

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from

customs duties, and the rest mainly from licenses and leases of crown lands, mining and other licenses, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 10,000*l.* per annum. Western Australia had a public debt of 511,000*l.* at the end of 1881, the total including a loan of 200,000*l.* at 4½ per cent., raised in 1879 for the construction of a railway, and another of 150,000*l.* in 1881. Also a further loan of 254,000*l.* has been authorised for completion of Eastern Railway, making when floated a total public debt of 765,000*l.* in 1883.

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 1,057,250 English square miles, including islands. It is divided into 14 districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837, namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on the 31st March 1870, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony.

At the end of 1878, the estimated population of the colony was 28,166, according to the returns of births and deaths; and the results of the census of April 3, 1881, gave a total population of 29,708—17,062 males and 12,646 females. This shows an increase since 1870 of 4,923, or 19·86—1·8 per cent. per annum. These populations do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 2,346 aborigines in service in the colony in 1881. Of the total population in 1881, 20,410 were returned as unmarried, and 17,773 as being natives of West Australia. Perth, the capital, had 5,044 inhabitants in 1881, Fremantle 3,641. In 1882 there were 1,089 births and 430 deaths, giving a surplus of 659. In 1882 there were 932 immigrants and 838 emigrants, leaving a total of 94 emigrants.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of April 3, 1881 :—

Religious divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	16,263	54·74
Roman Catholics	8,413	28·32
Wesleyans	2,084	7·01
Independents	1,262	4·25
Presbyterians	1,004	3·38
Other religions	329	1·11
Not specified	209	0·69

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1881, 9·93 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years; still there were only 60,821 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1881, out of a total of 626,000,000 acres. The live stock consisted, in 1882, of 34,782 horses, 64,603 cattle, and 1,221,079 sheep. At the census of 1881, 4,763 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 2,607 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

Of the cultivated area, 29,352 acres were under wheat, 6,659 under barley, 1,690 under oats, and 19,968 under hay. The total area alienated in the Colony up to the end of 1882 was 1,688,978 acres.

In 1879 upwards of 20,000,000 acres of well-watered country were discovered along the river courses of the north and north-east of the territory, affording not only good pasturage, but adapted to the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and rice. Efforts are being made to utilise this territory.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the five years from 1878 to 1882, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1878	379,049	428,491
1879	407,099	447,913
1880	353,669	499,183
1881	404,831	502,769
1882	508,755	583,055

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1878	204,061	141,360
1879	187,233	172,245
1880	246,085	159,602
1881	262,436	160,189
1882	246,641	189,196

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and of lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of 142,504*l.* in 1876, of 150,039*l.* in 1877, of 146,202*l.* in 1878, of 157,589*l.* in 1879, of 179,833*l.* in 1880, of 221,389*l.* in 1881, and of 186,015*l.* in 1882. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 8,631*l.* in 1881, and 5,927*l.* in 1882. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities.

In 1882, 202 vessels of 172,698 tons entered, and 201 of 171,549 tons cleared the ports of the colony.

There were 93 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1882 and 21 miles under construction.

In 1882 there were 1,585 miles of telegraph line within the colony, with 29 stations; and from Albany the wire extends to South Australia. There is also (1883) in course of construction a line of 700 miles, extending from Geraldton to Port Cossack on the North West coast, which it is probable will be united by submarine cable with the telegraph system of the world.

In 1881 there passed through the post-office 929,624 letters, 693,283 newspapers, and 79,313 packets.

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V. OCEANIA.

HAWAII.

(Hawaii-Nei.)

Reigning King, Constitution, and Government.

Kalakaua I., born November 16, 1836, son of the Chiefess Keohokalole and Kapaakea, is of pure Hawaiian blood, and akin to the ancient royal family, was elected king by the Parliament on Feb. 12, 1874, on the death of Lunalilo I.; crowned February, 1883; married to Queen *Kapiolani*, born December 31, 1834. The heir to the throne is the Princess *Victoria-Kawekui*, born October, 1875, daughter of Princess Miriam Like Like and the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn; married to John D. Dominis, governor of Oahu.

Under Kaméhaméha I. the Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, were united into one kingdom. The second king of the name and his queen died in England, 1823. Under Kaméhaméha III. the integrity of the kingdom was recognised by England, France, and the United States, and subsequently by other Governments. This king gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, and on his death in 1854 was succeeded by his nephew, Kaméhaméha IV., the husband of Queen Emma, who died in 1863. His brother, Kaméhaméha V., succeeded, and proclaimed a revised constitution, August 20, 1864. On his death in 1872, without issue, Prince Lunalilo was chosen, on whose death in 1874 the present king was elected.

The Government is a limited monarchy; there is a house of Nobles, partly hereditary and partly consisting of members appointed by the king; and a house of Representatives, elected half by the native population and half by the foreign residents; of the former the number must not exceed 30, and of the latter 40, nor be under 24. Electors must be able to read and write, have land of the value of 30*l.*, or an income of 12*l.* Representatives are elected for two years. There is a Ministry or Cabinet, consisting of a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Premier), of the Interior, Finance, and an Attorney-General. There is also a Privy Council, and a Governor for each of the principal islands. In general, the Government is modelled after that of the old constitutional monarchies.

There is an army of 400 men—300 infantry and 100 cavalry.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Population.

The budget is voted for a biennial period. The revenue for each of the years 1876–78 was 230,342*l.*; 1878–80, 340,747*l.*; 1880–82, 356,016*l.* The expenditure for each of the years 1876–78 was 222,094*l.*; 1878–80, 295,139*l.*; 1880–82, 439,200*l.* The revenue is largely derived from Customs and internal taxes, while the largest item of expenditure is for the interior. The debt on April 1, 1880 was officially stated to be 77,780*l.*; and an unofficial report gives it as 59,840*l.* on April 1, 1882. The interest varies from 7 to 12 per cent.

The total area of the islands is 6,677 square miles. According to the census of 1878 the population was 57,985—34,103 males and 23,882 females. Of the population 44,088 were natives, 5,916 Chinese, 4,561 whites (1,276 Americans, 883 English, 436 Portuguese, 272 Germans, 81 French), and 3,420 half-castes. The native population is closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand. At the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands, upwards of a century ago, the population numbered probably 200,000. Since then the natives have rapidly decreased, and since the census of 1878 there has been a considerable diminution. The foreign element is, however, increasing; the population in 1882 was estimated at 66,895, including 12,804 Chinese. There was an immigration of upwards of 2,000 Portuguese from the Azores in 1882. Hawaii is the largest island, but the capital, Honolulu (7,000 inhabitants), is in the island Oahu.

All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. The king belongs to the Church of England, of which there is a bishop at Honolulu; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1880–82 being 17,804*l.* yearly.

Commerce and Industry.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone are also exported. The value of the exports in 1882 was 1,660,000*l.*, and imports, 994,900*l.* The Customs' receipts in 1882 were 101,078*l.* Among the exports of 1882 were 51,000 tons of sugar, 221,000 gallons of molasses, 5,400 tons of rice and paddy.

The number of vessels which entered in 1882 was 258, of 172,619 tons, and cleared 247, of 165,985 tons, besides 32 whalers. Of the former, 179 vessels were American, and 44 British.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In the inter-island traffic six steamers and a great number of schooners are constantly engaged. In 1882 there were 60 vessels belonging to the islands of 9,352 tons. There are about 32 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii and Maui. There are telegraphs all over the island of Maui, and nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In 1880–81 the total number of letters transmitted and received by the post-office was 280,876.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Hawaii in Great Britain.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.—Manley Hopkins.

2. Of Great Britain in Hawaii.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—Major Wodehouse.

Currency.

Hitherto, gold and silver coins of all nations have passed current in the Hawaiian Islands as legal tender, either at their real or nominal value. At the present time (1883) a silver coinage is in preparation (minted in the United States), which will be in general circulation. Paper money is not in use.

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INDEX.

ABD

ABDUL-HAMID, Sultan, 482
Aden, 286, 288
Adelaide, 831
Adrianople, 495
Africa, Spanish possessions, 441
Alexander III., Emperor, 380
Alexandria, population, 686
Aleppo, 495
Alfonso XII., King, 424
Algeria, agriculture, 666
— area and population, 665
— army, 664
— education, 666
— exports and imports, 667
— government and revenue, 664
— immigration, 666
— railways and telegraphs, 668
— shipping, 668
Alsace-Lorraine, area and population, 186
— constitution and revenue, 186
— crime, 187
Amsterdam, 351
Andaman Islands, 764
Andorra, 86
Angola, 370
Anhalt, area and population, 168
— constitution, 167
— reigning family, 167
— revenue, 168
Annam, 95
Antigua (see Leeward Islands)
Antwerp, arsenal, 39
Argentine Republic, agriculture, 516
— — area, 515
— — army, 514; commerce, 516
— — education, 512
— — government, 511
— — immigration, 515

AUS

Argentine Republic, justice, 512
— — navy, 514
— — population, 515
— — railways, 517
— — religion, 512
— — revenue and debt, 512
— — shipping, 516
— — telegraphs, 517
Armenia, 405
Ascension, area, 286
— population, 287
Asia Minor (see Turkey, Asiatic)
Assam, area and population, 765
— revenue and expenditure, 757
Athens, 302
Augsburg, population of, 140
Australasia, Summary Tables of, 806–7
Austria-Hungary, area of, 21
— agriculture, 26
— army, strength and organisation, 18
— births, deaths, and marriages, 23
— budget for 1884, 14, 15
— church organisation, 11
— commerce, 25
— commercial marine, 28
— constitution, 6
— — of Austria, 7
— — — Hungary, 9
— crime, 23
— Danube traffic, 29
— debt, 16
— defences, territorial, 21
— diplomatic representatives, 29
— ecclesiastical hierarchy, 11
— education, 12
— electorate of Austria, 8
— — — Hungary, 10
— emigration, 24
— Emperors, list of, 5

Austria-Hungary, ethnology, 24
— exports, value of, 25
— — to United Kingdom, 26
— government, 6
— illegitimate births, 23
— imperial family, 3
— imports, value of, 25
— imports from United Kingdom, 26
— ironclads, list of, 20
— mining, 27
— ministry, 6
— — of Austria, 9
— — of Hungary, 10
— money, weights and measures, 30
— nationalities in, 24
— navy, strength and organisation, 19
— occupations of people, 24
— paupers, 23
— population at last census, 22
— postal statistics, 28
— railways, 28
— religious divisions, 11
— revenue and expenditure, 13
— shipping, 29
— telegraphs, 28
— towns, principal, 24
— universities, 12, 13
— (see Hungary)
Austria, Lower, 22
— Upper, 22
Azores, or Western Islands, area and population, 367

BADEN, area, 152
— constitution, 151
— debt, public, 152
— emigration, 153
— government, 151
— population, 157
— reigning family, 150
— religious divisions, 153
— revenue and expenditure, 152
— state railways, 152, 153
Bahamas, area, 286
— expenditure in, 289
— population, 287
Baltimore, population, 635
Barbadoes (see Windward Islands)
Basques, 83
Basutoland, 673
Bavaria agriculture, 142
— area, 139

Bavaria, army, 138
— beer, 142
— births, deaths, and marriages, 139
— constitution, 135
— debt, public, 138
— education, 136
— emigration, 139
— mining, 142
— pauperism, 139
— population, 139
— railways, 138
— religious division, 136
— revenue and expenditure, 137
— royal family, 133
— soil, subdivision of, 140
— towns, principal, 142
Belgium, agriculture, 40
— area, 39
— army, strength and organisation, 38
— births, deaths, marriages, 40
— budgets, 37
— church organisation, 35
— coal, 42
— constitution, 33
— crime, 40
— debt, 38
— deputies, number of, 29
— diplomatic representatives, 44
— education, 35
— electorate, 33
— emigration, 41
— exports, 41
— government, 34
— illiteracy, 36
— immigration, 41
— imports, 41
— land, subdivision of, 40
— mining, 42
— ministry, 34
— nationalities, 40
— occupations of people, 40
— population, 39
— postal statistics, 43
— railways, 43
— revenue and expenditure, 36
— royal family, 32
— shipping, 43
— telegraphs, 43
— towns, important, 41
— trade and industry, 41
Belgrade, 422
Benares, 770
Bengal, area and population, 765

BEN

Bengal, revenue and expenditure, 757
— trade, 773
Berlin, population, 131
— university, 106
Bermudas, area, 286
— expenditure on, 288
— population, 287
Bern, 477
Bogotá, 564
Bohemia, diet, 7
— population, 22
— races, 24
Bolivia, area, 521
— army, 521
— constitution, 520
— debt, 521
— exports and imports, 522
— population, 521
— railways, 522
— revenue, 520
Bombay, city, 770
— government of, 755
— population, 766
— revenue, 757
— trade, 773
Bonn university, 106
Bordeaux, population, 86
Bosnia, 14, 22, 28, 495
Boston, population, 635
Braganza, House of, 360
Brandenburg, 130
Brazil, area, 531
— army, 530
— church, 527
— commerce, 534
— constitution, 525; debt, 528
— diplomatic representatives, 536
— education, 527
— ethnology, 533
— government, 525
— imperial family, 524
— ministry, 526
— navy, 530
— population, 531
— provincial government, 526
— railways, 535
— revenue and expenditure, 528
— shipping, 535
— slaves, 532
— telegraphs and post office, 536
Bremen, constitution, 184
— population, 184
— trade and commerce, 185

CAN

Breslau, 104, 131
Brisbane, 824
British Columbia, area, 546
— — shipping, 551
British Guiana, area, 286
— — population, 287
Brooklyn, 635
Brunswick, area, 161
— duke, 160
— government, 161
— population, 161
— railways, 162
— revenue, 161
Brunswick, New (see New Brunswick)
Brussels, population, 41
— university, 36
Bucharest, 377
Buda-pest, 24
Buenos Ayres, debt, 513
— — population, 513
Buffalo, population, 635
Bukowina, diet, 7
— population, 22
Bulgaria, area and population, 501
— army, 501
— constitution, 500
— post-office, 502
— railways, 502
— reigning prince, 500
— telegraphs, 502
— trade and industry, 502
Burma, area and population, 722
— government, 721
— industry, 722
— king, 721
— religion, 722
— revenue, 722
— trade, 722
Burma, British, 757, 766, 773

CAIRO, population, 686
Calcutta, population, 770
Cambodia, 94
Cambridge University, 218
Canada, agriculture, 551
— area, 546
— army, 545
— church organisation, 542
— commerce, 548
— constitution, 539
— council, 540
— debt, 545
— education, 543

CAN

Canada, exports and imports, 549
— government, 539
— immigration, 548
— imperial expenditure on, 289
— land, distribution of, 547, 551
— manufactures, value of, 545
— population, 546
— posts and telegraphs, 552
— races, 547
— railways, 551
— revenue and expenditure, 543
— shipping, 550
Cape of Good Hope, agriculture, 676
— — — and Natal, expenditure on, 288
— — — area, 673
— — — army, 672
— — — commerce, 674
— — — debt, 671
— — — education, 671
— — — government, 670
— — — population, 673
— — — railways, telegraphs, &c., 676
— — — religion, 671
— — — revenue, 671
— — — shipping, 675
Cape Verde Islands, area and population, 370
Caracas, 658
Cardinals, list of, 315
— origin, 316
Caroline Islands, 440
Cashmere, 767
Carinthia, diet, 7; population, 22
Carniola, diet, 7
— population, 22
Catholic hierarchy, 317
Caucasia, 405
Cayenne, 95
Celtic population of France, 83
— — — Great Britain, 247
Central America, 576
Central Provinces, India, 757, 766
Ceylon, area and population, 725
— constitution and government, 724
— debt, 725
— education, 726
— exports and imports, 726
— imperial expenditure on, 289
— railways, 727
— revenue and expenditure, 724
Channel Islands, population, 262

CON

Chicago, population, 635
Chili, area and population, 557
— army and navy, 556
— commerce, 559
— debt, 556
— education, 556
— government, 555
— justice, 555
— mining, 560
— posts and telegraphs, 560
— railways, 560
— religion, 555
— revenue and expenditure, 556
— shipping, 560
China and Annam, 96
China, area, 731
— army, 730
— commerce, 733
— diplomatic representatives, 736
— education, 729
— foreigners in, 733
— government, 728
— imperial customs, 735
— imperial family, 728
— imports and exports, 733
— minerals, 736
— navy, 730
— population, 731
— ports open, 734
— railways and telegraphs, 736
— religion, 729
— revenue, 729
— shipping, 736
Christian IX. Denmark, 46
Christiania, 463
Cincinnati, 635
Cleveland, 635
Coast land, Austria, 22
Cochin-China, area and population, 94
Cologne, population, 131
Colombia, area, 563
— army, 563
— constitution, 562
— debt, 563
— exports and imports, 564
— population, 563
— posts and telegraphs, 565
— railway, 565
— revenue and expenditure, 563
— shipping, 565
Congo, France on the, 95
— Portugal on the, 370
Constantinople, 495

COP

Copenhagen, 55
Corea, 732
Cornwall, Duchy of, 200
Cossacks, 398
Costa Rica, area, 569
— constitution, 568
— debt, 568
— exports and imports, 569
— railways, 569
— revenue and expenditure, 568
— telegraphs, 569
Croatia and Slavonia, diet, 10
— — — education, 13
— — — population, 22
Cuba, area and population, 440
— commerce with Great Britain, 441
— representatives, 426
Cyprus, area and population, 286, 288
— acquisition of, 494
— expenditure in, 288

DALMATIA, 22
Damascus, 495
Danube Commission, 29
— traffic, 29, 378
Delhi, 770.
Denmark, agriculture, 57
— area and population, 54
— army, 52
— births, deaths, and marriages, 55
— budget, 51
— church organisation, 49
— colonies, 57
— commerce, 55
— constitution, 48
— debt, 51
— diplomatic representatives, 58
— education, 50
— electorate, 48
— emigration, 55
— government, 48
— imports and exports, 55
— land, division, 55
— ministry, 49
— national wealth, 52
— nationalities, 55
— navy, 53
— occupations of people, 55
— population, 54
— postal statistics, 57
— railways, 57
— revenue and expenditure, 50

ENG

Denmark, royal family, 46
— shipping, 57
— trade and industry, 55
— telegraphs, 57
— towns, principal, 55
Dresden, population, 150
Dublin, population, 260
— university, 218
Durham University, 218
Dutch East Indies, area and population, 743
— — — army, 742
— — — culture system, 740
— — — exports and imports, 744
— — — government, 740
— — — Governor-General, 741
— — — navy, 742
— — — railways and telegraphs, 745
— — — revenue and expenditure, 741
— — — shipping, 745
— — — trade, 744

EASTERN ROUMELIA, agriculture, 504
— area and population, 504
— constitution, 502
— finances, 503
— industries, 504
Ecuador, area, 572
— constitution, 571
— education, 572
— exports and imports, 572
— justice, 572
— railway, 573
— revenue and expenditure, 572
— shipping, 573
Egypt, area and population, 685
— army and navy, 684
— debt, 684
— electorate, 681
— government, 680
— Khedive, 679
— legislature, 681
— ministry, 680
— railways and telegraphs, 689
— reorganisation, 680
— revenue and expenditure, 681
— Suez Canal, traffic on, 689
— trade and commerce, 686
England, agriculture, 273
— area, 246, 250

England, army in, 234
— births, deaths, and marriages, 253
— church organisation, 212
— colleges, 218
— criminal statistics, 254
— education, 217, 220
— electors, parl., number of, 205
— emigration, 263
— factories, 278
— illiteracy, 217
— land, distribution of, 247
— middle-class schools, 219
— occupations of people, 252
— parliamentary representation, 206, 207
— pauperism, 253
— police force, 235
— population, 249
— — of metropolis, 251
— — rural and town, 253
— religious denominations, 214
— taxation, local, 228
— towns, population, 252
— universities, 218
— (see also Great Britain and Ireland)
Erlangen University, 104

FÆROE Islands, 58
Falkland Islands, area, 286
— — population, 287
— — expenditure in, 289
Fiji Islands, 286, 288
Finland, area, 405
— army, 398
— constitution, 386
— education, 389
— population, 405
— revenue, 395
Fiume, 22
Florence, population, 330
France, agriculture, 90
— area, 81
— army, organisation, 72
— — strength, 74
— Basque population, 83
— births, deaths, and marriages, 84
— Brittany, 83
— budgets, 67
— Celtic speaking population, 83
— cereals, imports and exports of, 87
— church organisation, 63
— colonies, 94

France, commerce, 86
— — with France and Britain, 95
— — with foreign countries, 88
— commercial marine, 91
— communes and departments, finances, 72
— — number of, 83
— constitution, 60
— crime, 86
— debt, national, 70
— departments, 81
— diplomatic representatives, 96
— division of land, 90
— dynasties, 63
— education, 65
— electorate, 80
— emigration, 85
— exports, value of, 87
— exports to Great Britain, 82
— fisheries, 91
— foreign population, 85
— fortified places, 75
— government, 60
— illegitimate births, 84
— imports, value of, 87
— — from Great Britain, 88
— ironclad navy, 76
— judicial system, 63
— land, subdivision of, 90
— landed property, value, 71
— manufactures, 91
— ministry, 62
— mining and metals, 90
— national debt, growth of, 69
— national income, 71
— navy, 75
— occupations of the people, 85
— pauperism, 86
— population, 81
— — of principal towns, 86
— town and rural, 85
— postal statistics, 93
— president, 61
— railways, 92
— religious denominations, 63
— revenue and expenditure, 67
— shipping, 91
— silk production, 89
— telegraphs, 93
— trade and industry, 86
— war with Germany, cost of, 69
— wines, imports and exports of, 87
— — production of, 91

FRA

Frankfort, population, 131
Franz Joseph I., Emperor, 3
Freiburg University, 104

GABOON, 94
Galicia, diet, 7
— population, 22
Gambia, area, 286
— population, 287
Geneva, 477
Genoa, 320, 330
Georgios I., King, 294
Germany, agriculture, 191
— area, 112
— army, 106
— births, deaths, and marriages, 114
— budget, 107
— Bundesrath, 101
— commerce of, 187
— constitution, 100
— debt, 105
— diplomatic representatives, 193
— education, 103
— electorate, 101
— emigration, 115
— Emperor, 99
— Emperors, list of, since 800, 99
— ethnology, 114
— foreigners in, 115
— fortresses, 109
— imperial authorities, 102
— imports and exports, 188
— ironclads, 109
— land, distribution of, 190
— legislature, 101
— minerals, 192
— navy, 109
— occupations of the people, 114
— population, 112
— post-office, 193
— railways, 193
— Reichstag, 101
— religious denominations, 103
— revenue, 104
— Secretaries of State, 102
— shipping, 192
— States of, 112
— telegraphs, 193
— universities, 104
— Zollverein of, 188
Gibraltar, area, 286
— expenditure on, 288

GRE

Gibraltar, population, 287
Giessen University, 104
Goa, 370
Gold Coast, area, 286
— population, 287
Göttingen University, 104
Great Britain and Ireland, agriculture, 273
— — — area, 246
— — — army, 231
— — — — in colonies, 289
— — — budget for 1884, 223
— — — cabinet, 208
— — — Celtic population, 247
— — — church organisation, 212
— — — civil list of sovereign, 198
— — — coal production, 275
— — — — exports, 276
— — — colleges, 218
— — — — for ladies, 219
— — — colonies, 284
— — — — commerce with, 265
— — — commerce, 264
— — — commercial marine, 270
— — — Commons, House of, 203, 207
— — — Consolidated Fund, 199
— — — constitution, 200
— — — Cornwall, Duchy of, 200
— — — cotton trade, 277
— — — customs revenue, 269
— — — debt, national, 228
— — — education, 217
— — — elective franchise, 204
— — — electorate, 205
— — — elementary schools, 220
— — — emigration, 262
— — — established church, 213
— — — expenditure, national, from 1874 to 1883, 224
— — — exports, from 1873 to 1882, 264
— — — division of, among various nations in 1882, 265
— — — factories, 278
— — — — chief articles of, 267
— — — fisheries, 275
— — — illiteracy, 217
— — — imports, from 1873 to 1882, 264
— — — — distribution of, among various nations in 1882, 265

Great Britain and Ireland, chief articles of, 267
— — — income-tax, 227
— — — industry, 277
— — — ironclad navy, 241
— — — iron ore, production, 275
— — — islands, 262
— — — Lancaster, Duchy of, 199
— — — land, distribution of, 247
— — — legislature, 202
— — — live stock, 275
— — — Lords, House of, 202
— — — middle-class schools, 219
— — — militia, 235
— — — minerals and metals, 275
— — — ministers in 1884, 209
— — — ministries since the year 1714, 212
— — — national income and capital, 227
— — — navy, 237
— — — parliaments, list of, 208
— — — parliamentary government, 201
— — — pig-iron, 277
— — — police force, 235
— — — population, 246
— — — post and telegraphs, 282
— — — privy council, 208
— — — railways, 281
— — — reform bill, 204
— — — religious denominations, 214
— — — revenue, 221, 224
— — — Roman Catholics, 214, 216
— — — royal family, 197
— — — — payments to, 199
— — — Science and Art Department, 219
— — — school boards, 219
— — — shipping, 270
— — — sovereigns, list of, 200
— — — taxation, 225
— — — — local, 228
— — — telegraphs, 283
— — — textile industry, 277
— — — tramways, 284
— — — universities, 218
— — — volunteer army, 235
— — — wool trade, 278
— — — yeomanry, 235
— — — (see also England, Ireland, and Scotland)

Greece, agriculture, 304
— area, 301
— army, 300
— births, deaths, and marriages, 302
— budget, 297
— church organisation, 296
— commerce, 303
— constitution, 295
— debt, 299
— diplomatic representatives, 305
— education, 296
— electorate, 295
— ethnology, 302
— exports and imports, 303
— foreigners in, 301
— government, 295
— land, division of, 304
— legislature, 295
— mining, 304
— navy, 300
— population, 301
— post-office, 305
— railways, 304
— revenue and expenditure, 297
— royal family, 294
— shipping, 304
— telegraphs, 304
Greek Church, 388
Greenland, 58
Greifswald University, 104
Guadeloupe, area and population, 94
Guatemala, area, 575
— army, 575
— constitution, 575
— debt, 575
— education, 576
— landowners, 576
— posts and telegraphs, 577
— revenue, 575
— shipping, 577
— trade, 576
Guiana, British (see British Guiana)
— Dutch, 355
— French, area and population, 94

HAGUE, 351
Haiti, area, 580
— army, 580
— constitution, 579
— debt, 579
— population, 580
— revenue, 579

Haiti, shipping, 580
— trade, 580
Halifax, 548
Halle, 104, 131
Hamburg, area, 181
— births, deaths, and marriages, 181
— commerce, 181
— constitution, 179
— debt, 180
— emigration, 181
— exports and imports, 181
— population, 181
— revenue and expenditure, 180
— shipping, 182
Hanover, 130, 131
Hanse Towns, commerce, 188
— — judicial organisation, 183
Habsburg, House of, 5
Hawaii, area and population, 855
— army, 854
— commerce, 855
— debt, 855
— government, 854
— religion and education, 855
— revenue and expenditure, 855
— shipping, 855
Heidelberg University, 104
Heligoland, 286, 287, 289
Herzegovina, 14, 22, 28, 495
Hesse, area, 157
— constitution, 156
— emigration, 157
— population, 157
— railways, 157
— reigning family, 155
— religious divisions, 157
— revenue and expenditure, 157
Hesse-Nassau, 130
Hobart, 835
Hohenzollern, House of, 119
— principality of, area, 130
Holland (see Netherlands)
Holstein province, area, 130
Holstein-Gottorp, family of, 382
Honduras, Republic of, area, 584
— constitution, 583
— debt, 583
— posts and telegraphs, 585
— railways, 585
— revenue, 583
— trade, 584
— British, area, 286
— — population, 287
Hongkong, area and population, 749
— constitution and government, 748
— education, 750
— emigration, 750
— exports and imports, 750
— imperial expenditure on, 288
— revenue and expenditure, 748
— shipping, 751
Honolulu, 855
Hungary, agriculture, 27
— births, deaths, and marriages, 23
— budget for 1884, 17
— constitution, 10
— debt, 18
— emigration, 24
— government, 10
— mining, 27
— population, 22
— postal statistics, 28
— races of inhabitants, 24
— railways, 28
— telegraphs, 28
— trade, 25
— (see Austria-Hungary)
Hyderabad, 770

ICELAND, government of, 49
— population, 58
India, British, area, 764
— army, 763
— Bombay, government of, 755
— British population, 770
— budgets, 757
— Christians, 770
— commerce, 772
— constitution, 753
— cotton trade, 775
— council, 754
— — of Governor-General, 755
— crime, 770
— currency, 761
— debt, 761
— education, 771
— emigration, 768
— ethnical elements, 768
— expenditure, 761
— French possessions, 94
— frontier trade, 776
— government, 753
— governors-general, list of, 754
— imports and exports, 773
— land, various tenures, 759

IND

India, land-tax, assessment of and revenue from, 759
— languages, 768
— Madras, government of, 755
— money, weights, and measures, 780
— native states, 755
— — population, 767
— occupations, 768
— opium monopoly, 760
— — revenue, 759
— population, 764
— Portuguese possessions, 370
— postal communication, 779
— races and creeds, 768
— railways, 777
— religious divisions, 769
— revenue and expenditure, 756
— ryotwari system, 760
— salt, revenue from, 759
— shipping, 777
— telegraphs, 779
— towns, principal, 770
Ionian Islands, population, 301
Ireland, agriculture, 273
— agricultural statistics, 250
— area, 246, 258
— army in, 234
— births, deaths, and marriages, 260
— Celtic population, 247
— church organisation, 216
— clergy, income of, 216
— colleges, 218
— criminal statistics, 261
— customs receipts, 269
— education, 218, 220
— electorate, 205
— elementary schools, 220
— emigration, 261, 263
— factories, 278
— land, division of, 247, 261
— Lord Lieutenant, 209
— middle-class schools, 219
— occupations of people, 260
— parliamentary representation, 206, 207
— pauperism, 261
— police force, 235
— population, 258
— — decrease of, 249, 258
— railways, 281
— religious denominations, 216
— taxation, local, 218
— towns, population, 260

JAP

Ireland, union of, with England, 208
— universities, 218
— (see also Great Britain and Ireland)
Italy, agriculture, 332
— area, 327
— army, 323
— births, deaths, and marriages, 329
— budget for 1883, 321
— church of Rome, 312
— church organisation, 318
— clergy, 317
— commerce, 331
— constitution, 310
— debt, national, 322
— diplomatic representatives, 334
— education, 319
— electorate, 310
— emigration, 330
— exports and imports, 331
— factories, 333
— foreigners in, 329
— fortresses, 327
— government, 310
— ironclad navy, 325
— legislature, 310
— mining, 333
— ministry, 311
— monasteries, 319
— navy, 325
— pontiff, 313
— population, 327
— post-office, 334
— railways, 333
— revenue and expenditure, 320
— royal family, 308
— shipping, 333; telegraphs, 334
— towns, principal, 330
— universities, 320

JAMAICA, area, 286
— population, 287
Japan, agriculture, 790
— area and population, 788
— army, 787
— constitution, 783
— Council, Great, 783
— crime, 789
— debt, 786
— diplomatic representatives, 791
— education, 784
— fishing, 791
— imports and exports, 789

JAP

Japan, minerals, 791
— navy, 787
— pauperism, 789
— posts and telegraphs, 791
— provincial government, 784
— railways, 791
— religion, 784
— revenue and expenditure, 785
— Senate, 784
— shipping, 790
— sovereign, 783
— towns, principal, 789
— trade, 789
Java, area and population, 355
— (see Dutch East Indies)
Jena University, 104
Jerusalem, 495
Jews, Austrian, number of, 11
— English ,, 216
— French ,, 64
— German ,, 103, 123, 136, 143, 148, 153, 155, 157, 165, 166, 168, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, 183, 185, 187
— Greek, number of, 296
— Italian ,, 318
— Dutch ,, 343
— Roumanian ,, 374
— Russian ,, 389
— Servian ,, 420
— Spanish ,, 429
— Swedish ,, 448
— Swiss ,, 470
— Turkish ,, 485, 501, 504
Jungaria, 731

KARLSRUHE, 153
Khirgiz Steppes, 405
Kiel, 104, 131
Königsberg, 104, 131

LABUAN, area, 286
— population, 288
Lagos, area, 286
Lagos, population, 287
Lancaster, Duchy of, 199
Leeward Islands, area, 286
— population, 287
Leipzig, population and trade, 150
— university, 104
Leo XIII., sovereign-pontiff, 312

MAU

Leopold II., 32
Liberia, area and population, 692
— government, 692
— revenue and trade, 692
Liechtenstein, principality, 23
Lima, 605
Lippe, area and population, 174
— reigning family, 173
— revenue, 173
Lisbon, population, 367
Liverpool, customs of, 259
Lloyd, Austrian, shipping of, 24
London, customs of, 269
— population, in municipal and other divisions, 251
— University, 218
Lübeck, constitution, 182
— population and trade, 183
— revenue, 183
Lucknow, 770
Luxemburg, area and population, 349
Lyons, population, 86

MACAO, 370
Madagascar, area and population, 695
— education, 694
— government, 694
— France and, 95
— industry and trade, 695
— reigning sovereign, 694
— religion, 694
— revenue, 695
— shipping, 695
Madras, area and population, 766
— city, 770
— government of, 755
— revenue, 757
Madrid, population, 436
Magyars, 24
Malta, area, 286
— population, 287
— expenditure in, 288
Manchuria, 731
Manitoba, 546, 551
Marburg University, 104
Marianne Islands, 441
— French in, 96
Marquesas, 95
Marseilles, population, 86
Martinique, area and population, 94
Mauritius, area and population, 698

MAU

Mauritius, government, 697
— imperial expenditure on, 288
— railways and telegraphs, 699
— revenue and expenditure, 697
— trade and industry, 698
Mayence, 157
Mayotte, 95
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, area, 154
— — constitution, 154
— — emigration, 155
— — population, 154
— — railways, 155
— — reigning family, 153
— — revenue and expenditure, 154
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, area and population, 165
— — reigning family, 164
Melbourne, 843
Messina, population, 330
Mexico, agriculture, 591
— area and population, 588
— army, 588
— commerce, 590
— constitution, 586
— debt, 588
— diplomatic representatives, 592
— education, 586
— government, 586
— immigration, 589
— mining industry, 591
— posts and telegraphs, 592
— railways, 592
— real property, 588
— religion, 586
— revenue and expenditure, 587
Miquelon, 95
Milan, population, 330
Moldavia (see Roumania)
Mongolia, 731
Montenegro, agriculture, 338
— area, 338
— army, 338
— church, 339
— education, 338
— ethnology, 338
— exports and imports, 339
— government, 337
— population, 338
— revenue and expenditure, 338
— sovereign, 337
— telegraphs, 339
Monte Video, 654
Montreal, 548

NET

Montserrat (see Leeward Islands)
Moravia, 22
Moscow, 407
Morocco, area and population, 700
— government and religion, 700
— trade, 701
Mozambique, 370
Munich, population, 140
— University, 114
Münster University, 104

NAPLES, population, 330
Natal, agriculture, 705
— area and population, 704
— government, 703
— imports and exports, 704
— railways, 705
— revenue and expenditure, 703
— shipping, 704
Netherlands, agriculture, 353
— area, 349
— army, 346
— births, deaths, and marriages, 350
— budget, 345
— church organisation, 343
— colonies, 345, 354
— commerce, 351
— constitution, 341; debt, 346
— crime, 351
— diplomatic representatives, 356
— education, 343
— electorate, 342
— emigration, 351
— exports and imports, 352
— government, 342
— justice, 343
— legislature, 342
— ministry, 342
— navy, 348
— pauperism, 351
— population, 349
— post-office, 356
— railways, 353
— religious denominations, 343
— revenue and expenditure, 344
— royal family, 340
— shipping, 353
— telegraphs, 356
— towns, principal, 351
— States-General, 341
— trade and industry, 351
— universities, 344

NEW

New Brunswick, area and pop., 546
— — shipping, 551
New Caledonia, 94
Newfoundland, area and pop., 547
— imports and exports, 550
New Granada (see Colombia)
New Orleans, population, 635
New South Wales, agriculture, 812
— — — area, 810
— — — commerce, 810
— — — debt, 809
— — — education, 809
— — — government, 807
— — — immigration, 810
— — — imperial expenditure on, 289
— — — mines and minerals, 810
— — — ministry, 808
— — — posts and telegraphs, 812
— — — railways, 812
— — — religion, 809
— — — revenue and exp., 809
New York, population, 635
New Zealand, agriculture, 820
— — area, 816
— — commerce, 818
— — debt, 816
— — education, 814
— — government, 813
— — immigration, 818
— — military and naval force, 814
— — minerals, 821
— — ministry, 814
— — occupations, 817
— — population, 817
— — posts and telegraphs, 821
— — railways, 821
— — religion, 814
— — revenue and expenditure, 815
— — wool exports, 819
Nicaragua, area and population, 594
— army, 594
— commerce, 595
— debt, 594
— education, 594
— government, 594
— posts, railways, and telegraphs, 595
— revenue, 594
— shipping, 595
Nicholas I., Prince, 337
Niger, France in the, 95
North-West Provinces, area and population, 765
— revenue and expenditure, 757

OTT

North-West Territories, 546-7
Norway, area, 462
— army, 461
— budget, 460
— church, 459
— commerce, 463
— constitution, 457
— crime, 463
— debt, 460
— education, 459
— electorate, 458
— emigration, 463
— exports and imports, 463
— fisheries, 465
— fortresses, 462
— government, 457
— land, value of, 460
— ministry, 459
— navy, 461
— pauperism, 463
— population, 462
— post-office, 465
— railways, 464
— revenue and expenditure, 460
— shipping, 466
— Storthing, 457
— telegraphs, 465
— union with Sweden, 445
— (see Sweden)
Nossi Bé, 94
Nova Scotia, area and population, 546
— — shipping, 551
Novi Bazar, 14, 22

OBOCK, 97
Odessa, 407
Oldenburg, area and pop., 158
— constitution, 159
— reigning family, 158
— railways, 160
— revenue and expenditure, 159
Ontario, 546
— shipping, 551
Oporto, population, 367
Orange, family of, 340
Orange Free State, agriculture, 708
— — — area and population, 708
— — — education, 707
— — — government, 707
— — — religion, 707
— — — revenue, 708
— — — trade and industry, 708
Ottawa, 548

OUD

Oudh (see N.W. Provinces)
Oxford University, 218

PALERMO, 330
Panama, population, 564
— Canal, 565
— trade, 564
Paraguay, agriculture, 600
— area and population, 599
— debt, 598
— education, 598
— government, 597
— railway, 600
— religion, 598
— revenue, 598
— trade, 599
Paris, population, 84
— finances of, 72
Patriarchates, of Rome, number of, 317
Perim, area, 286
— population, 288
Persia, area and population, 797
— army, 796
— commerce, 797
— education, 795
— government and religion, 794
— revenue, 796
— sovereign, 794
— telegraphs, 798
Peru, area and population, 604
— army, 603
— commerce, 605
— debt, 603
— foreigners, 604
— government, 602
— guano produce, 606
— mining, 607
— navy, 603
— nitre, 606
— railways, 606
— religion, 602
— revenue and expenditure, 602
— shipping, 607
Philadelphia, population, 635
Philippine Islands, commerce, 441
— population, 440
Pittsburg, 635
Poland, area, 404
— constitution, 386
— population, 404
Poles in Austria, 24
Pomerania, population, 130
Pontiffs of Rome, list of, 312

PRU

Pontiffs, mode of election of, 311
Porto Rico, area and population, 440
— commerce, 441
Port Said, 686
Portugal, agriculture, 369
— area, 366
— army, 365
— budget, 364
— church organisation, 362
— colonies, 370
— commerce, 367
— constitution, 361
— crime, 367
— debt, 364
— diplomatic representatives, 371
— education, 363
— electorate, 361
— emigration, 367
— exports and imports, 368
— government, 361
— justice, 362
— ministry, 361
— money, weights, and measures, 371
— navy, 366
— population, 366
— post office, 369
— railways, 369
— revenue and expenditure, 363
— royal family, 359
— shipping, 369
— telegraphs, 370
— trade and industry, 367
— wine trade, 368
Posen, 130
Prince Edward Island, area and population, 546
— shipping, 551
Prussia, area, 130
— army, 129
— births, deaths, and marriages, 131
— budget, 127
— chamber of deputies, 119
— church organisation, 123
— coal production, 134
— commerce, 132
— constitution, 119
— council of ministers, 122
— debt, public, 129
— division of land, 133
— education, 124
— electorate, 120
— emigration, 131
— exports and imports, 132

PRU

Prussia, forts of war, 111
— government, 119
— industries, 132
— landowners, 132
— legislative body, 119
— mines and minerals, 132
— ministry, 124
— population, 130
— provincial government, 123
— railways, 133
— religious denominations, 123
— revenue and expenditure, 126
— royal family, 116
— rural population, 132
— sovereigns, list of, 121
— towns, population, 131
— trade and industry, 132
— universities, 104, 125
— (see Germany)
Puerto-Rico (see Porto Rico)
Punjab, area and population, 766
— revenue and expenditure, 757

QUEBEC, city, 548
— population, 546
— province, 546
— shipping, 551
Queensland, agriculture, 826
— area and population, 824
— debt, 823
— education, 823
— government, 822
— immigration, 825
— imports and exports, 825
— military and naval force, 823
— minerals, 827
— occupations, 825
— posts and telegraphs, 827
— railways, 827
— religion, 823
— revenue and expenditure, 823
— shipping, 826
Quito, 572

RÉUNION, area and population, 94
Reuss-Greiz, area and pop., 179
— — reigning family, 178
— — revenue, 179
Reuss-Schleiz, area and pop., 177
— — reigning family, 176
— — revenue, 177
Rhine province, 130
Riga, 407

RUS

Rio de Janeiro, 532
Rome, population, 330
— Church of, 312
— university, 320
Rostock, university, 104
Rotterdam, population, 351
Rotumah, 284, 288
Roumania, agriculture, 378
— area and population, 376
— army, 375
— constitution, 373
— commerce, 377
— debt, 374
— diplomatic representatives, 379
— education, 375
— government, 373
— navy, 376
— post-office, 379
— railways, 378
— religious divisions, 374
— revenue, 374
— shipping, 378
— sovereign, 373
— telegraphs, 379
— towns, principal, 377
Roumanians in Austria, 24
Roumelia (see Eastern Roumelia)
Russia, agriculture, 411
— area, 403
— army, 395
— births, deaths, and marriages, 406
— budget, 391
— church organisation, 387
— commerce, 408
— commercial marine, 412
— committee of ministers, 384
— communal administration, 385
— constitution, 382
— Cossacks, 398
— council of the empire, 383
— debt, national, 392
— diplomatic representatives, 415
— education, 389
— emigration, 406
— ethnology, 407
— fortresses, 402
— government, 382
— holy synod, 384
— imperial family, 380
— imports and exports, 409
— industry, 412
— ironclad navy, 400
— land, agricultural, 408

Russia, local administration, 385
— mineral resources, 411
— ministry, 384
— Mir, the, 385
— money, weights, and measures, 415
— navy, 399
— paper money, 394
— population, 403
— post-office, 414
— races, 407
— railways, 412
— religious denominations, 389
— revenue and expenditure, 389
— senate, 383
— serfs, emancipation, 408
— shipping, 412
— sovereigns, list of, 382
— telegraphs, 414
— towns, principal, 407
— universities, 389
— (see Finland, Poland)

ST. CROIX, 58
St. Helena, 284, 287, 288
St. John, island, 58
St. John's, 548
St. Louis, 635
St. Marie, 94
St. Petersburg, 407
St. Pierre, 94
St. Thomas, 58
Salzburg, province, 22
Samos, 495
San Domingo, area and population, 611
— commerce, 611
— government, 610; revenue, 610
— railway, 611
— shipping, 612
Sandwich Islands (see Hawaii)
San Francisco, 635
San Marino, 331
San Salvador, area and population, 614
— army, 613
— commerce, 614
— debt, 613
— government, 613; revenue, 613
— telegraphs, 614
Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, 701
Santiago, 559
Saxe-Altenburg, area and population, 171

Saxe-Altenburg, reigning family, 170
— — revenue, 171
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, area, 170
— — — constitution, 169
— — — population, 170
— — — reigning family, 168
— — — revenue, 169
Saxe-Meiningen, area and population, 166
— — constitution, 166
— — reigning family, 165
— — revenue, 166
Saxe-Weimar, area and population, 163
— — births, deaths, and marriages, 149
— — constitution, 163
— — railways, 164
— — reigning family, 162
— — revenue and expenditure, 163
Saxony, kingdom of, area, 149
— army, 149
— church, 148
— coal, 150
— constitution, 147
— debt, 149; education, 148
— emigration, 150
— population, 149
— Prussia, province, 130
— railways, 150
— revenue and expenditure, 148
— royal family, 146
Schaumburg-Lippe, area and pop., 178
— — reigning family, 177
Schleswig-Holstein, province, area, and population, 130
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, area and population, 174
— — reigning family, 174
— — revenue, 174
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, area and population, 176
— — reigning family, 175
— — revenue, 176
Schwerin, 155
Scotland, agriculture, 273
— area, 246, 254
— army in, 234
— births, deaths, and marriages, 257
— Celtic population, 247
— church organisation, 215
— criminal statistics, 257
— Customs' receipts, 269
— education, 217

SCO

Scotland, electorate, 205
— elementary schools, 220
— emigration, 263
— factories, 278
— illiteracy, 217
— landowners, number, 247
— middle-class schools, 219
— occupations of the people, 256
— parliamentary representation, 206, 207
— pauperism, 257
— population, 255
— — rural and urban, 256
— railways, 281
— religious denominations, 215
— Roman Catholics, 215
— taxation, local, 228
— towns, principal, 256
— trade at ports, 269
— universities, 218
— (see also Great Britain and Ireland)
Senegambia, 94, 96, 370
— agriculture, 422
Servia, army, 421
— area and population, 421
— church, 420
— commerce, 422
— education, 420
— government, 419
— reigning family, 419
— revenue, 420
Sheffield, population, 252
Siam, area, 802
— army, 802
— education, 802
— government, 801; trade, 803
— revenue, 802
— royal family, 801
Siberia, 405
Sierra Leone, area, 286
— — population, 287
Silesia, Austrian, diet, 7
— population, 22
— Prussian, 130
Slavs in Austria, 24
Smyrna, 495
Sofia, 501
South Australia, agriculture, 832
— — area and population, 830
— — commerce, 831
— — debt, 830
— — government, 828
— — immigration, 831

SUA

South Australia, mines, 832
— — railways, 832
— — religion, 830
— — revenue and expenditure, 829
— — telegraphs, 832
Spain, agriculture, 438
— area, 434; army, 432
— Ayuntamientos, 427
— births and deaths, 436
— budget, 430
— church organisation, 428
— colonies, 439
— commerce, 436
— commercial navy, 439
— constitution, 425
— Cortes, 425
— council of ministers, 427
— debt, public, 431
— diplomatic representatives, 441
— education, 428
— electorate, 426
— exports and imports, 436
— foreigners in, 435
— fortresses, 434
— government, 425
— ironclad navy, 433
— landed property, division of, 436
— minerals, 438
— ministry, 427
— municipal laws, 427
— navy, 432
— population, 434
— post-office, 439
— provincial government, 427
— Protestants, 429
— railways, 439
— reigning family, 424
— revenue and expenditure, 429
— shipping, 439
— telegraphs, 439
— town population, 436
— wine trade, 437
Stockholm, 454
— universities, 429
Straits Settlements, area, 286
— — expenditure on, 289
— — population, 288
Strassburg, population, 187
— university, 104
Stuttgart, 146
Styria, diet, 7
— population, 22
Suabia, area and population, 135

SUE

Suez canal, 688, 774, 777
Sweden, agriculture, 456
— area, 452
— army, 450
— births, deaths, and marriages, 453
— budget, 449
— church, 448
— commerce, 454
— commercial marine, 456
— constitution, 446
— council of ministers, 447
— crime, 454
— debt, 450
— diplomatic representatives, 465
— education, 448
— electorate, 446
— emigration, 454
— ethnology, 454
— exports and imports, 455
— fortifications, 452
— government, 446
— mines and minerals, 456
— justice, 447
— landed property, 449
— ministry, 447
— navy, 451
— pauperism, 454
— population, 452; railways, 454
— post-office, 457
— revenue and expenditure, 448
— royal family, 444
— rural and town population, 454
— shipping, 456
— sovereigns, list of, 445
— telegraphs, 457
Switzerland, agriculture, 478
— area, 475
— army, 473
— budget, 472
— church organisation, 470
— commerce, 477
— constitution, 468
— debt, 472
— diplomatic representatives, 479
— education, 471
— emigration, 477
— exports and imports, 477
— federal assembly, 469
— languages, 476
— local government, 469
— manufactures, 478
— national council, 468
— occupations of the people, 478

TUN

Switzerland, population, 476
— post-office, 479
— president, 469
— railways, 479
— revenue and expenditure, 472
— soil, subdivision, 477
— telegraphs, 479
— universities, 471
Sydney, 810

TABREEZ, or Tauris, 797
Tahiti, 94
Tasmania, agriculture, 836
— area and population, 834
— commerce, 835
— debt, 834
— defences, 833
— education, 834
— government, 833
— immigration, 835
— mining, 836
— religion, 833
— railways, telegraphs, &c., 836
— revenue and expenditure, 834
— shipping, 836
Tehran, 797
Thessaly, 301, 304
Thibet, 731
Tobago (see Windward Islands)
Tokio, 789
Tongking, 95
Toronto, population, 548
Transvaal, agriculture, 711
— area and population, 711
— debt, 711
— education, 710
— government, 710
— minerals, 711
— religion, 710
— telegraphs, 712
— trade and industry, 711
Transylvania, diet, 9
— population, 22
Trebizond, 495
Trinidad, area, 286
— population, 287
Tripoli, 495
Tübingen, university, 104
Tunis, area and population, 96, 715
— Bey, 713
— debt, 715
— financial administration, 714

Tunis, government, 713
— railways and telegraphs, 717
— revenue and expenditure, 713
— shipping, 717
— trade, 716
Turin, population, 330
— university, 320
Turkestan, Russian, 405
— East, 731
Turkey, area, 494
— army, 491
— constitution, 484
— commerce, 496
— debt, national, 487
— diplomatic representatives, 505
— education, 486
— exports and imports, 497
— government, 484
— ironclad vessels, 492
— land tenure, 496
— nationalities, 495
— navy, 492
— population, 494
— postal service, 499
— railways, 498
— religious divisions, 485
— revenue and expenditure, 486
— shipping, 498
— sovereigns, list of, 483
— Sultan, 482
— telegraphs, 499
— (see Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Egypt)
Turkey, Asiatic, British protection of, 495
Tyrol, diet, 7
— population, 22

UMBERTO I., King, 308
United Kingdom (see Great Britain and Ireland)
United States, agriculture, 642
— — area, 630
— — army, 627
— — budget, 625
— — cabinet, 618
— — coal, 644
— — Chinese, 637
— — commerce, 637
— — congress, 619
— — constitution, 616
— — corn exports, 640

United States, cotton, exports of, 640
— — — area under, 643
— — — manufactures, 645
— — debt, national, 626
— — — local, 626
— — diplomatic representatives, 646
— — education, 622
— — exports and imports, 638
— — electorate, 620
— — fisheries, 645
— — foreign born pop., 634
— — forestry, 645
— — gold and silver production, 643
— — government, 616
— — homestead laws, 635
— — house of representatives, 619
— — immigration, 636
— — Indians, 633
— — industry, 642
— — ironworks, 645
— — land, distribution of, 635, 642
— — legislation, 620
— — manufactures, 644
— — mines and minerals, 643
— — navy, 628
— — occupations of people, 634
— — population, 630
— — — increase by births and immigration, 633
— — post-office, 646
— — presidents of the republic, list of, 617
— — races, 633
— — railways, 645
— — real property, 626
— — religious divisions, 622
— — revenue and expenditure, 624
— — senate, 619
— — shipping, 641
— — slavery, at eight census periods, 630
— — states, constitution of, 621
— — stock, live, 643
— — — abolition of, by constitutional amendment, 622
— — telegraphs, 645
— — textile manufactures, 645
— — town population, 635
— — urban population, 635
— — vice-presidents, list of, 618
— — wheat, 642
— — woollen factories, 45
Uruguay, agriculture, 654

Uruguay, area and population, 653
— army, 652; commerce, 653
— debt, 652
— education, 651
— government, 651
— posts and telegraphs, 654
— railways, 654; religion, 651
— revenue and expenditure, 651
— shipping, 654
Utrecht, 351

VALPARAISO, 559
Venezuela, area, 657
— army, 657
— constitution, 656; debt, 657
— education, 656
— exports and imports, 658
— mining, 659; railway, 659
— religion, 656
— revenue and expenditure, 667
Venice, population, 330
Victoria, Queen, 197
Victoria, agriculture, 845
— area and population, 841
— commerce, 843
— crime, 843; debt, 841
— defences, 839
— education, 840
— gold mines, 845
— government, 838
— immigration, 842
— local administration, 839
— manufactures, 846
— occupations, 843
— railways, 846; religion, 839
— revenue and expenditure, 841
— telegraphs, 846
— university, 218
Vienna, 24
— agriculture, 849
— university, 14, 24
Virgin Islands (see Leeward Islands)
Vorarlberg, 22

WALDECK, area and population, 173
— reigning family, 173
Wales, area, 246, 250
— Celtic population, 247
— colleges, 218
— electorate, 205; population, 250

Wallachia (see Roumania)
Warsaw, 407
Washington, 635
West Indies, Danish, 58
— — Spanish, 440
Western Australia, agriculture, 849
— — area and population, 848
— — commerce, 849
— — convicts, 767; debt, 848
— — government, 847
— — imperial expenditure on, 289
— — railways and telegraphs, 850
— — religion and education, 849
— — revenue and expenditure, 847
Westphalia, 130
Wilhelm I., Emperor and King, 99, 116
Wilhelmshaven, war port, 112
Willem III., King, 340
Windward Islands, area, 286
— number of, 285
— population, 287
— and Leeward Islands, expenditure in, 289
Würzburg, university, 104
Württemberg, area, 145
— church, 143
— constitution, 142; debt, 145
— education, 143; emigration, 146
— population, 145
— railways, 146
— religious divisions, 143
— revenue and expenditure, 144
— royal family, 141

YOKOHAMA, 789

ZANZIBAR, area and population 719
— army, 719
— commerce, 719
— government, 719
— Sultan, 719
Zealand, province, area, and population, 350
Zealand, New (see New Zealand)
Zollverein, administration, 188
— members of, 188
Zürich, population, 477
— university, 471

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167th YEAR.

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14 CORNHILL, E.C.

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INVESTED FUNDS	2,300,000
ANNUAL INCOME	300,973
CLAIMS PAID exceed	6,800,000
BONUSES DECLARED	2,591,000

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CHARLES STEVENS, *Secretary*

BRITISH EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Incorporated in the year 1847, *under Act* 7 *&* 8 *Vict. cap.* 110, *and further empowered by Special Act,* 15 *Vict. cap.* 53.

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This Company being established on the **Mutual Principle,** all profits belong to the Members.

Every third year a careful Valuation of the Business is made, and large Bonuses have been declared.

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It has an ANNUAL INCOME exceeding **One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds,**

An ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from Premiums, of nearly **One Million Sterling,**

And has paid in CLAIMS upwards of **One Million Sterling.**

LOANS on FREEHOLDS, LEASEHOLDS, and other SECURITIES considered.

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EDWIN BOWLEY, *Secretary.*

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

RESOURCES of the COMPANY as at 31st December, 1882 :—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The NET PREMIUMS received during the year 1882, after deducting Re-insurances, amounted to £1,086,566 14 3

The NET LOSSES by Fire during the year were, after deducting Re-insurances 677,562 14 6
This embraces not merely all losses actually ascertained and paid, but a full estimate of all claims that had arisen prior to 31st December.

The FIRE FUNDS, after payment of the Dividend and Bonus after-mentioned, and irrespective of the Paid-up Capital, are as follows :—

RESERVE	£844,576 19 11	
PREMIUM RESERVE	362,188 18 3	
BALANCE OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	67,895 12 6	
	£1,274,661 10 8	

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

981 NEW POLICIES were issued during the year, assuring £912,590 0 0

The NEW PREMIUMS on which amount to the sum of 32,877 4 9

The CLAIMS sustained during the year, including 19 endowments, were 286 in number, arising under 334 Policies, and the sums payable, after deducting Re-assurances, amounted, with Bonus additions, to 233,195 0 10

The INCOME for the year of the Life Branch from Premiums and Interest amounted to 469,075 5 5

In the ANNUITY BRANCH 115 Bonds were granted, securing annuities to the amount of £11,963. 0*s.* 7*d.* yearly, for which was received the sum of 108,992 2 4
During the year 47 Annuities have fallen in, relieving the Company of the sum of £2,270. 0*s.* 3*d.* yearly.

The LIFE FUND, which was increased during the year by £162,215. 11*s.* 5*d.*, was 3,274,835 19 1

The ANNUITY FUND amounted to 473,147 3 2

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Secretary: F. W. LANCE.
Medical Officers: A. H. HASSALL, M.D.; R. C. CREAM, M.D.; HERMANN WEBER, M.D
Solicitor: Sir W. R. DRAKE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds, and thus afford all the facilities and advantages which can prudently be offered by any Life Assurance Office. Under these principles the business of the Company continues rapidly to increase.

Ninety per cent. of the **whole Profits** is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale.

The Profits are divided every Five Years.

Policies Indisputable after Five Years.

Annuities of all kinds are granted, and the Rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

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FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

The Oldest Life Office on the Mutual Principle in the World.

BONUS TABLE FOR 1884.

TABLE showing the total Amount payable under a Policy for **£1,000** (including the additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the premium due in the year **1884.**

Date of Policy	Sum payable including Additions. £	s.
From 25th Jan. 1817 to 24th April 1817	3775	0
„ 24th April 1817 to 16th April 1818	3675	0
„ 18th April 1818 to 4th Feb. 1819	3575	0
„ 5th Feb. 1819 to 3rd Jan. 1820	3475	0
„ 7th Jan. 1820 to 22nd Dec. 1820	3375	0
„ 23rd Dec. 1820 to 30th Nov. 1821	3275	0
„ 1st Dec. 1821 to 7th Mar. 1823	3175	0
„ 7th Mar. 1823 to 24th May 1824	3075	0
„ 25th May 1824 to 8th Mar. 1825	2975	0
„ 9th Mar. 1825 to 3rd Nov. 1826	2900	0
„ 7th Nov. 1826 to 15th July 1828	2825	0
„ 21st July 1828 to 1st Mar. 1830	2750	0
„ 3rd Mar. 1830 to 24th Nov. 1831	2675	0
„ 24th Nov. 1831 to 1st Aug. 1833	2600	0
„ 1st Aug. 1833 to 18th June 1835	2525	0
„ 19th June 1835 to 21st July 1837	2450	0
„ 21st July 1837 to 22nd Jan. 1839	2375	0
„ 24th Jan. 1839 to 10th Dec. 1840	2300	0
„ 15th Dec. 1840 to 2nd Nov. 1842	2225	0
„ 12th Nov. 1842 to 18th June 1845	2170	0
„ 19th June 1845 to 2nd Mar. 1847	2115	0
„ 3rd Mar. 1847 to 14th Nov. 1848	2060	0
„ 14th Nov. 1848 to 19th Nov. 1850	2005	0
„ 19th Nov. 1850 to 26th July 1853	1950	0
„ 26th July 1853 to 31st Dec. 1855	1895	0
„ 1st Jan. 1856 to 31st Dec. 1856	1840	0
„ 1st Jan. 1857 to 31st Dec. 1857	1785	0
„ 1st Jan. 1858 to 31st Dec. 1858	1730	0
„ 1st Jan. 1859 to 31st Dec. 1859	1675	0
„ 1st Jan. 1860 to 31st Dec. 1860	1637	10
„ 1st Jan. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1861	1600	0
„ 1st Jan. 1862 to 31st Dec. 1862	1562	10
„ 1st Jan. 1863 to 31st Dec. 1863	1525	0
„ 1st Jan. 1864 to 31st Dec. 1864	1487	10
„ 1st Jan. 1865 to 31st Dec. 1865	1450	0
„ 1st Jan. 1866 to 31st Dec. 1866	1412	10
„ 1st Jan. 1867 to 31st Dec. 1867	1375	0
„ 1st Jan. 1868 to 31st Dec. 1868	1337	10
„ 1st Jan. 1869 to 31st Dec. 1869	1300	0
„ 1st Jan. 1870 to 31st Dec. 1870	1280	0
„ 1st Jan. 1871 to 31st Dec. 1871	1260	0
„ 1st Jan. 1872 to 31st Dec. 1872	1240	0
„ 1st Jan. 1873 to 31st Dec. 1873	1220	0
„ 1st Jan. 1874 to 31st Dec. 1874	1200	0
„ 1st Jan. 1875 to 31st Dec. 1875	1160	0
„ 1st Jan. 1876 to 31st Dec. 1876	1120	0
„ 1st Jan 1877 to 31st Dec. 1877	1080	0
„ 1st Jan. 1878 to 31st Dec. 1878	1040	0

The EQUITABLE has NEVER allowed COMMISSION.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary.*

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society,

18 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

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SOLICITOR—GEORGE ROOPER, Esq., 17 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
MEDICAL OFFICER—E. SYMES THOMPSON, M.D., 33 Cavendish Square.
ACTUARY and SECRETARY—G. W. BERRIDGE, Esq.

Sums Assured, £5,900,000.
Total Income, £202,310.
Assets, £1,818,431. Expenses of Management, £7,864.

The Reserve retained by the Society in respect of its Liabilities under Policies has been calculated according to the HIGHEST STANDARD, viz., the Tables of the Institute of Actuaries, interest being taken at 3 per cent., and all the loading on premiums reserved.

NINE-TENTHS of the Total Profits are divided among the Assured. Considerably more than One-tenth of the Profits is derived from Policies which do not participate in Profits, so that the Assured have larger Bonuses than if they formed a Mutual Insurance Company, and received the whole of the Profits derived from their own Policies.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 18, 1880, the sum of £1,239,650 was set aside as the value of the Society's Liabilities under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, and £244,409 was ordered to be divided as Bonus; leaving a Balance of undivided Profit of £52,407.

Nine-tenths of the sum divided was allotted among holders of Policies for £2,865,571.

TABLE of the TOTAL ADDITIONS made up to December 31, 1879, to POLICIES of £1,000 each.

Age at Entry	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID								
	Thirty-five			Twenty-five			Fifteen			Five		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	*804	0	0	554	0	0	283	0	0	76	0	0
30	*917	10	0	*615	0	0	303	10	0	84	10	0
40	*1,051	0	0	*703	0	0	342	0	0	91	0	0
50	*1,228	10	0	*837	10	0	406	0	0	108	0	0
60	..			*1,117	10	0	*540	0	0	145	10	0

In the cases marked * the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policy-holders would still be entitled to share in future profits.

JOHN M. CLABON, *Chairman.*

NATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

Moderate Premiums. Large Profits. Undoubted Security.

MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS assured at special Fixed Rates, covering all Risk of Service at Home and Abroad.

CLAIMS PAID 30 DAYS AFTER ADMISSION.

ASSURANCE FUND	£850,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£120,000
CLAIMS PAID	£1,740,000
AMOUNT ASSURED	£2,500,000

Further information may be obtained on application to

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, *Secretary.*

BIRKBECK BANK. (ESTABLISHED 1851.)
29 & 30 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.

THE BIRKBECK BANK opens Drawing Accounts with trading firms and private individuals upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers, but with the important exception that it allows interest, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £25. No Commission charged for keeping Accounts, excepting under special circumstances.

Money is received at Three per cent. interest on Deposit Account, repayable without notice; but these Accounts cannot be drawn upon by Cheque.

The Bank undertakes the custody of securities of customers, and the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons. Annuities, Stocks, and Shares purchased and sold, and advances made thereon.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for all parts of the world.

The utmost facilities are afforded to those keeping Accounts with the Bank for the receipt and payment of Annuities, and for the transmission of money to the Colonies, the Continent, and America. The Bank acts also as Agents for receiving the Pay and Pensions of Officers of the Army and Navy, and their Widows and Children, at home or abroad.

ABSTRACT OF THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET—MARCH 1882.

Amount at Credit of Current and Deposit Accounts	£2,730,200
Investments in the English Funds and other Convertible Securities, and Cash in hand	£2,554,560
Permanent Guarantee Fund, invested in Consols	£60,000
Amount of Assets in excess of Liabilities	£153,667
Number of Current and Deposit Accounts	35,979

The BIRKBECK BANK accepts neither personal security for advances nor discounts bills for customers, except with collateral security, so that it enjoys an immunity from losses unknown to either joint-stock or private banks.

The Bank has no Branches or Agents. All communications should be addressed to

January 1, 1884. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, *Manager.*

The number of the Birkbeck Bank in connexion with the Telephone Exchange is **2508.**

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

Capital Fully Subscribed	**£2,500,000**
„ Paid up	**250,000**
Life Funds in Special Trust for Life Policy holders exceed	**809,000**
Other Funds	**953,000**

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS UPWARDS OF TWO MILLIONS.

Total Annual Premium Income exceeds .. £1,077,000

Chief Offices: 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
West End Office: 8 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

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Secretary—SAMUEL J. PIPKIN.

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Manager—D. MARSHALL LANG.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY guaranteed by a large and fully subscribed Capital.
MODERATE RATES of Premium, based on an equitable system of Assessment.
CLAIMS liberally and promptly settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, B.A.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT (1882).—POLICIES are issued to husbands for the benefit of their wives and children, thus creating a FAMILY SETTLEMENT without trouble, expense, stamp duty, or legal assistance, which creditors cannot touch.

The LIFE FUNDS are invested in the names of Special Trustees as Security for Claims on this Branch, and Life Policyholders possess, in addition, the Security of the Paid-up Capital, £250,000 and the fully subscribed and uncalled Capital of £2,250,000, and the other Funds of the Company, the large extent of which will be seen on reference to the Company's printed Balance Sheet.

The ASSURED are wholly free from liability in respect of the engagements of the Company.

The EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, exclusive of commission, are limited by Deed of Settlement to a moderate percentage on the Premium Income.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUES are guaranteed on ordinary whole Life Policies after three years' duration, **and such guarantee is endorsed upon the Policies themselves.**

CLAIMS are paid one month after proof of death.

POLICIES issued after October 1879, if effected for the whole term of Life, are, after five years' duration, and under certain conditions, rendered exempt from extra Premiums for residence and travel abroad.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Underwriter—J. CARR SAUNDERS.

RATES for Marine Risks on application to the Underwriter.

Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.

1 & 2 THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN. | The ARCHDEACON of MAIDSTONE.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER. **Deputy-Chairman**—ROBERT FEW, Esq.

Open to the Clergy and their Lay Relatives.

(For Qualification, see below.)

Attention is particularly requested to the following points respecting this Society, as being of special importance to Clergymen and their Lay relatives desiring to assure their lives:—

1. **SECURITY.**—The security offered by this Society for the due fulfilment of its engagements consists of Funds, amounting to **£3,002,005,** created from Premiums accumulated at compound interest, together with an Annual Income derived from Premiums and interest on these funds of **£333,189.** The average rate of interest obtained on the Society's Funds during the financial year 1882–3 was **£4. 3s. 2d.** per cent. The investments comprise Mortgages of Freehold Estates in England and Wales, of long Leaseholds in the cities of London and Westminster, of Rates under Acts of Parliament, and of Life Interests and Reversions; Railway, Gas, and Waterworks Debenture Stocks; and Loans on the Society's Policies within the surrender values.

2. **BONUS.**—This Society being purely **mutual** has no **Proprietors,** and consequently no **Proprietors' Fund** upon which to pay interest. **All the Profits are the property of the Assured Members.** The total Profits **realized** and **divided** since the establishment of the Society amount to **£1,619,812,** of which **£437,347** was distributed at the last Quinquennial Bonus among **7,882** Policies. Of these, **1,070** were then, by means of Bonus, not only altogether released from the payment of Annual Premiums, but had, in almost every case, additions made to the sums originally assured.

3. **PREMIUMS.**—The Rates of Premium for which assurances may be effected in this Society are less than those charged by the great majority of Life Assurance Offices. One-fifth of the Annual Premium may remain a charge upon the Policy, to be paid wholly or in part at each Quinquennial Division of Profits. Assurances upon life are granted for any amount not exceeding **£7,500.**

4. **MANAGEMENT.**—This Society **neither employs Agents nor allows Commission** for the introduction of new business. The expenses of management on all accounts were in the past financial year only **£3. 15s.** per cent. of the Total Revenue, and less than **£5. 16s.** per cent. of the Premium Revenue. So that for **£5. 16s. out of every £100 received for Premiums—which is very little more than the most moderate allowance paid by other Offices for Commission alone—the whole business of this Society is conducted.**

NO LIABILITY INCURRED BY THE INSURED.

The business of the Society is chiefly with a class of persons in which the average duration of life is allowed to be beyond that ordinarily found in the community at large. The experience of the duration of Life among the Members has hitherto been very favourable.

STEWART HELDER, *Actuary.*
MATTHEW HODGSON, *Secretary.*

QUALIFICATION.

The following may make an Assurance upon his or her own Life, and also for his or her own benefit upon the life of any other person, provided He or She may have an interest in such Life to the amount of the capital sum to be assured:—

1. Any Clergyman of the respective Churches of England and Ireland, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland.
2. Any Wife, Widow, Child or Grandchild, or any Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew or Niece of any such Clergyman.
3. Any Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew or Niece of the Wife or Widow of any such Clergyman.
4. The Wife or Widow of any Son, or the Husband or Widower of any Daughter, of any such Clergyman.
5. Any Director or other person holding any office in the Society.

Any person not thus qualified may make Assurances upon Life, if the persons upon whose lives such Assurances are to be made, are themselves qualified.

Applications for Assurances, &c. &c., may be made personally at the Office, 1 and 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster, or by letter addressed to the Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

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No. 16 CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.
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The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for more than a century and a half. During that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

Of the Share Capital the sum of £448,275 has been paid up. Funds in hand exceed £3,200,000.

Claims under Life Policies are payable upon proof of death and title being being furnished to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, without as hitherto deferring the settlement for a period of three months.

Copies of the Accounts, pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870,' can be had on application personally or by letter.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. For Fire & Life Assurance at Home & Abroad.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1882).

Fire Premiums	**£460,100**
Life Premiums	**181,500**
Interest	**121,800**
Accumulated Funds	**£2,749,400**

Head Offices: { **LONDON—1 MOORGATE STREET.**
ABERDEEN—3 KING STREET.

BRANCHES:

BIRMINGHAM—42 Temple Street.
BRISTOL—The Exchange.
DUBLIN—40 Westmoreland Street.
DUNDEE—110 Commercial Street.
EDINBURGH—20 St. Andrew Sq.
GLASGOW—24 George Square.
LIVERPOOL—5 Tithebarn Street.
MANCHESTER—52 Spring Gardens.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Collingwood Street.
BOSTON, U.S.—30 Congress Street.
CHICAGO—204 La Salle Street.
NEW YORK—153 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—California St.
MONTREAL—45 St. François Xavier Street.
MELBOURNE—105 Collins Street West.

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General Manager—JAS. VALENTINE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are granted on Property situate in all parts of the British Dominions, and in most Foreign Countries, at rates which are computed according to the actual risk incurred. The Company has already paid over **Four Millions Sterling** in the settlement of Claims under its Fire Policies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Company offers the advantages of perfect Security, with great Economy in management and Moderate Rates of Premium. The total expenses in the year 1882 were slightly under 7½ per cent. of the Income from Premiums and Interest, or excluding Commission paid to Agents, less than 4 per cent.

In the Participation Branch the whole of the ascertained surplus at each valuation belongs to the Assured. The amount for the Quinquennium ending 31st December, 1880, was sufficient to provide a Bonus of £1. 10*s*. per cent. per annum upon the sum Assured, or £7. 10*s*. per cent. for the whole Quinquennium, besides leaving £46,311 to be carried forward.

THE ECONOMIC

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Directors.

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THE RIGHT HON. E. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, *Deputy-Chairman.*

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Actuary.—RICHARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

The **lowest rates** of Premium on the **Mutual System** for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Number of Policies in Force	10,288
Sums Assured, with Bonus Additions	£9,348,472
Security—Accumulated Fund	3,569,032
Annual Income	394,177
Total Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	6,877,751
Total Bonuses declared to 1878 inclusive ..	3,507,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the **Mutual** principle, the Assured share the **whole of the profits.** Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1879.

Assets	£3,512,661
Liabilities	2,949,995
Surplus	£562,666

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary.*

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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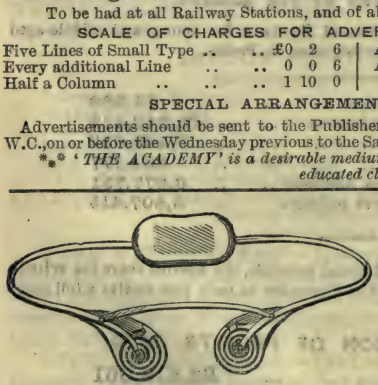
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PATENT COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR,

As applied to all kinds of Buildings and Shipping in all parts of the world with unvarying success, is the most reliable, most effective, and cheapest Conductor offered to the public.

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BY THE USE OF WHICH

DURING NEARLY FIFTY YEARS
MANY THOUSANDS OF CURES

Have been effected, numbers of which cases had been pronounced INCURABLE!

The numerous well-authenticated Testimonials in disorders of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER, and KIDNEYS; also in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and all SKIN DISEASES, are sufficient to prove the great value of this most useful Family Medicine, it being

A DIRECT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

and other fluids of the body.

Many persons have found them of great service both in relieving and preventing SEA-SICKNESS; and in warm climates they are very beneficial in all Bilious Complaints.

Sold in boxes, price 7½*d.*, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.*, by G. WHELPTON & SON, 3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, and by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at Home and Abroad. Sent free by post in the United Kingdom for 8, 14, or 33 stamps.

THE SPECTATOR.

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

EVERY SATURDAY, price 6d.; by Post, 6½*d.*

THE Proprietors, who in 1861 purchased the *Spectator*, have since that date conducted it themselves. They are therefore exempted from many influences which press severely on the independence of journalism, and have from the first made it their chief object to say out what they believe to be truth in theology, politics, and social questions, irrespective not only of opposition from without, but of the opinion of their own supporters. Their object is to reflect the opinion of cultivated Liberals, but in the matter of the American War they fought against the mass of the very class they are trying to represent, and were finally acknowledged by them to have been in the right. In politics the object of the *Spectator* is to maintain liberal institutions everywhere, that is, the right of free thought, free speech, and free action, within the limits of law, under every form of Government; but, nevertheless, to maintain that in a free State the power of the whole community may be usefully employed in constructive enterprise; in theology, to maintain the views usually known as those of the Broad Church; in ecclesiastical affairs, to defend the inclusion within the Established Church of every variety of opinion consistent with belief in the Divinity of Christ, and the right of the State to control the Church; and in social questions, to urge the faith that God made the world for the people in it, and not for any race, class, colour, creed, or section, with all the consequences to which that principle leads.

The journal commands the best sources of information, and has repeatedly during the past year been the first to make the true bearing of events apparent to its readers. Its object, however, is not so much to supply news as to express the feeling of the educated classes on the news, and correct that vagueness and bewilderment of thought which the constant receipt of news in little morsels has such a tendency to produce.

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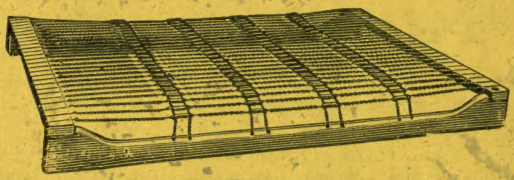
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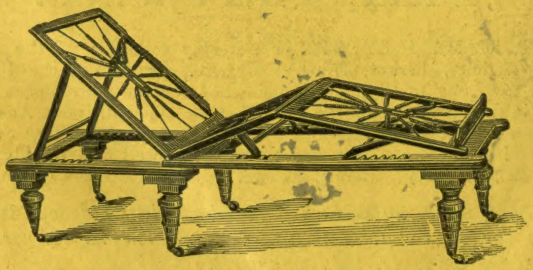
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